

Tringa
canutus

18, 57, 14
spine v. 51

Tringa canutus.

1896. Penobscot Bay, Maine.

- June 22 Saddleback Bedge. June 22. Four, apparently in plain gray plumage, very shy or perhaps restless whirling about now high in air, now low over the water, frequently alighting for a moment on the ledges just above high water mark.
- " 25 visited Saddleback Bedge this afternoon but the knots were not there.

*Addendum to List of Birds known to Occur within
Ten Miles of Point de Mont, Quebec, Canada.
Notes of U. A. Combe, taken at Godbout.*

162. *Tringa canutus*. Shot in August or September, 1883.

C. Hart Merriam

Auk, I, July, 1884. p. 295.

Loxnot Grove, U. Y.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

8.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 449.

85. *Tringa canutus*. KNOT.— Regular migrant, rather common in spring, May 25 to June 6; I can find no adult birds on the return flight; the young come from August 23 (earliest August 9, 1896) to the first week of September (Sept. 5, 1886, Hamilton, Ont.) and are not common.

Tringa canutus. - ^{shot 3} Aug. 27 Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.

Tringa canutus. - Aug. 2, 5, 19 ^{1 ad shot} Rye Beach, N. H. 1871.

1882

Tringa canutus

Rye Beach
N. H.

August 18

♂ shot by C. R. Lamb.

" 29. "On the ledge, which
is a narrow, rocky
peninsula extending quite a
distance into the ocean
and nearly covered at high
tide" Arthur B. Nichol
& Chas. R. Lamb saw "a
flock of 15 knots, 2
of which were shot"

(Note book C. R. Lamb.)

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Tringa canutus Linn., Knot. Migrant, fairly common.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 138

Limicolae in Bristol County.
H. F. Dexter, Dartmouth, Mass.

Robin Snipe, *Tringa canutus*. This species is as commonly observed in spring as in autumn, a number being taken May 11th, 1885, that date being the usual period of previous observations.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 148

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Red-breasted Sandpiper *Tringa canutus* (Linn.) Adults, Red-breasts; young, Gray-backs, on Cape Cod. A common spring, summer, and autumn migrant. This beautiful bird arrives early in May, a few passing as late as June 15. In the summer, adult migrants from the north reach the Cape as early as July 15, becoming common about August 6. The young arrive August 21, and by that date nearly all of the adults have passed south. They remain as late as the first week in October, and a few straggle along up to November. They are very fat in the autumn, and as they bring a good price in the markets, are much sought after. They feed on the flats, sand spits, and low beaches at low tide, on small shell fish and marine animals. At high tide they go on to the high beaches to roost. When plenty, the young birds afford excellent sport as they fly in a compact flock, and are easily decoyed to the blind by a person proficient in shore bird shooting.

O. & O. XIII, Aug. 1888 p. 123.

Tringa canutus.—Two Red-breasted Sandpipers were shot by myself on Muskeget March 19, 1890, but only one was saved; this was a male. There had been three in all, and they were all in the gray autumnal plumage. The one skinned was very fat. According to two local accounts these three birds had been living there a considerable part of the winter, none having been seen before at this season. They were first noticed about the middle of January. They were also seen by Mr. Marcus Dunham on Feb. 15.

Muskeget Id., Mass. Geo. H. Mackay.
Auk, VII, July, 1890, p. 294.

Water Birds, Nantucket, Mass.
George H. Mackay.

General Notes.

Tringa canutus.—Three Knots, the first noted this spring were seen on Tuckernuck Island, May 11, 1892. Three also were seen on the 27th. On the 28th I saw a full-plumaged adult flying, well up, towards the south; the wind was southwest, strong breeze.

Auk 9, July, 1892. p. 306.

Tringa canutus

♀ ad and 2 chicks (the latter thought to be young of the old bird) -

Plum Island, Newburyport, Mass.

R. A. Gilbert called, Dec. 4, 1901, on Mr. Paul Gidney, Columbia St., Maplewood, Malden, saw the above mentioned birds, which were mounted, and obtained from Mr. Gidney the following information.

Mr. Gidney's man, George Homer, who knew birds well, found the three birds together on Plum Island a number of years ago. He first captured the two chicks and then shot the old bird which proved to be an adult ♀ Knot. Homer gave the birds to Mr. Gidney. A man named Miller who worked for him mounted the birds. He sexed the adult Knot which was a ♀. The chicks he did not sex. Mr. Gidney keeps no notes and could give no more details. [The taking of a Knot in the breeding season is a very unusual occurrence especially if the chicks are also Knots].

Knot (*Tringa canutus*) Wintering in Massachusetts.— The winter records of our shore birds are so scanty that any new addition should be very welcome, and in this connection I want to record the taking of two Knots at Chatham on Dec. 31, 1909 — the very last day of the year. A friend of mine to whom the birds were sent identified them, which he described as being in the immature gray plumage and in as good condition as fat young birds killed in the early fall. A party from Chatham were out after rabbits on Monomoy Island near the flats and marshes which the shore birds frequent in summer, when these two birds flew by. As they were thought to be Black-bellied Plover the corresponding whistle was given, whereupon both birds wheeled about, and as they came nearer they were seen to be Knots. They were shot and both fell on solid ice. As the last week in December was bitterly cold, in fact the coldest part of the winter, for the thermometer several times touched zero, it seems strange that these birds should have stayed north, especially as everything was frozen up and the flats and feeding grounds were covered with ice. How they managed to find any sustenance, to say nothing of their being fat, seems a mystery. That same week I was on Martha's Vineyard Island where I found a male Chewink wintering, which I reported in 'The Auk,' Volume XXVII, p. 220.— S. PRESCOTT FAY, Boston, Mass.

Birds of Adirondack Region - Merriam.

191. *Tringa canutus*. KNOT; ROBIN SNIPE. — Occurs during the migrations.

Bull. N. O. C., 7, Oct, 1882, p. 256

**Birds of Oneida County, New York.
Egbert Bagg.**

Tringa canutus — A young bird was taken at Lewis Point, Oneida Lake, in Madison County, Aug. 26, 1891.

Auk XI. April. 1894 p. 163

*Some Birds of Unusual Occurrence
in Orleans Co., N.Y.*

Tringa canutus. KNOT. — A young male of the year was taken on the Lake Ontario shore in the town of Carlton, Sept. 9, 1897, by Mr. Percy Smithe of Medina.

Neil F. Poston,

Medina, N.Y.

Auk, XVI, April, 1899, pp. 193-6.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE KNOT (*TRINGA CAN-
UTUS*).

BY GEORGE H. MACKAY.

THIS bird, which formerly sojourned on these shores in great abundance, and occurs now to a limited extent during its migrations, has been the subject of considerable inquiry as to the cause of its appearing now in such reduced numbers. As each contribution to the subject may add something in assisting correct conclusions I have ventured to present the following résumé, especially of the habits and movements of this bird during its short stay in Massachusetts while on migration. The Knot, Red Breast, or Robin Snipe, is cosmopolitan in its migrations, visiting various portions of either hemisphere. Little is known, however, of its breeding places, and authentic eggs are almost entirely unknown in collections. Lieut. Greely is reported to have discovered an egg with the bird in the vicinity of Fort Conger, in Lat. $81^{\circ} 33'$ (Auk, II, 313). It has been found breeding along the shores of Smith's Sound and the north coast of Grinnell Land. Sabine in 1820 found it nesting in great numbers on Melville Island, and in Parry's first voyage he found it breeding on the North Georgian Islands. Capt. Lyons also in 1823 found it breeding on Melville Peninsula. On July 30, 1876, Mr. Henry W. Fielding noted an old bird with three nestlings at Knot Harbor, Grinnell Land (Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Water Birds, Vol. I, p. 214). On the west coast of the Pacific it migrates as far south as Australia and New Zealand to winter, passing Japan and China. It also winters in Damará Land, Africa, and in America has been taken as far south as Brazil. The American bird differs only in size from the Japanese bird (*Tringa crassirostris*), which is larger (Seebohm's Plovers, pp. 421, 424). It is abundant during migrations on the coast of British Columbia ('Check List of British Columbian Birds,' by John Fannin). Mr. Ernest E. Thompson ('Birds of Manitoba') also notes it as a spring migrant in Manitoba. Messrs. Sclater and Hudson make no mention of it in their 'Argentine Ornithology,' so if it reaches the southern portion of the South American continent it has escaped their observation.

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Albinistic Plumages. R. Deane.

31. *Tringa canutus*. RED-BREASTED SANDPIPER. — An instance of albinism cited in the "Zoölogist," Vol. IX, 1851, p. 3116 (Merrill).

Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 29

— The officers of the vessels of the Greeley Relief Expedition have been furnished by Professor Baird with colored drawings of the Knot (*Tringa canutus*), and a request to look out for the eggs of this species, which are still unknown.

Auk. 1. July. 1884. p. 307.

The Eggs of the Knot (*Tringa canutus*) found at last!—No fact is more generally recognized among ornithologists than the different degrees of distinction, so to speak, attaching to the discovery of the eggs of different birds. The nests of some species have been found early, or by accident; others before their absence from collections has excited much notice; while others still have long been the object of special and diligent search, and the failure to find them has been commented upon by many distinguished writers. Of this latter category no more marked example can be found than the Knot (*Tringa canutus* L.). Seebohm, in his entertaining 'Siberia in Europe,' tells us that when he and Harvie-Brown started for the Petchora, the birds "to the discovery of whose eggs special interest seemed to attach, were the Grey Plover, the Little Stint, the Sanderling, the Curlew Sandpiper, the Knot, and Bewick's Swan."* And in a foot note he adds: "The Knot (*Tringa canutus*, Linn.) was the only one of these six species of birds which we did not meet with in the valley of the Petchora. It probably breeds on the shores of the Polar basin in both hemispheres, but its eggs are absolutely unknown."

Major Henry W. Feilden, naturalist to the Nares Arctic Expedition of 1875-76, says: "I was not so fortunate as to obtain the eggs of the Knot during our stay in the Polar regions, though it breeds in some numbers along the shores of Smith Sound and the north coast of Grinnell Land. . . . During the month of July my companions and I often endeavored to discover the nest of this bird; but none of us were successful. However, on July 30, 1876, the day before we broke out of our winter-quarters, where we had been frozen in eleven months, three of our seamen, walking by the border of a small lake, not far from the ship, came upon an old bird accompanied by three nestlings, which they brought to me."† These young I have seen in the British Museum at South Kensington, where, in company with a pair of the old birds, they constitute one of the most attractive of the many 'natural groups' which adorn Mr. Sharpe's department.

Lieut. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., Commander of the late Expedition to Lady Franklin Sound, succeeded in obtaining the long-sought-for egg of this species; and has had the extreme kindness to ask me to publish the first account of it.

Lieut. Greely writes me: "The specimen of bird and egg were obtained in the vicinity of Fort Conger, latitude 81° 44' N. The egg was 1.10 inch [28 mm.] in the longer axis, and 1 inch [25.40 mm.] in the shorter. Color, light pea green, closely spotted with brown in small specks about the size of a pin-head."—C. HART MERRIAM, *Locust Grove, N. Y.*

Auk, 2, July, 1885, p. 312-313.

* Siberia in Europe. By Henry Seebohm, London, 1880, p. 2.

† Narrative of a voyage to the Polar Sea. By Capt. Sir G. S. Nares, London, Vol. II, 1878, pp. 211-212.

1002. *Discovery of the Eggs of the Knot, Tringa canutus.*—By J. E. Harting. *Ibid.*, Sept. 1885, p. 344.—Referring to Dr. C. Hart Merriam's record in 'The Auk' (II, p. 312), and stating that "Sabine found the Knot breeding in abundance on Melville Island" in 1820, and that "Capt. Lyons found it breeding near Quilliam Creek, Melville Peninsula," in 1823. Reference is also made to Sir John Richardson's reporting "the Knot as breeding in Hudson's Bay, and down to the 55th Parallel," etc.

maritima

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 449.

86. *Arquatella maritima*. PURPLE SANDPIPER.—Regular fall migrant, rare, October 27 to December 7; two birds in my collection are apparently adults. This species is probably overlooked owing to the lateness of its migration.

Two Interesting Records for Canada.—*Arquatella maritima couesi* (Ridg.) ALEUTIAN SANDPIPER. In going over the collections of the Geological Survey in the Museum, I find three specimens of this form of the Purple Sandpiper taken by Mr. Wm. Spreadborough at Clayquot, Vancouver Island, B. C., May 11, 1907. The subspecific determination was made by Dr. Jonathan Dwight who remarks that they are "undoubtedly *couesi*" though darker than the typical coloration and approaching *maritima*. Clayquot is on the west coast of Vancouver Island in about latitude 49-15'. This forms the first record for this subspecies within the Dominion. *Auk. xxix. July. 1912. p. 397.*

The Kittiwake and Purple Sandpiper
again in Maine in summer.

In the 'Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society,' Vol. VI, p. 16,
the capture of a specimen of the Purple Sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*)
at Metinic, Me., on August 11, 1902, was recorded. On August 6, 1907,
while on Metinic Green Island, I saw another specimen of this bird. It
stood on a large rock (behind which the greater part of my body must
have been concealed from it), within three yards of me. I observed it
critically, then tried to catch it; it flew readily, but showed the flight
feathers to be faded and worn, and nearly ready to be moulted. Its tame-
ness was in part due, I believe, to the drenching rain which was falling.—
ARTHUR H. NORTON, Portland, Me. *Auk*, XXIV, Oct., 1907, p. 435.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John O. Cahoon.

Purple Sandpiper, *Tringa maritima* (Brünn.)
An irregular autumn and winter visitor on the Cape. This bird is tolerably common in the autumn and winter, but it is not regular in its appearance. It is found on the north side of the Cape on the rocky and pebbly shores. Mr. W. A. Jeffries shot one as early as Sept. 11, 1887, at Chatham, on the sandy beach. It does not usually arrive before October 1, and is rarely seen on a sandy beach. Its food consists of small snails and other shell fish which collect on rocks and pebbles.

O. & O. XIII, Aug. 1888 p. 129.

Mass. Notes, By Charles R. Lamb.

Arquatella maritima maritima. PURPLE SANDPIPER. On May 30, 1917, on the Salvages off Rockport, Mass., I saw a flock of about forty Purple Sandpipers, six of which were taken.

Auk, Vol. XXXV, 1918, p. 233.

