

in the hand. The usual departure date for this species from coastal South Carolina is late August.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina.*

**The Broad-winged Hawk in winter on the South Carolina coast.**—In his 'Life Histories of North American Birds,' Mr. A. C. Bent states that any record for the occurrence of *Buteo p. platypterus* in southeastern U. S. must be considered casual. This the writer has found to be completely correct during his many years of winter observation of Florida birds, as well as those of his native state of South Carolina. However, he observed an individual of this buteo on December 26, 1946, while on the annual Christmas Census undertaken locally under the auspices of the Charleston Museum and National Audubon Society. Accompanied by Mr. Robert Holmes, 3rd., of Mt. Olive, N. C., I was working a portion of Fairlawn Plantation, Christ Church Parish, Charleston County, when a hawk of this species soared overhead and alighted on a tall dead stub almost over us. Both recognized the bird almost simultaneously.

Four days later, on Dec. 30, on Bull's Island, while conducting members of the Audubon Wildlife Tour, the writer saw another of these birds at very close range, immediately overhead, with every marking distinct. It may well have been the same bird, for Bull's Island is hardly more than nine or ten miles in an airline from the spot where the bird was seen on the 26th.

This is the second time the writer has seen this species in winter in coastal South Carolina. The former occasion was on January 19, 1934, near his home across the Ashley River from Charleston. They apparently constitute the only winter records for the state.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina.*

**The Prairie Warbler in winter on the South Carolina coast.**—Winter records for *Dendroica d. discolor* are excessively rare anywhere in the southeast and heretofore number only two for coastal South Carolina. The first of these was made by Walter Hoxie at Frogmore (near Beaufort) on February 19, 1891, and recorded in the U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Biol. Surv. Bulletin No. 18. In his 'Birds of South Carolina' (1910) Arthur T. Wayne discredits this observation of Hoxie's by stating that it is "unreliable" and that this warbler "could not possibly live in South Carolina at the time Mr. Hoxie records it." In *The Auk*, 39: 267, 1912, Wayne himself records an individual seen near his home on January 9, 1922 but which he failed to secure. In this account he does not allude to the Hoxie record at all.

On November 25, 1946, the writer, while conducting the Audubon Wildlife Tour group on Bull's Island, Charleston County, saw three adult, finely plumaged males in a small oak, only twenty or thirty feet overhead, and others of the party recognized them as well. As everyone knows, the fall and winter up to that date was a very mild one, and almost spring-like weather prevailed throughout November and December in South Carolina; azaleas, Cherokee roses and yellow jessamine were in bloom! This occurrence of *discolor* may therefore, well have been a belated instance of migration rather than a winter visit, but at the same time, the normal departure date of this warbler from this region is late October, and the above observation is at least a month behind time.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina.*

**Wilson's Warbler wintering in Florida.**—What is believed to be the first wintering example of Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) in the southeastern United States came to the writer's attention on a field trip near Tallahassee, Florida, on January 1, 1947. The bird, an immature male or a female, was discovered in a leafless hedge of mock orange (*Citrus trifoliata*) on Ayavalla Plantation, situated six miles north of Tallahassee and on the eastern edge of Lake Jackson. During the period of

observation it remained constantly within this hedge, except for a single instance when it flew just above the hedge to capture a small flying insect.

Billy Cross, in company with the writer at the time of this observation, revealed that this was the same bird he had seen repeatedly since November and had previously mistaken for a female Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*). Our observations on January 1, however, made with 6x and 8x binoculars, firmly established its identity as *pusilla* rather than *citrina*. Both Cross and the writer, who has had several years' experience with this species, observed the following points of identification at a range of less than ten feet: small size (scarcely larger than a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher observed near-by); absence of white on under side of tail; entirely yellow under parts and dusky olive cap; failure to spread the rectrices (after the fashion of the Hooded Warbler); general behavior (more suggestive of the gnatcatchers than of the Hooded Warbler, *e. g.*, the 'switching' of the relatively long tail).

There has been no attempt to collect this bird, as both observers are confident of its specific identity. Its subspecific identity, however, must remain open to doubt unless the specimen is collected later.—HENRY M. STEVENSON, *Department of Zoology, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Florida.*

**Blue Goose in Centre County, Pennsylvania.**—A Blue Goose, *Chen caerulescens*, was observed on the College Pond, a small artificial empoundment on College land in the borough of State College, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1946, when the class in Game Birds and Mammals identified it along with other waterfowl. This goose is not a regular migrant through this area. The only other records for western Pennsylvania are those given by Todd (*Birds of Western Pennsylvania*: 77, 1940) recorded as follows: "*Chen caerulescens* Warren, *Birds Pa.*, ed. 2: 49, 1890 (Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., *fide* Hazzard)—Christy, *Cardinal*, 2: 42, 1927 (Erie Bay, Erie Co., October–November, *fide* Perry)—Oudette, *Cardinal*, 4: 121, 1935; and 5: 68, 1940 (Linesville, Crawford Co., October). 'Blue Goose' Christy, *Cardinal*, 3: 86, 1932 (Presque Isle, Erie Co., winter)—Savage, *Bird-Lore*, 34: 44, 1932 (Presque Isle, Erie Co., December)."

On November 15, 1946, I obtained permission from the borough police to shoot in the borough and collected this bird for the museum collection in the Department of Zoology and Entomology. The bird was emaciated and had many bird lice, several species of intestinal worms and a blood parasite. It weighed three pounds and fifteen ounces.—P. F. ENGLISH, *Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.*

**The Flamingo in Kansas.**—Mr. C. W. Lyon, a medical doctor of Ellinwood, Kansas, while writing to Mr. J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, made reference to a Flamingo shot near Ellinwood "a few years ago." The letter was referred to me by Mr. Mohler for further inquiry.

Correspondence with Doctor Lyon elicited a sketch of the specimen as it is now mounted in the Artesia Hunting Club quarters, together with information about its procurement, and the address of the Secretary of the club at the time the bird was taken. Doctor Lyon states that he is certain that no newspaper publicity was given the incident at the time.

A letter from Mr. Floyd Peacock, Stafford, Kansas, one-time Secretary of the hunting club, states that the bird was one of two individuals which had been seen frequenting Little Salt Marsh Lake, about 25 miles south of Ellinwood, Kansas, for several days prior to the opening of the 1928 duck season. One of the birds disappeared a day or two before the opening of the season, and was seen no more. The