

the northern hemisphere have been treated as suspect by some authors for various reasons.

Cape Petrels are abundant in the southern hemisphere and are highly migratory, with birds exhibiting circumpolar movements and moving northward regularly into subtropical seas, occasionally north to the equator. As in subantarctic albatrosses and South Polar Skuas (*Catharacta maccormicki*), small numbers apparently range north of the equator during the austral winter. Furthermore, the Cape Petrel's habit of following ships for long distances could account for the occasional records of this species in the northern hemisphere. Murphy (1936) cites one example of a bird following a ship across the equator in the Pacific Ocean to 16°N and King (1839) commented on a marked bird that followed a British Navy ship for 5000 miles.

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Leach's Storm-Petrel on Lake Marion, S.C.: Second Specimen for State; First Record for Interior of Carolinas

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On 25 July 1986 at about 1300 as we were crossing Lake Marion, at a point about 10 km NE of Eutawville, we flushed a Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) from the water surface. The bird circled our boat, and we were able to secure it. The collection point is in Clarendon County, near the center of the lake and about equidistant (2 km) from the northern and southern shores. This point is 90 km from the coast. We assume that the bird was blown inland by Hurricane Bob, which passed over southern Charleston County and then moved inland, over Lakes Moultrie and Marion, on 24 July.

The petrel is a male, with fully ossified skull, small testes (< 1 x 2 mm) no subcutaneous fat, and an empty stomach. The weight was 35.8 g. and wing length is 149.2 mm. The bird was prepared as a study skin (WP 85.011; ChM 1986.43) with detached, flattened wing and a separate partial skeleton saved.

The only other specimen of this form taken in South Carolina is a wing that was found on the beach of the Isle of Palms, Charleston County, on 20 September 1926 by E. von S. Dingle (ChM 1975.95). The identification of this specimen was confirmed by R.C. Laybourne. Another documented record is a color photograph of a bird captured offshore

from Hilton Head Island on 17 October 1984 by Haney (Chat 50:44). This slide is on file at the Charleston Museum (ChM 1986.46). Leach's Storm-Petrels are occasionally seen off the coast of South Carolina (for example, see Chat 50:44-46). However, ours is the first inland record for either North Carolina or South Carolina.

We thank R.C. Laybourne of the Smithsonian Institution for examining the Leach's Storm-Petrel wing mentioned above.

Hudsonian Godwit Added to South Carolina State List

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On November 1985 at 1100, I collected a female Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) on the east side of the Ashley River in Charleston, Charleston County, S.C. The bird (WP 85-001) was feeding in a shallow puddle on an extensive lawn (ca. 1 ha) adjacent to Brittlebank Park.

The specimen weighed 248.4 g; chord of wing, 208.5 mm; tarsus, 55.0 mm; total length, 360 mm; bill depth, 8.5 mm; total length of culmen, 84.8 mm; culmen from nares, 69.6 mm. Its stomach was empty except for a small amount of grit and mud.

This species was included on the South Carolina State List by Sprunt and Chamberlain (Contr. Charleston Museum XI, 1949), but its inclusion was based only on a 1941 sight record. Since that time, there have been several other sightings, notably a report of a flock of 49 on 1 September 1961 at Hunting Island, Beaufort County (Chat 26:41). This record was apparently not accepted as it was not included in the supplement to *South Carolina Bird Life* (Suppl. to Contr. Charleston Museum XI, 1970). With the publication of the present record, the species may be removed from the hypothetical list.

Documentation of Lesser Black-backed Gull in South Carolina

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A subadult Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) was discovered on the north beach of Huntington Beach State Park, S.C., on 12 August 1985 by David Milson of Ottawa, Canada, and Julie Finlayson, the park's seasonal naturalist. Milson, who had previous experience with this species in England, recognized the bird immediately and photographed it. The bird's dark mantle and slightly larger size distinguished it from nearby Laughing Gulls (*L. atricilla*) and Ring-billed Gulls (*L. delawarensis*), and the yellowish legs and black-tipped bill were readily visible with 7 x 35 mm binoculars at approximately 50 m.

On 24 August 1985 Frank Spivey and I observed and photographed a Lesser Black-backed Gull at the same location where Milson and Finlayson had found the bird