14. *Tringa maritima*. PURPLE SANDPIPER.—This species was one of the desiderata of Mr. Giraud, who wrote of it as follows: "This species I have never met with, and from my own observations of its habits and customs I know nothing. On the shore of Long Island it is exceedingly rare. Of all the transient visitors, there is no species for which I have made more diligent search than the Purple Sandpiper. At different seasons of the year, I have traversed the beaches and shoals on the south, and rambled over the rocky shores of the north side of the Island—but thus far it has eluded all my endeavors. Respecting it, I have had frequent conversations with the bay-men, without gathering any information, it being to those with whom I have conversed entirely unknown; and were it not from having in my possession a specimen that was purchased in Fulton Market, and having seen two or three others that were procured through the same source—all of which, it is said, were shot on the eastern end of the Island—I would not feel at liberty to include it in our local Fauna."*

It is very probable that this Sandpiper is only found, now, as when Mr. Giraud wrote of it, on the eastern portion of the Island, and perhaps on the north side, where it can find the rocky shores so necessary to its existence. Mr. Newbold T. Lawrence† and Mr. Robert B. Lawrence,‡ both well known in connection with Long Island birds, have each recorded one specimen from the Island. It is further probable that it is not only a regular winter visitant, but that it is not uncommon in suitable localities on Long Island. Its being found only on rocky shores and during the winter months, accounts largely for its being overlooked. The bleakness and desolation of winter along the seashore deters sportsmen from frequenting it even at the most favorable times, but when there is added the snow and sleet of a northeast gale none but the hardy members of the Life Saving Crews, those noblemen who ever stand ready to risk their own lives to save those of storm-tossed and surf-beaten mariners, and the isolated few who devote their lives to solitude and loneliness in the lighthouse towers, that stand as beacons to warn the sailor where danger lurks, ever have the opportunity of observing this boreal Sandpiper in its chosen surroundings. At the entrance to Long Island Sound lies a small rocky island, known as Little Gull, on which is erected a lighthouse that by day and night serves as a guide from the stormy waters of the Atlantic to the land-locked Long Island Sound. The keeper of this light, Mr. H. P. Field, has given me many valuable notes, and some specimens, of the birds of his vicinity. His means of communication with the mails are by sailing a long distance to the nearest port on Long Island, or else to put off in a small boat and hail some inward bound vessel and get the master to forward his notes or specimens. Communication is therefore so infrequent that I supply him with small blank books in which he makes almost daily records of the birds noted; also the weather and temperature. These books are sent to me January and July first. In the report for the first half of 1886, Mr. Field noted, January 23: "Observed some small Snipe feeding on the rocks,—temp. 20°." The next day he notes: "The little Snipe still here, while it is snowing hard,—temp. 8°." None were seen again until January 30, when he writes: "One little Snipe made its appearance again to-day,—temp. 32°." February 1, another one joined the solitary individual noted January 30. This pair remained until the 10th of February, "feeding on the rocks," although the temperature on the 4th was —2°. On the 17th they returned, remaining one day and then disappeared until February 23. They again wandered off, returning March 3, and remaining three days. None were seen again until March 25, when one returned to say to Mr. Field that the temperature of 38° was entirely too tropical, and that he wished to say for himself and his mates, farewell, as they were about to start for a more frigid clime. The journey evidently was commenced, as none were again seen.

Mr. A. H. Helme, while at Montauk Point in December, 1886, saw three individuals of this species and secured two of them, a male and female. The first one secured was shot about two miles west of the Point, and the second was killed near Fort Pond, about four miles from the Point. February 10, 1887, a flock of three made their appearance at Little Gull Island, and Mr. Field secured them all and sent them to me in the flesh. No others visited either Little Gull Island or Montauk Point, during the winter of 1886–87. November 1, 1887, a solitary individual was shot at Montauk Point, by Capt. Scott, who sent it to me, together with a Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), which was shot from a flock of twenty at the same place and on the same day.

* Birds of Long Island, pp. 236, 237.

† Forest and Stream, Vol. X, p. 235.

‡ Ibid., Vol. XXVII, p. 428.

Birds Rare or Accidental on Long Island.

10. *Tringa maritima*. PURPLE SANDPIPER.—I shot this bird on Swinburn Hospital Island, Lower New York Bay, Nov. 27, 1879. I had been sailing for Ducks, and the wind failing, had landed on the Island, when one of the men told me a Snipe was walking about on the stones of the "crib." It was very tame and evidently engrossed with its search for food, so it was easily secured.

Dr L. Berier, Fort Hamilton.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, April, 1881, p. 126.

1193. *Long Island Bird Notes*. By Robert B. Lawrence. *Ibid.*, No. 22, Dec. 23, p. 428.—Notes on 4 species—*Tringa maritima*, *Somateria dresseri*, *Oceanites oceanicus*, and *Nyctala acadica*. **For. & Stream, Vol. XXVII**

Notes concerning certain Birds of Long Island.
by William C. Braslin, M. D.

Tringa maritima. A specimen was shot on Great South Bay by Andrew Chichester, a gunner of Amityville, on Nov. 23, 1899, and sent to me. It was alone, on a bank of sea-weed drift. It is rare on this part of the coast, where the shore is altogether sandy, with an entire absence of the rocks among which it ordinarily seeks its food.

Auk, XIX, April., 1902, p. 146.

*On a New Species of Sandpiper (A. couesi)
with comparison of other species. Ridgway.*

1. *A. maritima*. *Breeding dress*: Pileum streaked with yellowish-gray, or grayish-white; scapulars and interseapulars irregularly spotted and indented with dull buff, or whitish, and bordered terminally with white; foreneck and jugulum distinctly streaked with dusky, the breast dull grayish, everywhere spotted with darker. *Winter dress*: Back and scapulars sooty black strongly glossed with purplish, the feathers bordered terminally with dark plumbeous-gray; jugulum uniform mouse-gray, or brownish plumbeous. *Young, first plumage*: Scapulars, interseapulars, and wing-coverts bordered with pale grayish-buff, with little or none of rusty. *Chick*: Above hair-brown, lighter and grayer on the nape, the brown irregularly marbled with black, the wings, back, and rump thickly bespangled with white downy flecks; head grayish-white, tinged with fulvous, variously marked with black, the lores having two distinct longitudinal, nearly parallel streaks; lower parts grayish-white, without fulvous tinge. *Average measurements of 13 adults*: Wing, 5.06; culmen, 1.20; tarsus, 0.99; middle toe, 0.90. *Hab.*, Northeastern North America, Europe, etc.

Bull. N. O. C. 5, July, 1880, p. 162.

maculata

Tringa maculata.

Cambridge, Mass.

1881. " I had killed 18 Grassbirds that afternoon [Oct.5, 1881
Oct.5. on the "big marsh"]; it was a stormy windy day but not much
rain fell in the afternoon"

From a letter by William E.Wall, 14 Morgan St., Somerville, Mass., dated Jan.22, 1898.

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts; Can. Comeau & Merriam

91. *Actodromas maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Occurs in fall,
but is not common.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct, 1882, p. 239

Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador
by Henry B. Bigelow.

42. *Tringa maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Very common all along
the coast after the middle of August. Particularly abundant about the
Hopedale Mission, where they were almost as tame as English Sparrows.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 28.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

87

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 449.

87. *Actodromas maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Common fall
migrant. Mr. Nash gives July 23, 1891, as the earliest record; usually
from August 13 to 31; and September 26 to October 27, 1891.

Tringa maculata. - Aug. 16, 20, 22 Rye Beach, N. H. 1866.

Tringa maculata. - ^{Sev. S.P. 3rd & 4th S.P.} Aug. 15, 20, 29; ^{1st S.P.} Sept. 2 Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.

Tringa maculata. - ^{1st} Aug. 27 Rye Beach, N. H. 1869.

Tringa maculata. - ^{1 S.P. 1st} Aug. 20, 24 Rye Beach, N. H. 1870.

Rye Beach, N. H. 1871.

Tringa maculata. - ^{2 S.P. 2 S.P.} July 28; ^{4 S.P. 2 2 4 S.P. 4 1 4 S.P. 10 3} Aug. 1, 3, 6, 7, 16, 18, 25, 27, 29; ¹ Sept. 1

Tringa maculata. - ¹ July 21; ^{4 S.P. 4 S.P. 4 S.P. 1st} Aug. 8, 9, 15, 19 Rye Beach, N. H. 1872.

Tringa maritima

Trampscott, Mass.
Dec. 1886.

Mr. George D. Welch advised me that the Purple Sand Piper is common and regular winter visitant to Peq (or Pej) Rocks off Trampscott. The fishermen can get them for him in winter at any time.

(Ipswich)

Tringa maculata

Early return

Two seen at Ipswich by R. G. Newcomb.

Mass. (Monomoy Id.) Early spring & late fall.

1888 - March. "Found two Pectorals here on the meadows the last of March and left several there last November. Hence they must have wintered". J. C. Cahoon, letter Apr. 22. 1888)

Tringa maculata.

Tringa maritima

Mr. George D. Welch advised me that the Purple Sand Plover is a common and regular winter visitant to Peq (or Pej) Rocks off Trumpston. The fishermen can get them for him in winter at any time.

Mass. (Ipswich)

Tringa maculata

1886

Early return

July 17

Two seen at Ipswich by R. G. Newcomb.

Mass. (Monomoy Id.) Early spring & late fall.

1888 - March. "Found two Pectorals here on the meadows the last of March and left several there last November. Hence they must have wintered". J. C. Cahoon, letter Apr. 22. 1888)

Tringa maculata.

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Tringa maculata Vieill., Pectoral Sandpiper.
Migrant, common.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 128

Limicolae in Bristol County.
H. F. Dexter, Dartmouth, Mass.

Pectoral Sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*.
This species occurs commonly in autumn, frequenting the "grassy salt meadows" in preference to the sands of the coast.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 148

Wintering of Pectoral Sandpiper on
Monomoy Island, Mass.

BY JOHN C. CAHOON.

On April 9, a gentleman stopping with me on the Island, found two Pectoral Sandpipers near a salt pond on the marsh, and shot one, a ♂. Several days later, I secured the other in the same locality, which also proved to be a ♂.

When I left the Island late in November last, there were several remaining about the marsh near the pond, and from the fact that the above birds were seen by parties in March, leads me to think that they remained in that locality all winter. The portion of the marsh that they were found on is sheltered by numerous sand hills. The birds taken were poor, their stomachs were well filled, and contained with other matters several thin, compressed whitish worms. I have never before seen this bird in the spring on our Cape Cod coast, and our oldest and most experienced gunner in this vicinity says that he has never seen or known of one being taken in the spring.

O. & O. XIII, July. 1888 p. 108

*Occurrence of Pectoral Sandpiper
in the Spring, at Cape Cod, Mass.*

April 30th, shot a Pectoral Sandpiper, which I flushed from a marsh. This bird is also of rare occurrence in the spring, and I have one other instance of its being taken on the Cape at this season. Two were shot at Monomoy Island in April, 1888, an account of which was published in the O. & O., under the heading of "Probable Wintering of the Pectoral Sandpiper, at Monomoy Island, Mass."

John C. Cahoon.

O. & O. XIV, June 1890

*Monomoy Isl. Notes.
J. C. Cahoon.*

Two Pectoral Sandpipers were taken on the salt marshes April 4th, by a Taunton member, making a second record for this bird in the spring at the island.

O. & O. XV, May. 1890. p. 66-67.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Pectoral Sandpiper, *Tringa maculata* (Vieill.)
Grass-bird on Cape Cod. A common summer and autumn migrant. I do not know of any of these birds being seen on the Cape in the spring, and, if they do occur, it is very rarely. The first comers in their migrations south reach the Cape early in August, becoming common by the last of that month and increasing and decreasing at intervals during September. I copy from my note-book of 1885 as follows:

"Sept. 23, wind blowing from the northwest. The storm of last night caused a flight of shore birds. On the meadows (salt), which the rain had overflowed, I found Pectoral Sandpipers abundant."

Under date of August 31, 1886, I found notes as follow:

"The wind and rain of the 30th brought along a flight of birds. Pectorals abundant on the meadows."

Under date of October 4, same year, I find "Pectoral Sandpipers common;" and later, Oct. 22, "Found only four Pectorals on the meadows to-day."

This present year (1887), although only a few stopped, three were seen on the meadows as late as Nov. 1. I think very few ornithologists are aware of the protracted stays made by some of our shore birds in the autumn. I was surprised this last fall, on date of November 14, to find several small flocks of Black-bellied Plover, Sanderlings and Red-backed Sandpipers about the flats, as we had been having some cold, blustering weather with snow squalls. On the Cape it does not go on to the sandy beaches and flats, but frequents wet, fresh and salt meadows and marshes. Its favorite resorts are salt meadows or marshes near the shore, on which the grass has been cut, and which after a rain is covered with shallow pools of brackish water. Its food consists principally of small shell fish and worms. They also eat small grasshoppers and crickets which are very numerous on the meadows. Their flight and action when flushed are much like the Wilson's Snipe, and I mentioned it in the O. & O., Vol. XI, No. 1, page 10. Several old gunners at the Cape say that there are two distinct varieties, basing their inference on the difference in the size of the birds. I had supposed until this last fall that they were adult and young, but on examining some of largest birds, I found both adult and young among the number. There is certainly a great difference in the size, the former being more delicately formed, less common, and are more frequently seen on the fresh meadows and marshes some distance from the shore.

O. & O. XIII, Aug. 1888 p. 123-124

Old Records for Mass. & Rhode Id.

Revere, Mass., May, 1889. Mr. George A. Tapley saw six Pectoral Sandpipers (*Pisobia maculata*), in one flock, and shot one of them; May, 1890, he saw two and shot both.

Aug 28, Jan-1911, p. 120.

THE BREEDING HABITS OF THE PECTORAL
SANDPIPER (*ACTODROMAS MACULATA*).

BY E. W. NELSON.

DURING my residence in Alaska I found this Sandpiper — the
E-a-bbük-kä-üg-i-shü-ä-ä-gük of the natives of Alaska — to be

extremely common at the mouth of the Yukon River, where the low grassy flats afford it a much frequented breeding ground.

It arrives on the shores of Bering's Sea, near St. Michael's, from the 15th to the 25th of May, and, after lingering about wet spots where the green herbage just begins to show among the universal browns of the tundra, they pair and seek nesting places. It is a common but never very abundant bird near St. Michael's during both migrations, but it is rare there in the breeding season. This is difficult to account for, as the bird is extremely common at the latter period on the low flat islands in the Yukon Delta not far to the south, and it is also common at other points on the coast. Dall found it at Plover Bay, East Siberia, and I found it common on the north coast of Siberia, the last of July, 1881, where, like the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, it was evidently upon its breeding ground. Flocks of these Sandpipers arrive on the east coast of Bering's Sea before the ground is entirely free from snow, and during September, in company with *A. acuminata*, are numerous about small brackish pools and the banks of tide creeks. October, with its frosty nights and raw unpleasant days, soon thins their ranks, until by the 10th or 12th the last one has gone.

