

First *Buteo jamaicensis kriderii* Collected in South Carolina

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The pale western form of the Red-tailed Hawk, known as "Kriger's" (*Buteo jamaicensis kriderii*; A.O.U. Checklist, 1957) was admitted to the South Carolina avifauna on the basis of a specimen seen in South Carolina, but collected in Georgia (Murphey, Observations on the Bird Life of the Middle Savannah Valley, 1937; Sprunt and Chamberlain, South Carolina Birdlife, 1949). The identity of this individual (ChM 2368) was apparently never confirmed by comparison with a series of specimens. Laybourne has now examined the skin and has confirmed the identity.

The second South Carolina sighting of *B. j. kriderii* was made by J.H. Dick in December 1952 at Dixie Plantation, Meggett, Charleston County. An excessively pale individual, probably the same bird, was seen at the edge of the same corn field each winter until 1967. Alexander Sprunt Jr. also saw this bird (unpubl. data, Charleston Museum files).

The third record for the state, and the first specimen actually collected there, is an immature female (ChM 2369) taken on 12 December 1978. It was apparently disabled by a vehicle along Hwy 61 near Middleton Gardens, Charleston County. Sally H. Murphy of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department captured it alive, but it died in captivity on 4 January 1979, whereupon it was placed in the freezer of the Charleston Museum. The specimen was prepared as a study skin by Post on 5 March 1983. The bird was very emaciated when it died (840 g), and it had had its right leg amputated about 2.5 cm below the heel.

We appreciate the contribution that Sally H. Murphy has made in salvaging this specimen.

Probable Rufous Hummingbird in Inland South Carolina

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In late October 1977, Pamela Spencer called and informed me that she had a female or immature Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) at hummingbird feeders at her home several miles east of Pendleton, Anderson County, S.C. Because the bird visited the feeders only briefly during a given day, I decided not to attempt to see the bird at that time. I received secondhand word in mid-November that the hummingbird was still present, so I visited Mrs. Spencer's home on 14 and 15 November. Sidney Gauthreaux accompanied me on the latter date. I had little trouble observing the hummingbird on the two dates.

The bird was clearly not a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*), because it had distinctive light rusty sides and belly. The basal portion of the rectrices was rufous in color. Gauthreaux and I were aware of the remote possibility of Allen's