The last of May, 1879, I pitched my tent on a lonely island in the Yukon Delta and passed the several following weeks in almost continual physical discomfort, owing to the rain and snowstorms which prevailed; however, I look back with pleasure upon the time passed here among the various waterfowl, when every day contributed new and strange scenes to my previous experience.

The night of May 24 I lay wrapped in my blanket, and from under the raised flap of the tent looked out over as dreary a cloud-covered landscape as can be imagined. The silence was unbroken save by the tinkle and clinking of the disintegrating ice in the rivers, and at intervals by the wild notes of some restless Loon, which arose in a hoarse, reverberating cry and died away in a strange gurgling sound. As my eyelids began to droop and the scene to become indistinct, suddenly a low, hollow, booming note fell upon my ear and sent my thoughts back to a spring morning in Northern Illinois, and to the loud vibrating tones of the Prairie Chicken. Again the sound arose nearer and more distinct, and with an effort I brought myself back to the reality

989. *Pectoral Sandpiper* [*Tringa maculata*] in *Dumbartonshire*. By J. E. Harting. *Ibid.*, April, 1833, p. 177. — A specimen killed Nov. 24, 1882. **Zoologist, VII**

Ithaca, N. Y.

Pisobia maculata. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.— First appeared Aug. 2; common until Sept. 16 when they disappeared. Oct. 13 they again became common but departed the same day, only a few remaining until Oct. 20.

Aug 27. July-1910 p. 344.

Sexual Difference in Size of the Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*).—I have for a number of summers noticed that the local shore bird gunners at Newport and Jamestown, R. I., speak of two sizes of Pectoral Sandpipers or, as they call the bird, Kreikers. They go so far as not only to say this is a big or little Kreiker after the bird is in hand, but say here comes a big or little one as the bird is seen flying toward the blind. I have just examined a large series, fifty specimens, from throughout the range of the species including both spring and autumn birds, in regard to this point of size and find that twenty-five females average: Wing, 4.95; tarsus, 1.05; and bill, 1.07; and twenty-five males: Wing, 5.45; tarsus, 1.11; bill, 1.12; or, that in the males the wing averages .50, the tarsus, .06, and the bill .05 larger than in the females. Mr. H. B. Bigelow, who has taken a great number of these birds, calls my attention to the fact that the little and big, that is females and males, flock together and that the little birds always appear in the autumn a week or so before the big ones; the latter has not been my experience. I cannot find a manual that mentions any difference in the size of the sexes of this species and therefore believe it worthy of note.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., Longwood, Mass. *Auk*, XVI, April, 1899, pp. 179-180.

Sexual Difference in Size of the Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*).—In connection with my note in 'The Auk' (Vol. XVI, April, 1899, p. 179), I have lately run across the following reference which seems of interest. From John Murdoch's account of the birds observed at Point Barrow, Alaska (see Lt. P. H. Ray's Report of the Expedition, 1885, p. 111) I quote the following: "There is frequently a great disparity of size between the two sexes. A comparison of the large series we collected shows that the average length of the female is about three quarters of an inch less than that of the male, but that the smallest female was fully an inch and a half shorter than the largest male. The difference in size is so marked that the natives noticed it and insisted that the small females were not Aibwúkia, but Niwiliwilúk (*Ereunetes pusillus*)." Certainly such facts should be in our manuals.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., Longwood, Mass. *Auk*, XVIII, Jan., 1901, p. 107.

fuscicollis

Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador
by Henry B. Bigelow.

45. *Tringa fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.— Very abundant at Port Manvers after August 10. On the way south we met them wherever there were beaches.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p.28.

Birds within Ten Miles of Fort
de Monts, Can, Comeau & Merri.

92. *Actodromas bonapartii*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.— Mr. Comeau shot one May 31, 1882.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct, 1882, p. 239

Notes on the birds of Cape Breton Island
by Charles W. Townsend, M.D.
Auk, XXIII, Apr., 1906, p. 173.

Actodromas fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.— Several were seen at Ingonish.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

88

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 449.

88. *Actodromas fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.— Regular migrant, not common, May 26 to June 14 (latest June 21, 1898); returning August 23 to September 24; and October 26 to November 2.

Early Occurrence of the White-rumped Sandpiper (*Pisobia fusci-*
collis) in **Maine**.— A male White-rumped Sandpiper in nuptial plumage
was secured on April 27, 1912, at Scarborough Maine. The bird was alone.

The only other instances of its occurrence in the state in spring, known
to me, are those recorded by Mr. Nathan Clifford Brown, May 30, 1881,
and May 29, 1882.¹ Both of these recorded by Mr. Brown are in the
collection of the Portland Society of Natural History, and the one here
recorded in that of the writer.

The bird according to Mr. W. W. Cooke is rare on the Atlantic coast of
the United States, in spring, north of Virginia,² and its occurrence at this
season has been later than the close of the first week in May.¹— ARTHUR
H. NORTON, *Portland, Me.* *Ann. XXIX. Oct. 1912 p. 337.*

¹ Proc. Portland Society of N. H., II, p. 27.

² Bull. 35, U. S. Biol. Survey, p. 38.

¹ l. c.

^{1 shot & P.}
Tringa boucardii. - Aug. 26 Rye Beach, N. H. 1870.

³ ^{See. See. 12}
Tringa boucardii. - Aug. 8, 9, 10, 25, 30 Rye Beach, N. H. 1871.

^{1 shot} ^{flock}
Tringa boucardii. - Aug. 12, 15 Rye Beach, N. H. 1872.

Birds of Framingham, Mass, which have newly appeared since the construction of the Reservoirs on Sudbury River... J. C. Brewer.

6. *Tringa fuscicollis*. Three obtained by self. Oct., 1880. Three only seen.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, April, 1881, p. 127

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

White-rumped Sandpiper, *Tringa fuscicollis* (Vieill.) Peep; Sandpiper on Cape Cod. A tolerably common autumn migrant. Like preceding species, this bird is a rare visitor on Cape Cod in the spring. All of the writers of New England ornithology have described it as being abundant in its migrations. It may be in some portions of New England, but it is certainly not so on Cape Cod, or the islands off the Cape. In its southern migration, the first ones arrive at the Cape about Sept. 1. Individuals continue to arrive until the last of the month, and from this period until Oct. 5 they are the most common. None are seen after Oct. 15. It frequents the wet meadows and marshes near the shore, feeding on small insects and shell fish. It shows no preference to the marshes, being as often seen on the sand flats and beaches.

On the flats it is seen singly, or in small flocks mixing with other sandpipers, feeding along the edges of channels and the receding tide water, on such tiny worms, fleas, and shell fish as they may find there. I have never seen more than eight in a flock. They sometimes go on to the high beach to rest during high tide.

O. & O. XIII. Aug. 1838 p. 124.

1882
Tringa fuscicollis
Rye Beach
Aug. 4.
Aug. 25 - One shot
" 26 - Flock of "about 15"
seen & some of them shot.
" This is the largest flock
of White-rumped Sandpipers
I have ever seen "

Birds of Oneida County, New York.
Egbert Bagg.

Tringa fuscicollis.—Several killed on the south shore of Oneida Lake,
Nov. 3, 1891. An additional record.

Auk XI. April. 1894 p. 163

*Some Birds of Unusual Occurrence
in Orleans Co., N. Y.*

Tringa fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Mr. Percy Smithe
of Medina secured a male of this species from the lake shore in Carlton,
Oct. 16, 1897.

Neil F. Poston
Medina, N. Y. **Auk, XVI, April, 1899, pp.**
193-196.

Some Rare Occurrences in Yates County, N. Y.—

Tringa fuscicollis, WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—On Sept. 29, 1898,
I found a mortally wounded specimen along the lake shore and two more
were seen. As near as I can find out this is the first record of the occur-
rence of the White-rumped Sandpiper in Yates County or adjoining
counties.

Clarence Freedom Stone, Branchport, N. Y.

Auk, XVI, July, 1899, p. 285.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Pisobia fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Three individuals
were taken Oct. 13, and 5 seen Oct. 16. They were accompanying Pec-
torals but did not mingle with them.

Auk 27. July-1910 p. 344.

bairdii

48 BEACON STREET

My dear Mr. Brewster

I have found the information I wanted respecting the other Baird's Sandpiper taken at Cohasset. It was shot on August 22nd, 1890, by Mr. David Hunt, at Briggs' Harbor (The place where I secured my specimen) There is no doubt about the bird's identity, as Mr. Hunt has it skinned in his collection.

Yours sincerely

Elmer H. Clark

March 8th, 1891.

48 BEACON STREET

My dear Mr. Brewster

I hope you will excuse me for not writing sooner, but I have been trying to secure information regarding another Baird's Sandpiper which I heard had been shot at Colasset. I have been unsuccessful, however. My specimen was taken August 25th 1890 and was a ♀. It was shot at a place called Briggs Harbor, consisting of marshy

land and some sand
beaches, only visible at
low tide. The bird was
alone and decayed
readily.

Yours sincerely,

Ellery H. Clark.

March 1st 1891

My dear Mr. Brewster

I hope you will excuse me for not writing sooner, but I have been trying to secure information regarding another Baird's Sandpiper which I heard had been shot at Colasset. I have been unsuccessful, however. My specimen was

Nov 3/90

I see Mr. Brewster

As you will learn from Hunting & Trapping (if you still take it) another specimen of Baird's Sandpiper was shot at Colasset the first season. The date was, I think Sept 3rd. The young man who skinned the specimen thought it was a male.

I saw the bird soon after shooting and identified him (or ♀) beyond the possibility of doubt.

My dear Mr. Brewster

I hope you will excuse me for not writing sooner, but I have been trying to secure information regarding another Baird's Sandpiper which I heard had been shot at Colasset. I have been unsuccessful, however. My specimen was

stolen & I tried to procure the specimen for your collection but the taker - Warren Hafford ^{capt.} preferred to keep it for his own private collection.

He did not know he had shot an unusual bird till I told him. This bird, like the one with the skin you have ^{from} ^{Canada} is ^{very} ^{silently} ^{so} ^{passive}. I have little doubt

that quite a number of Baird's Sandpipers are shot on our coast every season by gunners who do not know, nor much care to know, what they are.

Yours truly
 William Brewster

Aug 16/93.

Mr Brewster says
as representative
Mr S's.

Forward with this
a "made" skin of a bird
that I think is
a Baird's Sandpiper:

Ictodroma Bairdi of
Cous.

Yes! Specimen in
my "Baird's" Coll.
MB.

Attached to the
specimen is its history

Will you kindly

let me know at your

early convenience

whether I have

properly identified the
specimen? It is meant,
of course, for the
Cabinet of Natural History

Geneva

Hutchins Esq

Adm. Nathan
Mass

Brief Notes.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER AT HAMILTON, ONT.—Although very few of the Plovers or Sandpipers raise their young in this neighborhood, the Killdeer Plover and the Spotted and Solitary Sandpipers being all we can name as Summer residents, yet as early as the 15th of August, should it blow from the northeast with a slightly lowering temperature, groups composed of Sanderlings, Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers with a few Turnstones, may be seen boring into the muddy flats or following the receding waves along the sandy shores of the bay, in search of their favorite fare. On the 25th ult, while examining one of these mixed flocks, I noticed one individual whose cry was different from that of the others; it had also a peculiar zig-zag, Snipe-like flight, often rising to a considerable height and suddenly taking a header toward the ground again. Acting on Dr. Coues' advice of shooting an unknown bird at sight, I did so as soon as I could, and had the satisfaction of picking up a Baird's Sandpiper, the first found in Ontario so far as I am aware. In markings it resembles both the Least and Peetoral Sandpipers, but as stated in "New England Bird Life," is in size intermediate between the two—a distinction by which it is readily identified.—*K. C. McIvorraith, Hamilton, Ont. O. & O. X. Oct. 1885. p. 160*

Baird's Sandpiper in Ontario.

BY W. E. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

Some time ago in looking over my series of Sandpipers, I suspected that a specimen labelled "White-rumped, Port Franks, Ont., Sept. 5, 1883." was not of that species, and after some study determined it to be Baird's. I sent the skin to D. D. Merriam, and he very kindly corroborated my identification and returned the skin.

On August, 17, 1886, I took another at Port Stanley, from some Least Sandpipers, but it was unfortunately destroyed by a cat. The first-mentioned is the first earliest recorded capture of the species in Ontario, several individuals mentioned in that useful volume, "Birds of Ontario," by Thomas McIvorraith, Esq., being the only other recorded occurrences.

O. & O. XIII, June, 1888 p. 95

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 449.

89. *Actodromas bairdii*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—Regular fall migrant, not uncommon; all I have examined are young birds, August 12 to September 24. Mr. Nash gives July 28 to October 10.

Birds new to Fauna of Maine.

4. *Tringa bairdii* Coues. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—My brother, Mr. Philip G. Brown, shot a young male of this species as it was flying along Scarborough Beach, on September 9, 1875. It was in company with another bird, apparently of the same species, which escaped. This is its first recorded appearance on the coast of Maine.

N. C. Brown, Portland.

Bull. N.O.C. 2, Jan., 1877. p. 28.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER AT SCARBOROUGH, MAINE.—Two immature examples of Baird's Sandpiper (*Actodromas bairdi*) were shot at Little River, Scarborough, on September 11, 1883, by my friends Messrs. Winthrop Root and Fred. Mead, who gave me an opportunity of examining their specimens in the flesh. The birds were killed together, but were unaccompanied by others of any species.

It will be remembered that, up to the present time, but one instance has been recorded* of the occurrence of Baird's Sandpiper on the Maine coast.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN. *Portland, Maine.*

* See this Bulletin, Vol. II, p. 28; also Proc. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist., April, 1883.

Bull. N.O.C. 3, Oct. 1883, p. 243.

Auk, XIII, Jan., 1896, p. 80

Baird's Sandpiper in Maine.—During the autumn of 1895 I made but two visits to the seashore and shot but seven Peeps, yet I secured two Baird's Sandpipers (*Tringa bairdii*). I passed the forenoon of Sept. 7 on Scarborough Beach, where I found less than a dozen Peeps and shot only five. Four of these were Semipalmated Sandpipers, the other was a Baird's Sandpiper. On Sept. 14 I went to the beach again. In walking the entire length of it,—perhaps a mile and a half,—I saw but three Peeps. One of them escaped me. The others were shot together, and proved to be an *Ereunetes* and a Baird's Sandpiper.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Me.*

OCCURRENCE OF BAIRD'S SANDPIPER (*Tringa bairdi*) ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COAST. — While out on the marsh at Rye Beach, N. H., August 26, my attention was called by my companion to a "Large Peep," as he called it. Upon shooting the bird we found it to be a *Tringa bairdi*. The same afternoon I obtained another specimen of this bird which was running along the beach in company with a large flock of Peeps. Both birds were very tame and allowed a quite near approach. This is the first record of this bird for New Hampshire. — HENRY M. SPELMAN, Cambridge, Mass. **Bull. N. O. C. 6, Jan., 1881, p. 61.**

Baird's Sandpiper at Newfound Lake, Hebron, N. H. — While on a morning's collecting trip September 4, 1906, on the marshes at the head of Newfound Lake, Hebron, N. H., we obtained a specimen of Baird's Sandpiper (*Actodromas bairdii*) collected by F. G. Blake. It was in company with *Gallinago delicata*, *Actodromas maculata*, *A. minutilla*, *Totanus melanoleucus*, *T. flavipes*, *Helodromas solitarius*, *Actitis macularia*, and *Ægialitis semipalmata*. The bird is now in the mounted collection of Camp Pasquaney, Bridgewater, N. H. According to Mr. G. M. Allen's 'Birds of New Hampshire,' this is the fourth locality in which Baird's Sandpiper has been taken in the State. — FRANCIS G. AND MAURICE C. BLAKE, Hanover, N. H. **Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 94-95.**

Mass (Coffin's Beach)

Tringa bairdii

1888

Comes (of Cambridge) tells me
has two which he shot as above.
(Coffin's Beach is south of Ipswich
& north of Gloucester)

Mass (Monomoy Id.)

Tringa bairdii

1888

"A Baird's Sandpiper was taken
here this summer." J. C. Cahoon
in letter of Oct 12 '88

Addition to the List of the Shore
Birds of Cape Cod.

BY JOHN C. CAHOON.

I wish to add Baird's Sandpiper (*T. bairdii*)
to my list of The Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
A young ♂ of this species was shot on Mono-
moy flats, August 30th of the present year, by
Mr. Sanford of New Haven, Conn. This is the
first instance of its occurrence, to my know-
ledge, on Cape Cod.

O & O. XIII, Dec. 1888 p. 189

368. *Baird's Sandpiper at Marblehead, Mass.* By Charles R. Lamb.
Ibid., p. 37.—Taken Aug. 15, 1881. *Quar. Jour. Bos. Zool. Soc.* I

Newburyport, Mass.
Col. Boston Soc. Nat. History.

Actodromas bairdii. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—A male taken at Newbury-
port, Mass., September 6, 1906, was presented by Mr. John H. Hardy, Jr.

Ank 25, Apr-1908, p. 234.

Chatham Mass. Oct. 1910.

Baird's Sandpiper in Massachusetts.—While at Chatham, Mass.,
I obtained a specimen of Baird's Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdii*) which was
shot October 18, 1910, on Monomoy Point. The identification was verified
by Mr. C. J. Maynard, of West Newton, who now has the skin.—Mrs.
E. R. JUMP, *West Newton, Mass.*

Ank 28, Jan-1911, p. 10.

Baird's Sandpiper at New Haven, Connecticut.—On October 19, 1889, I took a male *Tringa bairdii* at New Haven, Conn. It was flying high over a sand spit running out into New Haven harbor, in a flock of about twenty other Sandpipers, of what species I am unable to say.

Another specimen of this species, a female in the young plumage, now in the collection of Mr. C. C. Trowbridge, New Haven, was shot at the same locality, Oct. 28, 1887. These make the second and third records * of Baird's Sandpiper for Connecticut.—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, *New Haven, Conn.* **Auk, VII. p. -89.**

CAPTURE OF BAIRD'S SANDPIPER ON LONG ISLAND.—On September 22, 1880, I shot a specimen of *Tringa bairdi* on Montauk, Long Island. The bird was in a flock of "Peeps" (*Ereunetes pusillus*), feeding on the beach of Great Pond, a brackish lake often in communication with the Sound. It so closely resembled the "Peeps" that I only noticed it on account of its larger size. The skin I preserved, though badly cut by the shot.—DANIEL E. MORAN, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

[This is apparently the first known occurrence of this species on the Atlantic Coast south of New England.—EDD.]
Bull. N. O. C. 7, Jan, 1882, p. 60

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—A CORRECTION.—In the Bulletin for January, 1882, p. 60, it is stated that the record of a specimen of this species from Long Island is apparently its first from any point south of New England. A note to the editors from Dr. E. A. Mearns calls attention to a previous record of the species for Long Island in an article by Newbold T. Lawrence, entitled "Notes on Several Rare Birds Taken on Long Island, N. Y.," published in "Forest and Stream," Vol. X, No. 13, p. 235, May 2, 1878, as follows:—

"*Tringa bairdii*, Baird's Sandpiper.—Four specimens taken at Rockaway. The first two in September, 1872, shot on a small piece of meadow, out of a flock of *Tringa minutilla*. The third was taken August 26, 1873, while snipe shooting on a low strip of sand that separates the ocean and bay. My attention was first called to it by hearing a peculiar long-drawn whistle, and soon after I perceived a small snipe flying very high. The next moment it darted down and settled among my decoys, where I secured it. The fourth was taken in the same locality as the first two, September 20, 1874. Three of the above specimens were males."—EDD.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, April, 1882, p. 123-124

242. BONAPARTE'S SANDPIPER.—(*Actodromas fuscicollis*.) (Vieill.) Ridgw. Not a rare migrant. An adult female taken at Owasco Lake, N. Y., Sept. 15th, 1879, and a second female taken in the same locality October 5th, 1879.
O. & O. VII, Jun. 1882, p. 73

243. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—(*Actodromas bairdii*.) (Coues.) Regular migrant. September 17th, '78, Samuel F. Rathbun. October 5th, '79, Charles F. Wright. Locality, Fair Haven, N. Y. Generally found as individuals in company with other Sandpipers; never observed in flocks.
O. & O. VII, Jun. 1882, p. 73

Long Island Bird Notes N. T. Lawrence

13. *Actodromas bairdii*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—Shot a female of this species on the salt meadow at Far Rockaway in August, 1882. Entirely alone when captured.

Auk, 2, July, 1886, p. 273

The Baird's Sandpiper (*Actodromas bairdii*) at Locust Grove, New York.—August 18, 1885, while Dr. C. H. Merriam and the writer were driving along a country road at the above locality we discovered a solitary Baird's Sandpiper on the edge of a small, temporary pool of water formed by the recent rains. It was a female of the year in fine plumage, and was evidently a straggling migrant which had dropped down hap-hazard to feed and rest. Most of the eastern stragglers of this species hitherto recorded have been from the Atlantic coast, but undoubtedly the bird occurs more or less commonly all the way across the interior country.—H. W. HENSHAW, *Washington, D. C.* Auk, 2, Oct., 1886, p. 384

Tringa bairdii on Long Island Sound.—A female *Tringa bairdii* was shot at Stratford, Connecticut, November 3, 1888, by Mr. J. H. Averill of Bridgeport, who kindly presented it to me. It was on a salt meadow in company with four *Tringa maculata*. Having no specimens for comparison I sent the skin to Dr. C. H. Merriam, Dept. of Agriculture, who identified it as above.—C. K. AVERILL, JR., *Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

Auk, VI, April, 1889, p. 189.

Baird's Sandpiper in Central New York.—While collecting at Onondaga Lake, N. Y., August 27, 1888, I secured a Baird's Sandpiper (*Tringa bairdii*). This appears to be the tenth for New York State; of the others, six have been recorded from Long Island ("Forest and Stream", Vol. X, No. 13, p. 235, May 2, 1878; B. N. O. C., Vol. VII, p. 133, 1882; Auk, Vol. II, p. 273, 1885), one from Locust Grove, Lewis County, by Mr. Henshaw (Auk, Vol. II, p. 384, 1885), and two from Fair Haven, Cayuga County, by Frank R. Rathbun (O. & O., Vol. VII, p. 133, 1882). More stragglers—if such they are—of this bird may be expected from the lakes of western and central New York, during the fall, as numbers of shore-birds visit them at that season.—MORRIS M. GREEN, *Washington, D. C.*

Auk, VI, Jan., 1889, p. 68

Baird's Sandpiper on Long Island Sound, N. Y.—Dr. E. H. Eames and I shot two Baird's Sandpipers (*Tringa bairdii*) Sept. 29, 1894, at Seaside Park, on Long Island Sound. There were ten or more in the flock, also a few Semipalmated Sandpipers. They were very unsuspecting and the whole flock might have been taken. Mr. J. B. Canfield, also of this city, secured a fine male a few days later.—H. H. TAYLOR, *Bridgeport, Conn.* *Auk*, XII, April, 1895, p. 179

Auk, XIII, Jan., 1896, p. 80.

Baird's Sandpiper at East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.—On Sept. 17, 1895, a Baird's Sandpiper (*Tringa bairdii*) was shot at East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., and another bird of apparently the same species escaped. A Semipalmated Sandpiper was with them.—C. WHEATON VAUGHAN, *New York City*.

*Some Birds of Unusual Occurrence
in Orleans Co., N. Y.*

Tringa bairdii. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—A mounted specimen in my collection marks the first occurrence (so far as I have been able to learn) of this Sandpiper in the western half of New York State. It was taken, together with one other of its kind, Sept. 3, 1895, at "the head of still water," on Oak Orchard Creek (just north of Waterport) by Mr. John Ritenburgh of Gaines. These two specimens slumbered unrecognized, in the possession of Mr. Ritenburgh until Sept., 1897, when they were turned over to Mr. Ernest H. Short. If Mr. Short recognized these birds as *Tringa bairdii*, he made no stir about the matter nor any record of the rare occurrence, disposing of one of them, meanwhile. The other I procured of him, December 2, 1898, and determined its identity forthwith. While these two specimens were remaining unrecognized, others were being taken in our county, were more promptly analyzed and recognized, and a published record made, thereby gaining a priority over these taken three years before.

Mr. J. L. Davison of Lockport, N. Y., while sojourning at Lakeside Park, this county, during the early fall of 1898, secured along the lake shore near that point, five specimens of *Tringa bairdii*, as follows:—Aug. 20, two; Sept. 8, two; Sept. 16, one. I am indebted to Mr. Davison and to Miss Mathilde Schlegel (who mounted them) of East Aurora, N. Y., for complete and detailed data regarding the taking of these additional five Baird's Sandpipers in my own county of Orleans. (See *Forest and Stream*, Jan. 7, 1899).

Neil F. Poston, M.D.
Medina, N. Y.

Auk, XVI, April, 1899, pp. 193-6.

Notes on Long Island Birds.

Tringa bairdii. While on a visit to Shinnecock Bay on Oct. 31, 1894, a number of Snipes were seen and secured, notably White-rumped Sandpipers. This specimen, among others, was labeled as such, but not without some misgivings. Only recently it was more critically examined and found to be *T. bairdii*. Mr. Arthur H. Howell, who was at the same place when the bird was shot, recently recalled to my mind the fact that the bird was alone, on a sandbar, when shot. The bird was not very active, and it is possible may have been previously wounded. Mr. N. T. Lawrence has obtained three or more specimens from Long Island. The species is not included by Giraud in 'The Birds of Long Island.'

Wm. C. Braislin, M.D.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Auk, XVI, April, 1899, pp. 190-193.

Bird News from Central New York.

Tringa bairdii. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—A young bird was shot on Verona Beach by Egbert Bagg, Jr., Sept. 4, 1897, and a second specimen at the same place Sept. 5, 1899. Our only previous knowledge was Mr. Henshaw's record at Locust Grove in 'The Auk,' Vol. II, page 384.

Egbert Bagg, Utica, N. Y.

Auk, XVII, April, 1900, p. 178.

Tringa minutilla

1891 Mass

May 19 Revere Beach. Found at least 300 in a comparatively small, brackish marsh back of the Crescent Beach settlement. Much of the grass in this marsh had been winter-killed exposing extensive patches of oozy mud which to-day was covered by from one quarter of an inch to two inches of water. The birds were scattered singly or in little parties of two or three one at least twelve or fifteen acres but the report of a gun would start them from various quarters in considerable number and when, as happened three times during our visit, a Hawk appeared over the marsh, I believe that every bird took flight. Simultaneously or in rapid succession they rose in little bunches and singly from far and near and forming into small flocks began sweeping back and forth over the place, now high in air, next down over the ground flying with exceeding swiftness and frequently wheeling or doubling sharply, all together as if under the direction of some skillful leader. As the different flocks approached one another they kept uniting until at length all became absorbed into one great flock which must have contained fully 300 birds. The evolutions of this immense swarm were performed with nearly or quite as much unanimity and grace as those of the smaller flocks and were exceedingly beautiful. When they wheeled and their white bellies were turned simultaneously toward the sun there was a sudden flash of glistering white as of hundreds of ~~ten~~ bits of glass or a shower of silver coins ~~which~~. Then as their dark backs were

Fringa minor

1891 Mass.

May 19
(No 2)

Rever Beach. - presented towards us the flock became nearly invisible against the background of green hills. The effect was something like that produced by a large school of mackerel or herring swimming near the surface of the water on a clear day and, ^{alternately} turning ~~first~~ their dark backs and silvery sides towards the sun.

After flying about for several minutes they would split up into small flocks which returned, one by one, to their feeding grounds not, however, until each had swept many times over the particular place where its members wished to alight. ~~Usually they would attempt to alight as it were~~ They seemed to fear some hidden danger and often at the last moment, after they had checked their speed by a few rapid fluttering wing beats, and with dangling legs ^{in the act of} were dropping to the ground would suddenly resume their flight and pass and repass over the marsh again before finally settling. Despite this excessive timidity they did not appear to be in the least disturbed by the frequent passage of trains over the railroad that intersects the marsh, even those that were feeding within a few rods of the embankment seldom taking wing.

When I entered the marsh they kept getting up ahead of me, singly or in pairs or flocks, but my presence did not seem to excite general alarm or suspicion. As a rule they ran a little beyond gun range but many birds allowed me to get within 15 or 20 yards. They were not easily seen among the branches of grass

Tringa minutilla

1891 Mass.

May 19 River Beach and mud lumps with which the place
(No 3) abounded and I noticed that when one happened
to be wholly or partly concealed it would stand
quite still until I passed although in no instance
did I see a bird actually run to cover or squat.

Many of the birds which I flushed singly flew
in the peculiar manner which Audubon ~~has~~ supposed
to be characteristic of the breeding bird that is in
a straight line with whirring ^{and intervals of} wing beats ^{and} the wings
held down with the tips incurved. On these occasions
the bird rarely flew more than fifty to one hundred
yards before re-lighting.

In feeding these Sandpipers probed the soft mud
much in the manner of Snipe excepting that
the bill was seldom thrust down for more than
half its length. The bill was often so thickly loaded
with half-dry mud as to look twice its actual
thickness. I did not see any of the pretty little
tipping contests so common with Grenites and feel
nearly sure that they are never indulged in by
this species which seems to be a more peevish
and phlegmatic bird than the Semipalmated.

I succeeded in identifying one of the latter among
the swarms of Least Sandpipers (an easy matter
if one can get near enough to see the black legs
and much grayer coloring) and I also heard
its characteristic chatter once or twice when the
flocks were in the air but it is perfectly
safe to say that at least 49 out of every 50
birds were *T. minutilla*.

May 20 Visited the marsh this morning & found about half the
"Peeps" gone.

Fringa minoritilla

1896 Penobscot Bay, Maine.

July 8 Isle au Haut. Two in company with two Stamus flavipes feeding about the shores of a small fresh water pond just inside the beach ridge.

"

" 12 Furber Island. A large flock - fully 75 - birds - flying south & skimming low over the island, rising again as they passed out over the bay. Several scattered birds elsewhere about ridges.

" 14 Deer Island. Heard this evening.

" 15 Sedgwick. " " "

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can, Comeau & Merriam

90. *Actodromas minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER. — Rather common
in spring and fall.

Bull. N. O. C., 7, Oct. 1882, p. 239

New Brunswick Notes -- Chamberlain.

In May a small flock of
Peeps (*Actodromas minutilla*) were seen near St. John.
They have never before been known to occur
in the spring. **Bull. N. O. C.**, 8, Jan. 1883, p. 9.

**Summer Birds of Bras D'Or Region
Cape Breton Id., N.S. J. Dwight, Jr.**

6. *Tringa minutilla*.

Auk, 4, Jan., 1887. p. 16

**An Ornithologist's Summer in Labrador
M. Abbott Frazar.**

Tringa minutilla, Least Sandpiper. Small
flocks to be seen all through the summer.

O. & O. XII, Mar. 1887. p. 33.

**Birds of Magdalen Islands.
Dr. L. B. Bishop.**

20. *Tringa minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER. — One seen on Grindstone
July 5, and four others on July 14. Probably does not breed.

Auk, VI, April, 1889. p. 146

**Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador
by Henry B. Bigelow.**

43. *Tringa minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER. Abundant. Breeds com-
monly all along the coast.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 28.

Notes from the Magdalen Islands. — I had the pleasure the past season, with Mr. C. S. Day, of spending three weeks at the Magdalen Islands. We devoted most of the time to Coffin Island and East Point, as being least known, arriving there on June 12. For four days we were isolated from the world at the wonderful Bird Rocks. The following are a few of the more noteworthy of many observations.

On June 13 Mr. Day was so fortunate as to flush a Least Sandpiper (*Tringa minutilla*) from her nest with four half-incubated eggs. The nest was a mere hollow in the 'barrens,' just back from the edge of a slough, among sparse growth of coarse grass and moss, the structural part consisting of simply a few dry bayberry leaves. The eggs were of a light grayish buff, marked rather sparsely, except at the crown, where there was a thick mass of spots and blotches. The markings were of a rich dark brown, verging on blackish at the crown, with occasional subdued lilac. In size they varied only from 1.18 to 1.20 inches in length, and from .82 to .88 in breadth. The owners were both present, and so exceedingly tame that I photographed one of them upon the nest. The love song is beautiful, a mellow twittering, emitted as the bird circles about. I met the species several times, and it is considered by the fishermen a regular and frequent breeder.

The same is their opinion regarding both the Scaup Ducks. I saw Scaups occasionally, and finally discovered a nest of the Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila nearctica*) with nine eggs, June 29, on a small island in "the Great Pond," flushing the female at very close quarters. The nest was a bed of down in the grass, the eggs fresh and notably larger than the many of the Lesser Scaup I have found in the West, ranging in landing of a party of fishermen on Great Bird, after they had taken everything on North Bird that they could reach or shoot, who fired raking shots again and again into the masses of birds upon their nests, mowing them down like grass, to leave them there dead or dying, — a most horrible and pathetic sight. Will not our committee on bird-protection, the Audubon Society, and individual friends of the birds, use their influence to induce the Canadian authorities to forbid or restrict the looting of the Bird Rocks, and make the keeper of the light a warden?

In all I noted 65 species on the islands, 52 of these, at least, undoubtedly breeding. Curiously, staying mostly about East Point, I failed to find a number of the small land-birds that others have reported, but, as I had hoped, this was counterbalanced by the water-birds. Comparing my list with those of Cory, Brewster, Bishop, and Young, I have three species not recorded by them: — Barn Swallow, Mourning Warbler, and Glaucous Gull. The first of these is now common, and perhaps has come in there quite recently.

Five more species seem to be unrecorded in the breeding-season (June), namely, Bonaparte's Gull, Eider, Lesser Yellow-legs, Saw-whet Owl, and Tree Swallow. Of these last only the Saw-whet was proved to breed, by my finding a dead fledgling in a Flicker's hole. Fishermen declared that the Bonaparte's Gull breeds, but all I saw were in immature plumage.— HERBERT K. JOB, *Kent, Conn.*

Auk, XVIII, April., 1901, pp. 199-200.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 449.

90. *Actodromas minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.— Abundant migrant, May 4 to 20; the adults return during the first half of July (July 4, 1891) and the young from August 10 to 24. Mr. Nash has records from June 28 to July 19, and to the middle of September.

length, with one exception, from 2.50 to 2.60 inches, and in breadth from 1.70 to 1.80. In color they were almost exactly like some eggs of the Bittern that I had just taken, with a little more of an olive tinge. None of the books give this species as nesting in eastern North America, so perhaps this is the first known instance. As in the case of the Lesser Scaup, it would appear to be a late breeder. Only a few rods away, on another 'nubble,' were nests and eggs of a belated Dusky Duck, and of a habitually late-breeding Red-breasted Merganser. I also found a nest of the Blue-winged Teal on June 16, the young alive in the shell.

The Bittern, the Horned Grebe and the Rusty Grackle breed abundantly in the swamps and ponds near East Point. Of the first I found one nest with six eggs, the books giving five as the maximum. At the time of our arrival the young Rusty Grackles had just left the nests. These are very similar to nests of the Robin, and are built low down in the spruces, usually near the ends of thick boughs. I found this species only near East Point, in clumps of spruces on wet ground by the ponds. Piping and Ring-necked Plover were breeding abundantly on the long sand-bar between Grand Entry and Grindstone, but were almost wholly absent at East Point.

The stay on Bird Rock was fascinating beyond compare, amid the whirring multitudes of sea-birds. One morning we rowed over to and climbed North Bird, inspecting the Gannet colony on top. For the sake of the cause of bird-protection, I will here say that I was witness to the landing of a party of fishermen on Great Bird, after they had taken everything on North Bird that they could reach or shoot, who fired raking shots again and again into the masses of birds upon their nests, mowing them down like grass, to leave them there dead or dying, — a most horrible and pathetic sight. Will not our committee on bird-protection, the Audubon Society, and individual friends of the birds, use their influence to induce the Canadian authorities to forbid or restrict the looting of the Bird Rocks, and make the keeper of the light a warden?

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Tringa minutilla. - ^{Num.} Aug. 15th Rye Beach, N. H. 1866.

Tringa minutilla. - ^{Num.} Aug. 20, 24, 27th Rye Beach, N. H. 1867.

Tringa minutilla. - Aug. 19th Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.

Rye Beach, N. H. 1870.

Tringa minutilla. - Aug. 19-31. Common in small flocks with *Eximetus*
Rye Beach, N. H. 1871. ^{Large flocks.}

Tringa minutilla. - July 27, 30; Aug. 1, 3; 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22
^{H. F. a few. Num. #. 7. do. S. F. M. F. N. F. * F. N. F. Aug. 20, 22}
^{S. F. H. F. 4 F.}

Tringa minutilla. - July 21, 22, 23, 26; Aug. 14 Rye Beach, N. H. 1872.

Rye Beach, N. H. July 23-24 1885.

Sl. *Tringa minutilla*. - One

Mass. (Ipswich)

Tringa minutilla

1886

Early return

July 17 "Peeps, both *A. minutilla* and *E. pusillus*, coming in plenty and have been for just two weeks" R. to. Newcomb in letter of July 19, 1886.

Mass. (near Concord). 1887

1887

May 15^x - 17^x - 23^l

Aug 1*

* heard migrating at night
Tringa minutilla.

Birds of Framingham, Mass, which have newly appeared since the construction of the Reservoirs on the Sudbury River.... F. C. Brown.

5. *Tringa minutilla*. Several obtained by friend, Aug., 1880.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, April, 1881, p. 127

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Tringa minutilla Vieill., Least Sandpiper.
Migrant, common.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 138

Limicolae in Bristol County.
H. F. Dexter, Dartmouth, Mass.

Least Sandpiper, *Actodromas minutilla*.
The only species that can be called abundant, arriving in large flocks in August and resorting to the meadows and sandbars on the coast, also occurring inland, to some extent in the vicinity of large ponds and rivers.

O & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 148

1883

Tringa minutilla

Cambridge

July 13 "Saw about 20 Peeps
on an Charles River marsh"
C. R. Bond.

Mass. (Concord)

Tringa minutilla

Among Button bushes.

MAY 17 1887

The water in Concord River has fallen rapidly
then last few days leaving many patches of
black oozy mud along the banks. On one of
these among rather thickly growing Button bushes
overshaded by willows and river maples I
found six Least Sandpipers fed in company
with a solitary. They were very tame but when
I fired at one the others were making their
way through the bushes with perfect ease.
I shot all six in the end for they kept
returning. Waders seem to be singularly stupid

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Least Sandpiper, *Tringa minutilla* (Vieill.)
Peep or Bumblebee on Cape Cod. An abundant
spring, summer and autumn migrant. The
first comers reach the Cape the last week in
April or first in May, becoming abundant about
May 13, and remaining so until June 1. The
first ones from the north come about July 6,
becoming common July 15, and increasing at
intervals during August and September. It is
the most numerous about the last of August.
A few stragglers remain into October. In the
spring they are seen in pairs or small parties of
from six to twenty, and seem to be in a hurry
to continue their northern journey. In the
summer and autumn they are in no hurry, and
gather in large flocks on and along the edges
of marshes, muddy flats and creeks and pebbly
beaches, in search of small worms, aquatic in-
sects and tiny shell fish, which they eagerly
devour. They are very numerous on the
marshes at Barnstable, Dennis, and Brewster,
in the summer and autumn, after the grass has
been mown. I remember when quite a small
boy what sport I had in one of the above
meadows during the haying season while after
these little snipe. Often in my eagerness to
reach a flock on the meadow, I got into a muddy
slough-hole up to my waist, but that was soon
forgotten if I made a successful shot.

As we walk out on the marsh, we see several
of these graceful little birds about the edge of
a muddy pool, sticking their bills into the soft
mud after small worms and insects. If we stop
and look carefully around, we will see some of
the little fellows only a few yards distant
from us, standing perfectly still, their little
black eyes watching every movement we make.
As we start on, one springs up with a faint
cry, and as he goes skimming away he is joined
by other individuals that we had not noticed,
which get up out of the grass near by. As they
continue their flight twisting and diving, they
are reinforced into a good sized flock by com-
panions from different portion of the marsh,
and rising to a considerable height they circle
about several times and come flying back, often
alighting upon the same place that they started
from.

(To be continued.)

in regard to the evidence of
danger in the bodies of their
dead companions. One of these
peeps came to a mud flat
where I had just shot two
others and immediately began
feeding walking past them
within a few inches without
apparently noticing them.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Least Sandpiper, *Tringa minutilla* (Vieill.)
Peep or Bumblebee on Cape Cod. An abundant
spring, summer and autumn migrant. The
first comers reach the Cape the last week in
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and rising to a considerable height they circle
about several times and come flying back, often
alighting upon the same place that they started
from.

(To be continued.)

Birds observed in Naval Hospital
Grounds, Brooklyn, G. H. Coues

54. *Tringa minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER. — Quite common.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 32

Birds of Adirondack Region - Merriam

192. *Actodromas minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER. — Very abundant about Lakes George and Champlain during the fall migration.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct., 1882, p. 256

Oneida County, New York,
William L. Ralph & Egbert Bagg

Tringa minutilla.—One taken at Sylvan Beach, Oneida Lake, Sept. 18,
1888.

Auk, VII. July, 1890, p. 230

Sandpipers at Sea.— On May 6 of this year, I was a passenger on the steamer 'St. Laurent,' which sailed from New York at 10 A. M., with a light east wind and clear weather. May 7 and 8 the wind held east.

gradually increasing to a fair breeze. Yet not at any time was there more than a fair summer breeze, though the gradual increase of the old swell running from the east told us of a storm not far ahead. We did not catch the storm, but learned, on reaching port, that steamers a few hours in advance had found rough weather. Both days were more or less foggy, the steam horn blowing on and off about half the time.

The fastest run up to 12 M. on May 8 was 582 miles. I regret that I am now unable to give exact position, but as we took a slightly more southerly course than is usual with the French line, it can easily be approximated.

On May 8, at 2 P. M., while watching some Petrels, I noticed a flock of Peeps on the port side, flying towards the steamer from the northwest. When within about 80 yards of us they turned to the east till they could pass our bows, then turned sharply, passing within a few yards, or even feet of us, and then off to the S. E. by E. I at once went to the upper deck to watch for more, and was surprised to find that, in every direction, as far as I could see in the then light fog, were large flocks of Peeps all flying in the same direction, S. E. by E. The birds were flying in large scattered flocks of from fifty to apparently several hundred birds. The flight lasted for nearly three hours, during which a very large number of birds must have passed us.

Why were they flying S. E. by E.? They should at that season have been bound for their northern breeding grounds and not for Africa.

There was not any evidence tending to show that the birds were lost, as all flew exactly the same way. Every flock that found our vessel in their line of flight, and of which there were not less than fifty, turned to the east till they could make by our bow, not one flock, or even a single bird, did I see turn to the westward to cross astern of us.

They were flying strong, easily passing our steamer, then making 12½ knots. Not one tried to alight, nor did any fall into the water, nor were any seen floating, though I watched carefully.

Whether the Peeps were *Tringa minutilla* or *Ereunetes pusillus* I can not say, but surely they were out of place and fast getting more so.— W. A. JEFFRIES. *Boston, Mass.* Auk, 3, Jan., 1886. p. 131-132.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.— This species was recorded but once, on July 21, when several were seen.

Auk 27. July-1910 p. 345?

pacifica

Addendum to List of Birds
Known to occur within Few Miles
of Point de Monts, Quebec, Can.

C. Hart Merriam.

156. *Tringa alpina americana*.—August 28.
In September, 1882, Mr. Comeau shot another specimen of the Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura carolinensis*).—

Bull. N.O.C. 8, Oct. 1883, p. 245.

Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador
by Henry B. Bigelow.

44. *Tringa alpina pacifica*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—A few at Port Manvers in early September.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p.28.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

91

By James H. Flaming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p.449.

91. *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—Abundant migrant May 12 to June 2 (latest June 13); returning October 9 to 22, and through the first half of November. Adults are rare in fall.

Limicolae in Bristol County.
H. F. Dexter, Dartmouth, Mass.

Red-backed Sandpiper, *Pelidna alpina americana*. Occasionally seen in autumn, but the majority pass us by in the migration, keeping well off the coast.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 148

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Tringa alpina pacifica (Coues.), Red-backed Sandpiper. Migrant, tolerably common in spring and fall. A few seen in summer.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 138

The Red-backed Sandpiper in Massachusetts in December.— Mr. George C. Shattuck gave me a Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina pacifica*) which he shot on Barnstable Neck, Mass., on December 23, 1903. It was in company with another of its kind.— REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., Concord, Mass. *Auk*, **XXI**, Apr., 1904, p. 277.

Old Records of Mass. & Rhode Id.

October 4, 1877. Shot two Red-backed Sandpipers (*Pisobia alpina sakhalina*).

Auk 28, Jan-¹⁹¹¹~~1910~~ 1911.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Red-backed Sandpiper, *Tringa alpina pacifica* (Coues.) Crooked-billed, or Fall Snipe on Cape Cod. A common spring and abundant autumn migrant. It usually arrives the last week in April, and by the 13th of May all have passed Cape Cod on their northern journey. In the autumn, the migrants for the south reach the Cape about Sept. 23, becoming abundant about Sept. 30, and remaining so through the greater part of October. A few remain late into November. In the spring they are in pairs or small flocks, and are quite shy, but in the autumn they are apparently without fear, and large numbers are shot by tyro gunners who are not successful with the larger and more wary birds. They feed on the sand flats, spits, and low beaches, in flocks by themselves, or in company with sanderlings and sandpipers. Their food consists of sand fleas, marine animals, and shell fish. I have seen them at the fish works on Monomoy Island eagerly devouring flies and insects that were very numerous about the guano spread out on the sand. They go on to the high beach to stop during high tide. They stop with us in the autumn later than any of the other *Limicola*.

O. & O. XIII, Sept. 1888 p. 129

Late Record of the Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*) in Massachusetts.— On Dec. 27, 1911, I noted a small flock of Red-backed Sandpipers (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*) at Muskeget Island, Mass. On the 31st I came upon a flock of nine in a driving snowstorm, two of which I secured and found very fat.

I last noted four of these birds on the 14th of January, 1912. Though the nine previous days had been very severe, covering almost all the shore with ice, these four birds seemed in good condition and they were busily engaged in finding an apparent abundance of food.

The latest record that I can find for this species in Massachusetts, is December 24 (Howe & Allen, Birds of Mass., p. 42.)— WINTHROP S. BROOKS, Milton, Mass.

Auk XXIX, July, 1912, p. 391-392.

Birds of Adirondack Region -- Merriam.

193. *Pelidna alpina americana*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER; AMERICAN DUNLIN. — Occurs during the migrations.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct, 1882, p. 256

General Notes

Tringa alpina on Long Island, New York.—On Sept. 15, 1892, I secured a European Dunlin at Shinnecock Bay. During a week's trip I secured only one *T. a. pacifica*. The specimen was identified through the kindness of Mr. F. M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History. Coues says of this species, "A straggler to Greenland"; Ridgway, "Accidental or casual in eastern North America (west side of Hudson Bay)." Its occurrence in the United States has heretofore seemed doubtful.—CURTIS CLAY YOUNG, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Auk X, Jan, 1893. p. 78.

Aptosochromatism.

A Tabulated Field Study.

BY WALTER HOXIE, FROGMORE, S. C.

The following table was made at Bull's Point, Apr. 23rd, 1886. The specimens examined were Dunlin. It was my intention at the time to make a similar study of those other species of Shore-birds—the Knot, Sanderling and Black-breasted Plover, but I failed to obtain a sufficient number of specimens any one time. I now offer this table for publication together with an explanation of the method used in making it up. And I hope I may receive from some of my co-workers a little more aid this season than I did last, upon this line of investigation.

I first took twelve specimens of Dunlin and numbered them in sequence according to the blackness on the breast. No. 1 was very dark and No. 12 in almost typical winter dress. This column I headed *Black*. The second column marked "p. f." is intended to show the relative amount of "pin feathers" on the specimens—No. 1 having the most and No. 12 the least. Between the last four it was quite difficult to decide with positive exactness. Upon finding that No. 4 was at the head of the list, and that the tips of the pin feathers showed *no white*, I made a final note on the back of the tag "R. o. t.," which was to signify that on dissection I expected to find the reproductive organs *large*. That is probably larger than in some of the specimens above it on the list. Next I skinned and dissected my specimens, placing the number in the first class upon each. I now placed the males and females in separate classes, giving them new numbers but still in accordance with the sequence of "*Black*" Nos. Lastly I placed the reproductive organs in their order of size. The order in which they now stand is indicated in the columns marked "S. of O." It will now be seen that among the females there is no break in the sequence of numbers. Among the males a probable note was made previous to dissection, which accounts for any discrepancy and the close similarity of specimens 11 and 12 gave me no cause for disappointment when I found that my last column would not quite "hitch" at the bottom.

DUNLIN.

April 23rd, 1886.

Black.	P. F.	Female.	Male.	S. of O.
1	2	1		1
2	12		1	2
3	6		2	3
4	1		3	4
5	3		4	5
6	4	2		6
7	11		5	7
8	5	3		8
9	8?		6	9
10	7?	4		10
11	9?		7	11
12	10?		8	12

O. & O. XI, Jul. 1887 p. 101-102.

Birds from Fort Churchill, Hudson's Bay, W. Eagle Clark.

AUK, VII, Oct., 1890, p. 321

Tringa alpina pacifica.—*a, b*, adults in summer plumage. These specimens seem to agree perfectly with Scotch specimens of *Tringa alpina*, with which they have been compared. After an examination of the few American specimens of this bird at my disposal I have come to the conclusion that even the eastern American Dunlins are liable to considerable variation. An adult specimen from New Jersey in full summer plumage is much brighter, though paler, in color than any European specimen I have seen; and the breast is whiter and much less streaked with dusky; the bill, however, is only 1.30 inches in length. An adult in full winter plumage, and also from New Jersey, is a deep brown on the upper surface and quite different from the European bird at the same season, and the bill is no less than 1.70 inches in length. The various dimensions of these four specimens are as follows:

	Wing	Culmen	Tarsus
Fort Churchill <i>a</i>	4.57 in.	1.43 in.	.97 in.
Fort Churchill <i>b</i>	4.65 "	1.52 "	1.02 "
New Jersey (summer)	4.65 "	1.30 "	.96 "
New Jersey (winter)	4.85 "	1.70 "	1.06 "

I have not seen any specimens of Red-backed Sandpipers (*Pelidna alpina americana*), in full adult plumage in the fall, the first arrivals wearing mostly adult plumage, but as I have been informed by gunners that they have shot specimens in full adult plumage in the fall, I cannot make a single exception as yet of our New England shore birds not retaining their adult plumage in the fall.

We should be pleased to hear from our correspondents on this subject, the plumage of our *Limicolæ*.

O. & O. XII 1887 p.

Irkaca, N. Y.

alpina sakhalina. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—Appeared Sept. straggled along until Oct. 27, never more than two or three being together.

Auk 27, July - 1910 p. 345

Another species that has the same sequence of moults and plumages as the Sanderling, is the Dunlin which may well be considered along with its North American representative.

DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).

RED-BACKED SANDPIPER (*Tringa alpina pacifica*).

1. *Natal Down*. The chick above has rusty and golden brown and black mottling, with small white dots. The mixed colors are due to banded down filaments or neossoptiles and the spotting to subterminal white areas. Below, including cheeks and forehead, the neossoptiles are buffy white, a dusky loreal and postocular streak and a fainter malar one.

2. *Juvenal Plumage* acquired by a complete postnatal moult. It is not generally known that birds in this plumage are quite heavily spotted below with black, the back with reddish and buff edgings, and a buff wash on the throat, so that they much resemble adults in breeding dress. I have examined several July and August birds from Alaska, a perfectly typical one, still retaining a little down on the head and neck being (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 88881, August 3, Pt. Barrow, Alaska).

3. *First Winter Plumage* acquired by a partial postjuvenal moult involving the body plumage, sometimes all, and sometimes part of the tertiaries, a few of the wing-coverts but neither the remiges nor rectrices. The gray plumage, white below, is assumed, scarcely distinguishable from adults in winter dress, but the central part of the dorsal feathers is usually paler than in adults, likewise the gray shaft-streaks of the throat and sides. Left-over juvenal feathers are often found, and the black-spotted ones of the lower parts become faded and worn and may easily be mistaken for those of the adult. This plumage is fully assumed by October, as shown by many specimens from many localities, numerous November and December birds showing little evidence of further moult, viz.: Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 69813, ♂, October 16, New

The Moults of North American
Shore Birds (*Limicolae*)

by
Jonathan Dwight, jr.

ferruginea

92. *Erolia ferruginea*. CURLEW SANDPIPER.—A single specimen, taken by Mr. Win. Loan about 1886¹; this bird was afterwards destroyed except the head which is now in my collection, and which belonged to a nearly adult bird.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

92

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p.449

¹ McIlwraith, Birds of Ontario, 1886, 2; 1894, 145.

PELIDNA SUBARQUATA ON THE MAINE COAST. — I have to thank Mr. C. H. Chandler of Cambridge, for allowing me to view a mounted specimen of the Curlew Sandpiper, which he shot on the beach at Pine Point, Scarborough, Cumberland Co., on September 15, 1881. The plumage is immature — probably a bird of the year. It was in company with Peeps, but its larger size and lighter coloration were noticed, hence this visit to American shores is registered. The species is new to the Maine fauna, at least this is the first instance of actual capture within the limits of that State.* — H. A. PURDIE, *Newton, Mass.*

Bull. N. O. C. 7, April, 1882, p. 124.

* See Brewer, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XVII, 1875, p. 446.

OCCURRENCE OF THE CURLEW SANDPIPER IN MASSACHUSETTS. — Mr. Charles I. Goodale, our accomplished Boston taxidermist, has a fine Curlew Sandpiper (*Tringa subarquata*) which was sent to him to be mounted. It was shot in East Boston, Mass., early in May, 1876, as it was feeding on a sandspit among a flock of "Peeps." This bird is in very perfect spring plumage, and furnishes the second authentic instance of the occurrence of this species in New England. In its claims to be regarded as a bird of North America it may best be compared with the Ruff (*Machetes pugnax*). Both are probably not infrequent stragglers to our continent. — WILLIAM BREWSTER.

Bull. N. O. C. I, July, 1876, p. 57-52.

ADDITIONAL CAPTURES OF THE CURLEW SANDPIPER IN NEW ENGLAND. — The three specimens of this rare straggler, which have previously been recorded as occurring in New England, have all been collected in Massachusetts, and I am enabled to add two more instances, both of which have also been taken in this State.

Mr. John Fottler, Jr., writes me that he has in his possession a fine spring specimen which was shot on Cape Cod about the 10th of May, 1878. Another specimen is in the collection made by Mr. Baldwin Coolidge (now in possession of the city of Lawrence, Mass.), which was taken on Nahant Beach some ten years ago, and at that time was preserved by Mr. N. Vickery, of Lynn. — RUTHVEN DEANE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Bull. N. O. C. 4, April, 1879, p. 124.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Curlew Sandpiper, *Tringa ferruginea* (Brünn.)
This is a very rare straggler on our Cape coast. Ten authentic instances of the occurrence of the Curlew Sandpiper in New England are given in New England *Bird Life*, Part II, and one of these is of a specimen that was shot on Cape Cod about the 10th of May, 1878.

O. & O. XIII. Sept. 1888 p. 129

THE CURLEW SANDPIPER AT CHATHAM, MASS.
— A ♂ specimen of the Curlew Sandpiper, A. O. U. No. 244, was taken at Chatham, Mass., August 26, 1889. It was nearly in full plumage. It is now in the collection of Gordon Plummer, Brookline, Mass.—[Ed.]

O. & O. 15. July, 1890. p. 110.

Notes from New Haven Conn.
by E. L. Munson.

August 30, 1886, Dr. E. T. R. |

Thompson took a Curlew Sandpiper, male,
taken at "Quinnipiac" marshes.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 156

Bird Notes from Long Id. Wm. Dutcher

7. *Pelidna subarquata* (Guld.) Cuv. CURLEW SAND-
PIPER.—A specimen of this species was shot by Charles A. Lane
at Shinnecock Bay and sent to me. He wrote, "The Snipe

I send you was shot May 24, 1883; it was alone. Neither my
father or either of my brothers ever saw one before." I may add,
that Capt. Lane, the father, has been a professional gunner, on the
south side of Long Island, for over forty years. His three sons
are also professional gunners.

Auk, I, Jan., 1884. p. 32-33.

THE EGGS OF THE CURLEW SANDPIPER (*Tringa subarquata*).— The eggs of this species have hitherto escaped the researches of European ornithologists, and up to the present moment have continued to be an especial object of search, and an occasion of renewed disappointment. In a recent visit to Washington, I saw, among the interesting things brought back by Mr. Ludovic Kunlien from the Howgate Arctic expedition, two eggs of this very rare species, which he was enabled to procure, through the attentions of Governor Fencker, in the neighborhood of Christianshaab in North Greenland. One egg measures 1.52 inches in length by 1.05 in breadth. Its ground color is drab, with a distinct shade of olive, and it is thickly marked with blotches of two shades of umber-brown, one quite light, the other much darker. These are most numerous on and around the larger end, and are in a somewhat longitudinal direction, with a tendency also to a spiral course. There are also a few spots, of a very dark color, almost a black, on the larger end. The other egg measures 1.47 × 1.04 inches, and is much more pyriform in shape. Its ground color is a very light greenish drab, with rather sparse markings of a deep umber. These are larger and more confluent about the greater end of the egg, where they are chiefly disposed in a circular ring. The rest of the egg is sparsely marked with the same. About the larger end are also a few very dark markings. — T. M. BREWER, *Boston, Mass.*

Bull. N. O. C. 4, July, 1879, p. 190.

The curiosity of ornithologists has been excited for weeks past by the announcement that Mr. H. L. Popham had discovered, and brought back with him from the Yenissei, the egg of that rare bird, the curlew sandpiper. Oddly enough, although the curlew sandpiper is of wide range in the old world, and is even seen on the shores of Great Britain in migration, authentic eggs of the species have been, until now, unknown. Mr. Popham, therefore, has earned the gratitude of ornithologists by discovering the real nesting-place of the species in the tundra of the Yenissei.

1877

*Erucella
pubillus*

Grenular pusillus

1890 Mon.

Aug 1-3 Edgartown. - A good many in small flocks usually mixed with *J. minutilla*. Found most numerous along the beaches but also about the edges of the fresh-water ponds. More lively and animated than *minutilla* and more given to fighting continually tattle at one another as well as at the unoffending Least Sandpipers. I also imagined that they were more addicted to walking about on the beds of floating eel grass where their half-webbed feet perhaps gave them a secure foothold. When fighting they utter a low querulous chatter which is characteristic. All their other notes and calls seem to be identical with those of *minutilla*.

1891

May 19 Rever Beach. - Among upwards of 300 Least Sandpipers which were feeding on a brackish marsh their Spring migration have been several Semipalmated for when the flocks were flying about I therein heard the unmistakable chatter of the latter species. I identified only one bird by sight among at least 50 Least Sandpipers which I scrutinized closely with my glass while on the ground.

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can. Comeau & Merriam

89. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. — Tolerably common. First seen during the latter part of May, and common in August and September.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct, 1882, p. 238

Summer Birds of Bras D'Or Region
Cape Breton Id., N.S. J. Dwight, Jr.

7. *Ereunetes pusillus*.

Auk, 4, Jan., 1887. p. 16

Birds of N.E. Coast of Labrador
by Henry B. Bigelow.

46. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. — Common, breeding locally. I took the downy young at Seal Island, and as I cannot find that it has been described, I shall insert a brief description here:

Downy young, a few feathers just appearing. Above dark gray, mixed with rufous, giving a peculiar spotted appearance. A dark line over the eye and along the side of the head. Top of the head with feathers just beginning to show. These feathers slaty tipped with white, giving a hoary appearance. Below downy, the belly white, the breast and fore-neck washed with rufous, entirely unstreaked. Legs and feet black, without any sign of webs whatever.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902. p. 23.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 449-450.

93. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. — Regular migrant, common May 24 to June 2, returning in July (July 21, 1891); the young August 24 to September 10. Mr. Nash gives for 1891, from May 24 to June 13; July 21 to August 10, when first young were observed, and on till middle of September. I can find nothing approaching *E. occidentalis*.

Summer Residents on Southwest
Coast of Maine. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.

246. Semipalmated Sandpiper. Common.
Saw a flock of fifty on a small ledge near Bob-
son's Island, Penobscot Bay, and secured sev-
eral specimens. At Nor' East Harbor, Mt.
Desert, saw a flock of about twenty-five. Also
saw them at Squirrel Island, Boothbay Harbor.

O. and C. W. Nov. 1890. p. 161

Crematites pusillus. - ^{Ann.} Aug. 15 Rye Beach, N. H. 1866.

Crematites pusillus. - ^{1 sent (about 20 sent) 11 sent} Aug. 17, 18, 21, 25 ^{to beach} Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.

Beach, N. H. 1871.

Crematites pusillus. - ^{a. s. p.} July 27; ^{tt. 7.} Aug. 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30; ^{tt. 7.} Sept 1

Limicolae in Bristol County.
H. F. Dexter, Dartmouth, Mass.

Semipalmated Sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus*.
A few sometimes seen in spring; common in
autumn in flocks with the preceding. They re-
sort to the sandbars more commonly than any
other variety I have observed.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 148

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Ereunetes pusillus (Linn.), Semipalmated
Sandpiper, Migrant, tolerably common.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 158

Mass. (Monowoy Id) (Spring arrival)

1888.

April 22. Came to-day (J. C. Cebson in letter
Apr. 22)

Ereunetes pusillus

Mass. (Ipswich)

Ereunetes pusillus

1888

Route occurrence.

Nov. 8

S. W. Denton saw a pair of small sandpipers
on the beach at Ipswich Neck and shot one
of them which proved to be an *E. pusillus*.
The other appeared to be the same but
escaped. They were very shy.

Birds of Framingham, Mass., which have
newly appeared since the construction of
the Reservoirs on the Sudbury River.

J. C. Brown.

4. *Ereunetes pusillus*. One obtained by self, Oct., 1880; several by
others.

Bull. N. O. C, 6, April, 1881, p. 127

Ereunetes pusillus

Monomoy Island
September 16th 1881

While crossing the bridge over Charles River this afternoon a large flock of Peeps came flying swiftly up the river rising slightly to pass over my head. One of them struck the telegraph wire and fell into the road at the side of my horse. It was handed to me by a boy and lay on the seat apparently dead. But it gradually revived and when I reached my friends and turned it out in the barn, it fluttered on the floor & soon took short flights this one wing being down and evidently slightly injured. The sea

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Semipalmated Sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus* (Linn.) Sandpiper, or Peep on Cape Cod. An abundant spring, summer and autumn migrant. The first comers in the spring reach Monomoy Island about May 1, becoming common the 12th, abundant the 16th, and last seen June 25. On return migration, the first ones reach us as early as July 4, becoming common July 15, and abundant through August. Usually by the last of September all have departed for the south. This bird is more of a beach peep than its little cousin, *T. minutilla*, with whom it often associates. They frequent sand flats, bars, pebbly beaches and about the sedge grass that is found on portions of the flats. They are sometimes seen on the marshes, and at high tide they retire to the high beaches to rest until the tide begins to ebb. It is interesting and sometimes amusing to watch them as they run about on the sand flats industriously searching for some tiny flea, worm or mollusk to satisfy their capricious appetite. One little fellow finds a choice morsel, but before he has time to devour it, he is beset by a number of his companions all eager to have a share in the feast, and the wrangle is finally ended by the last comer seizing the prize, and running away a few yards hastily swallows it before the views of his expectant companions.

O. & O. XIII, Sept. 1888 p. 129

Indoubtedly had been the most but the most for all
the feathers were gone from the middle of the
wing and the stem was slightly abraded.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
• John C. Cahoon.

Sempalmated Sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus*
(Linn.) Sandpiper, or Peep on Cape Cod. An
abundant spring, summer and autumn migrant.
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his companions all eager to have a share in the
feast, and the wrangle is finally ended by the
last comer seizing the prize, and running away
a few yards hastily swallows it before the
views of his expectant companions.

O. & O. XIII, Sept. 1838 p. 129

Connecticut, June, 1893.

Ereunetes?

June 9th Saybrook

A flock of "Peeps" flying
about over the marshes near
the mouth of Oyster River.
We all thought them to
be Ereunetes but no positive
identification could be made.

**Bds. Obs. at Little and Great Gull Is-
lands, N. Y. Aug. '88 B.H. Dutcher.**

8. *Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—An individual of this species was picked up dead at the foot of the tower on August 8, having killed itself against the Light during the night. Before I was ready to skin it the insects instituted a prior claim on the body, so the skin was not preserved. This individual was the only one seen on the trip.

Ank, VI. April, 1889. p. 128.

Ithaca, 72.4.

Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—First seen July 21; was more or less common until Sept. 16; last seen Sept. 23.

Ank 27. July-1910 p. 343.

An Albino Semipalmated Sandpiper.—In view of modern inquiry into the significance of abnormal color phases among animals, it may be of interest to record a totally albino specimen of *Ereunetes pusillus*. The specimen, No. 10466, Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, sex undetermined, age apparently adult, was purchased at auction from the estate of the late J. J. Croke, Esq., of Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y. Superficially it is entirely white save where the plumage is fat-stained, but the feathers are uniformly dark at their bases. The inscription on the label reads,—“(?) Shot on the shore of Long Is., Oct. 20, '62, out of a flock of sanderlings (*T. arenaria*). Resembles a *T. pusilla* in everything but color.”—ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY, *Museum of the Brooklyn Institute.* *Ank. XXIX. Apr. 1912. p. 238.*

**Albinism and Melanism in North
American Birds. Ruthven D. Lane.**

I have in my collection a skin of the Semipalmated Sandpiper, which was found in Quincy Market, Boston, by Mr. J. T. Heftye of Christiania, Norway, in October, 1876, who kindly presented it to me. The head, neck, and upper parts are of a uniform light gray, and it lacks the buff on the breast and sides.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 29

occidentalis

A Bird New to Massachusetts.—Among the Sandpipers collected by me years ago in Massachusetts I find a single specimen of the Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes occidentalis*), taken on Long Island, Boston Harbor, Aug. 27, 1870. It was one of a number of 'Peeps' shot on that day, and it is by no means unlikely that the lot contained others of this species, which were overlooked under the impression that they were all the common species, *E. pusillus*. Like the Baird's Sandpiper, this species may be expected to occur in small numbers along the Atlantic coast during the migrations, especially in fall.—H. W. HENSHAW, *Washington, D. C.*

Auk, 2, Oct., 1885. p. 384.

An Addition to the List of the Shore Birds of Cape Cod.

The summer and autumn of 1888 was an exceptionally good one for the occurrence of rare shore birds at Monomoy Island. The capture of several Stilt Sandpipers in breeding plumage, Baird's Sandpiper, and Red Phalarope has been recorded in the O. & O., and I wish to add the Western Sandpiper to the list. In July I shot a Sandpiper on the meadows, which showed much rusty or bay in the coloration of its upper parts. Early in September, Messrs. Webster, Bishop, Whiting, Castle and myself shot a number of sandpipers on the meadows, and Mr. Whiting called our attention to one he had shot as having an unusually long bill for a Semipalmated, and expressed his opinion that it was a rare sandpiper. Dr. Bishop and myself took the measurements and decided it to be *E. occidentalis*. Upon examining my specimen taken in July we found it to be *occidentalis* in the spring plumage. Several others were found in the lot of Semipalmated taken by the above named gentlemen and several were taken by Dr. Bishop and myself a week or so later. One or two of them being shot on the sand flats, I am inclined to believe that this bird is not uncommon about Monomoy in the autumn migration of Sandpipers, as it would easily pass for Semipalmated unless taken in the hand and closely examined.

John C. Cahoon.

O & O. XIII. Sept. 1888 p. 141

Occurrence of the Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes occidentalis*) in Numbers on the Coast of Massachusetts.—Among some Waders collected in 1888 on Monomoy Island, near Chatham, Massachusetts, I find four unmistakable specimens of *Ereunetes occidentalis*. Three of them, all females, were taken by Mr. J. C. Cahoon, one July 19, the other two Sept. 19. The fourth, a male, was shot Sept. 1 by Mr. Whiting. The July bird is an adult in richly colored and but little worn breeding plumage. The others are young in summer dress.

Mr. Cahoon tells me that he killed many specimens of the *E. occidentalis* at Monomoy during July, August, and September, 1888, but supposing at the time that they were merely large, long-billed examples of *E. pusillus*, he preserved only the three above mentioned. His impression is that they were nearly as numerous at times as *E. pusillus*. There is, I believe, but one previous record of the occurrence of *E. occidentalis* in Massachusetts, viz., that by Mr. Henshaw* of the capture of a specimen on "Long Island, Boston Harbor, Aug. 27, 1870."—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 69

**Auk*, Vol. II, No. 4, 1885, p. 384.

Cape Cod, G. S. Miller, Jr.

Ereunetes occidentalis.—Although I searched carefully for this species during the autumn of 1888 and summer of 1889, I failed to detect it until September 2, 1889, when I obtained a fine adult male from a gunner who had killed the bird on the beach, about two miles north of Highland Light, on the ocean side of the Cape. This is the only specimen that I have met with on Cape Cod, and the species must be rare, or at least irregular, at North Truro, as I have examined large numbers of *Ereunetes* in search of the western bird. *Auk*, VII. July, 1890, p. 227.

Auk, XIII, Jan., 1896, p. 88

Nantucket and Muskeget Island Notes.

Ereunetes occidentalis.—Aug. 29, 1895. Four birds taken at the Hummock Pond, three of which proved on dissection to be females. These are the only ones I have observed here.

George N. MacKay, Nantucket, Mass.

Western Sandpiper
Foster H. Brewster

Martha's Vineyard Mass. Aug. 26/93 3 specimens
8000 birds in the flock

General Notes

Ereunetes occidentalis in Connecticut. — Mr. C. C. Hamner, while collecting shore birds with me at Lyme, Conn., Sept. 4, 1889, shot three birds of this species. There were six of them in all, and they were quite noticeable among the *Ereunetes pusillus* with which they were associated, on account of their longer bill. These birds were kindly identified by Dr. J. A. Allen, and are now in the collection of Mr. John H. Sage, Portland, Conn. — WILLARD E. TREAT. *East Hartford, Conn.*

Auk IX, Oct., 1892. p. 389

Notes on Long Island Birds.

Ereunetes occidentalis. In the fall of 1897, the Western Semipalmated Sandpiper was abundant on Long Island. Besides three or more specimens from Shinnecock Bay, collected by Mr. Howell, it was met with by Mr. H. C. Burton on the South Bay in July and by the writer during the same season (once each) on both the Great South Bay and (August 28) on Jamaica Bay.

W^m C. Braislin, M. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Auk, XVI, April, 1899, pp. 190-193.

Auk, XIII, April, 1896, p. 174.
Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes occidentalis*) more abundant than the Semipalmated (*E. pusillus*). — On Two-mile Beach, Cape May County, New Jersey, from the 1st to the 15th of September, 1895, I found both varieties of *Ereunetes* quite abundant in large flocks; and out of thirty-five specimens taken, twenty were unquestionably *occidentalis* and fifteen *pusillus*. The birds were all carefully measured and the colors noted. The bills of the so-called western variety varied from .87 to 1.07, males and females, ten measuring over 1.00, and the back of each was uniformly colored with a very reddish tinge.

The bills of the fifteen Semipalmated measured from .63 to .78, and were uniformly gray on the back, excepting three which had a slight tinge of red. I have never met with the western variety before, that is, to my knowledge, for it was only of late that I learned the difference, which is probably the excuse of many of us who otherwise might have found the bird just as common as I did. In the spring migration, and perhaps in the fall, I hope to look for it again.

Mr. Brewster mentions in 'The Auk' (Jan., 1889, p. 69) that a number of these birds (*occidentalis*) were taken by Mr. J. C. Cahoon on Monomoy Island, Mass., during July, August and September, 1888, and it may be that the bird is not nearly so accidental as it has been heretofore supposed. — WM. L. BAILY, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Calidris
arenaria*

Calidris arenaria

1890 Mass

Aug 1

Martha's Vineyard. — Abundant along the inner side of the beach that separates Edgartown harbor from the ocean flying and feeding sometimes in homogeneous flocks but often in company with other small waders such as "Peeps" and Semipalmated Plover. I must have seen at least seventy or eighty during the day. The greater part of those which I was able to examine closely seemed to be in plain gray and white plumage but two or three at least showed a strong reddish tinge on the head and neck and one of these was apparently in high nuptial dress. I do not think that any of the gray & white birds were young; they looked rather like the gray and white specimens which so largely outnumber the red necked ones in the spring flights. The only note that I heard was a short, crisp quét or ket given at frequent intervals when flying and occasionally, also, by a bird or birds which had taken alarm and was (or were) about to start. They feed exclusively on the wet sand at the water's edge walking rapidly but steadily and somewhat sedately with heads down and bills almost touching the sand which they probed ~~to~~ continually but seldom to any great depth. They were tame and confident or unsuspecting but, like most small waders, subject to frequent panics often rising suddenly and whirling off in great confusion when there was no apparent cause for alarm. Their flight is swift and, like that of the "Peeps", rather erratic.

Collected at Bennington Vt.
By Mr. & Mrs. MOLS

Calidris arenaria. SANDERLING.—1911, Sept. 25, one taken alive but
injured; lived only a few days. Mounted and is in the State Museum.

Ank 30, July, 1912. p. 436

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can. Comeau & Merriam

93. *Calidris arenaria*. SANDERLING. — Occurs in the fall migration.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct, 1882, p. 239

Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador
by Henry B. Bigelow.

47. *Calidris arenaria*. SANDERLING. — Rather rare; apparently not breeding.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p.28.

Notes on the birds of Cape Zuelow Island.
by Charles W. Townsend, M.D.
Auk, XXIII, Apr., 1906, p.173.

Calidris arenaria. SANDERLING. — Two were seen at Ingonish.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

94

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p.450.

94. *Calidris arenaria*. SANDERLING. — Regular migrant, common May 21 to June 2; returning August 24 to 28; the young September 4 to 12.

Calidris arenaria. - Aug. 15¹, 16¹, 24¹ Rye Beach, N. H. 1866.

Calidris arenaria. - Aug. 18^{1 B.} Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.
Rye Beach, N. H. 1867.

Calidris arenaria. - Aug. 19¹, 20¹, 25², 24³ "Very numerous during my stay."

Calidris arenaria. - Aug. 2¹, 2² Rye Beach, N. H. 1871.
^{See B. 2-18}

Crawford Notch, N. H.

Notes from Crawford Notch, N. H.— At the summit of the Crawford Notch, New Hampshire, some two thousand feet above sea level and in the heart of the White Mountain region, is a small clearing surrounded on all sides by forest. Among many species to be expected here I have found the following which seem worth noting and which were not included in my list of Crawford birds.¹

Auk 26, Oct-1909, p. 437.

Crawford Notch, N. H.

2. *Calidris arenaria*. SANDERLING. A single bird passed the afternoon of August 18, 1909, on the shore of Saco Lake. The bird, which arrived during a rain storm, was very tame.

Auk 26, Oct-1909⁰⁸, p. 437.

Birds of Frammingham, Mass, which have newly
appeared since the construction of the Reservoirs
on Sudbury River J. C. Browne.

7. *Calidris arenaria*. One obtained by self, Oct., 1880. One only
seen.

Bull. N. O. C, 6, April, 1881, p. 127

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Calidris arenaria (Linn.), Sanderling. Mi-
grant, fairly common.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 138

Limicolae in Bristol County.
H. F. Dexter, Dartmouth, Mass.

Sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. Common in
"flights" in autumn, frequenting the small
islands and beaches of our coast.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 148

Calidris arenaria.—On March 19, 1890, I saw a flock of about thirty-five
Sanderlings and shot one from it. I saw them again March 22. I learn
from Mr. Marcus Dunham, a local sportsman, that a few winter here
every year, the number varying from a dozen to fifty or sixty.

Auk, VII, July, 1890, p. 294-295

Muskeget Id, Mass.

Geo. H. Mackay.

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General Notes.

[January

Calidris arenaria in Massachusetts in Winter.—While on a shooting
trip at Nantucket Island, Mass., I saw on Dec. 13, 1891, a Sanderling
which alighted for a moment within a few feet of where I was and then
flew away. As I have before stated (*Auk*, VII, 294), some of these birds
regularly winter in this locality.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

Auk, 9, Jan. 1892, p. 72

Notes on Certain Water Birds in Mass.
George H. Mackay.

Six Sanderlings (*Calidris arenaria*) have been living in the
vicinity of Muskeget Island, Mass., during the past winter.

Auk XI, July, 1894 p. 225

Calidris arenaria Sept Notes.

H. M. Spelman's record, Sept 8 1879

Cambridge, skin in his collection,
he says (near 10/03) is probably an error,
for he was at Rye Beach then. Somewhat
false, he says, may have shot the bird but he is
doubtful about it. The record should not be used. H.M.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*, (Linn.) "Gray back," "Whiting," "Sandpiper," or more often "Bull-peep" on Cape Cod. An abundant spring, summer and autumn migrant. The first arrivals of this handsome "beach bird" in the spring are seen on Cape Cod about the last week in April or first in May, the full force passing during the second and third weeks in May. Stragglers are seen as late as June 24th. In the summer the first ones migrating south, which are adults, reach the Cape as early as July 6th, becoming common by the 17th and abundant by the 25th. The young commence to arrive the first week in August, and by the middle or last of the month no adults are seen. They are abundant at intervals during September and October, a few remaining late into November and individuals have been seen in December. In the spring they are seen in pairs or small flocks of from six to twelve and evince a marked shyness which is not noticed in the autumn. They go to the sand flats and low beaches to feed along the edges of channels and receding tide water. They are very restless and exhibit great activity while running about in search of their food, which is sand fleas and other small marine animals. As soon as the tide flows they retire to the high beaches to wait until the next ebb tide. They are often seen in large flocks running about on the sand near the surf picking up small bits of food washed up by the waves—and from this habit they are best known in some localities on the Atlantic coast as "Surf snipe." As soon as a breaker comes rolling in on to the beach they beat a hasty retreat, keeping ahead and out of reach of the rushing water, then turn and follow the retreating waters, often wading belly deep to get a dainty morsel before it is carried beyond their reach. About five years ago I found this bird very plentiful in September at fish works on Monomoy Island, about some guano that was spread out near the beach. They were feeding on small flies and insects that were very numerous about and on the guano. I have never seen it on the marshes and it is a bird of the sand, as its name implies. They are very salable in our markets and since some of our larger birds have become scarce, a great many are shot each season by the market gunners and sportsmen from the cities. An old gunner writes me that about ten years ago he shot six of these birds on Race Point, Provincetown, and that he had never seen any before or since.

O. & O. XIII, Sept. 1888 p. 129-130

A Sanderling with Hind Toes. — On September 11, 1903, I obtained from a gunner at Ipswich, Mass., a Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*) which had rudimentary hind toes. The bird was one of eleven shot in my presence out of a passing flock. None of the other birds secured had this peculiarity. The hind toes are only about .05 of an inch in length and have no claws but they were very noticeable in the fresh bird and are equally so in the skin, which is now in the collection of Dr. Charles W. Townsend of Boston. I suppose this to be a case of reversion, as the ancestors of the Sanderling were doubtless four-toed sandpipers.—

FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *Boston, Mass.*

{ *Auk*, XCI, Jan., 1904, p. 79.

Old Records for Mass. & Rhode Id.

Muskeget Island, Massachusetts, March 11, 1894. Six Sanderlings (*Calidris leucophæa*) have lived in the vicinity the past winter.

Auk 28, Jan. 1911, p. 120.

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam

182. *Calidris arenaria* (Linn.) Illig. SANDERLING.— On the 5th of October, 1881 Mr. O. B. Lockhart killed, from a flock, four Sanderlings at Lake George, in Warren Co. (Dr. A. K. Fisher.)

Bull. N. O. C., 7, April, 1882, p. 128.

SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*). I have a female of this bird, taken by a friend, Aug. 12, 1887, on Onondaga Lake.—MORRIS M. GREEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Auk, 4, Oct. 1887, p. 350.

Some Rare Occurrences in Yates County, N. Y.—

Calidris arenaria, SANDERLING.— One specimen, taken in the autumn of 1893, and another on May 25, 1895.

Clarence Freedom Stone, Branchport, N. Y.

Auk, XVI, July, 1899, p. 285.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Calidris leucophæa. SANDERLING.— A flock of five on Aug. 18 was the first appearance of this species. Sept. 15 and 16 it was fairly common, and was last seen Sept. 24.

Auk 27, July-1910 p. 346.

32. *Calidris arenaria*. SANDERLING. — Mr. Geo. E. Browne, of Dedham, Mass., shot an albino Sanderling at Cotuit, Mass., Oct. 22, 1879. The bird was pure white, with the exception of a faint line on the head. In the "Zoölogist," Nov. 1879, p. 460, Mr. C. M. Adamson records a *white* Sanderling which was shot at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Aug. 28, 1879, "nearly all white; the centre of the head cream-color, shaded to white, gradually and evenly marked there as elsewhere. Beak and legs olive."

Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 29

O. & O. XI, Jun., 1886, p. 84.

Notes on Aptoso-Chromatism.

BY WALTER HOXIE, FROGMORE, S. C.

I have had several interesting letters since the appearance of my article in the April O. and O., and as perhaps more of its readers may feel at least a curiosity to know something more of my method of studying Aptoso-chromatism I subjoin the notes taken to-day on those of yesterday's specimens.

Sanderling ♂, 1928, 4-23. Molt nearly complete. No signs of breeding plumage except a few feathers on the upper parts. Breast and neck pure white. Testes minute.

The following species has a distinct postjuvinal moult.

SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).

1. *Natal Down*. Not seen by me.
2. *Juvenal Plumage* acquired by a complete postnatal moult. This plumage is much washed with buff, the edgings of many of the feathers distinctly buff, including those of the sides of the breast, the tint fading quite rapidly. A bird (Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 60751, ♀, August 20, Labrador) of fresh plumage illustrates this stage.
3. *First Winter Plumage* acquired by a partial moult which includes the body plumage, tertiaries, and wing-coverts but not the remiges nor rectrices. A wholly gray plumage, white below, is assumed and, save for left-over tell-tale feathers, especially tertiaries, young birds become practically indistinguishable from adults that have completed their postnuptial moult, although the feathers of young birds are paler centrally and therefore with less obvious shaft-streaks. September and October specimens in every collection show the gradual growth of the gray body feathers and one from Bolivia (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 30860, August) shows that this far southern locality may be reached before the moult is far advanced. Another specimen (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 161921, October 1, Virginia) is largely in first winter dress; also one (G. B. Sennett, No. 404, ♂, November 1, Pennsylvania) and one (Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 64551, ♀, November 9, Lower California), possibly an adult, is wholly gray. Among winter specimens of young birds, determined by retained juvenal feathers, especially dusky-tipped tertiaries, the buff edgings of which fade to white, are the following, viz.; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 163525, January 9, California; No. 102063, Jan-

The Moults of North American
Shore Birds (*Limicolae*).

By Jonathan Dwight, jr.

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imen (G. B. Sennett, No. 3685, ♀, March 28, Texas) may also be cited. The full plumage may not be acquired until early in May. *Auk*, XVII, Oct., 1900, pp. 379-381.

uary, Heligoland Id., and Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 64542, ♂, January, Heligoland Id. Several much worn February birds that may be either young birds or adults are still in full winter dress.

4. *First Nuptial Plumage* acquired by a prenuptial moult that appears to be complete, although possibly not in females. The reddish dusky barred feathers of the throat are assumed with the black, gray or rusty edged feathers of the back, young and old being practically indistinguishable although adults are richer in color and there are fewer winter feathers left behind when the moult is completed. Several specimens illustrate different stages, viz.: Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 49827, ♂, April 19, Florida; No. 45485, ♀, April 13, California; No. 60007, ♀, April 30, Florida, all showing 'blood-feathers' of the body plumage and of the rectrices to a greater or less degree.

5. *Second or Adult Winter Plumage* acquired by a complete postnuptial moult in July, August, September and October. Many August and September specimens show new gray winter feathers creeping in on the back while new white ones below gradually efface the reddish colors. As early as July 7 one specimen (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 151633, Venezuela) is largely in winter dress, retaining only three old primaries, while another (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 102064, ♂, October 31, Peru) still retains five old primaries. Two birds (U. S. Nat. Mus. Nos. 128793 and 128795, October 8, Aldabra Id., Indian Ocean) are in the midst of moult, retaining three distal primaries, the others, with most of the body plumage and the inner pairs of rectrices being new. The full winter dress, which differs very little from that of young birds, is shown by various specimens; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 128796, November 10, Aldabra Id., Indian Ocean; G. B. Sennett, No. 3938, January, Texas; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 39075, February 23, Florida (possibly a young bird).

6. *Second or Adult Nuptial Plumage* acquired by a prenuptial moult that involves the body plumage and part of the wing-coverts but apparently not the remiges nor rectrices. An undoubted adult (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 45580, ♂, April 13, California) is instructive, retaining a few feathers of the previous nuptial dress, much worn, part of the winter dress less worn, and with new body feathers growing at many points. A similar spec-

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imen (G. B. Sennett, No. 3685, ♀, March 28, Texas) may also be cited. The full plumage may not be acquired until early in May. Auk, XVII, Oct., 1900, pp. 379-381.