

Limosia
fedorae

SBx 5.4.746
spine v. 52

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

95

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

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

95. *Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—Rare migrant in spring, probably accidental; a female taken May 30, 1895, is in the Provincial Museum, and one taken June 7, 1890, is in my collection.

The Great Marbled Godwit at Portland, Maine.—Late in May, 1884, a specimen of the Great Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) was shot by a Portland sportsman on Scarborough Marsh. The weather being warm at the time the captor of the bird sent his trophy at once to a taxidermist but I was given an opportunity of examining it as soon as its preservation was secured. I make a note of this specimen because it is the only one which I know to have been taken in the vicinity of Portland during my observations there, or between the years 1870 and 1885. A generation ago, in the days of the famous Maine sportsman, 'Cale' Loring, the Marbled Godwit appears to have been at least an occasional visitor to the Scarborough Marshes. In the journal which Loring left, there is, I am told, not infrequent mention of this species, and no Portland sportsman will question the authenticity of such records. Of late years, however, the birds have evidently not looked with favor upon their old-time halting-places.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

Auk, 2, Oct., 1885. p. 385.

*Recent Occurrence of the European Teal
and the Marbled Godwit near Portland, Maine.*

The Great Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) is represented in my collection by a female shot on Scarborough Beach, August 16, 1904, by Mr. George H. Cushman, a game warden. For many years the species has been almost unknown in this locality.—HENRY H. BROCK, *Portland, Me.*

Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 94.

Limosa foedua. — ^{1 shot} _{E.P.} Aug. 27 Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.

Limosa foeda

Occurrence in Mass.

Chatham, Mass.
New Bedford July 30, 1882

Aldrich has shown me a Marbled Godwit which he says was shot at above date and place by Master Matt Once son of Matthew Once of Boston. It is apparently a young bird in fall plumage. He received it in the flesh on July 31st. (Matty Once afterwards told me that he shot this bird near New Bedford) "It is was in very numbers colors,

Chatham, Mass.

Limosa foedua

1885

May

Mr. Warren Hapgood tells me he has a fine adult Specimen shot either the 19th or 20th of May by his friend Mr. John Whitcomb of Ayre, Mass. Mr. Whitcomb was lying in the stand on the "Mud Bar", Monomoy I. when the bird came in, entirely alone, and alighted near the decoys.

The Marbled Godwit at Pine Point, Maine.—I recently saw for the first time a mounted specimen of the Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) which was taken by Mr. Harry Crocker at Pine Point, near Portland, in 1891. Records of this bird in Maine are so few that the following data from Mr. Crocker will be of interest. He writes me: "I killed the bird on either the 8th or 9th of August, 1891. I shot two of them along the shore of the bay at Pine Point. They made no call that I could hear; but, after trying several, I used that of the Yellow-legs, upon hearing which they turned and came towards me. Mr. Benjamin F. Woodward, of Cambridge, Mass., has one of the birds."—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Me.* Auk, XVII, Oct., 1900, p. 386.

1904

Aug. 16.

Limosa fedoa

Scarboro Beach, Me.

A ♀ was taken by Geo. Cushman
who has the bird. Skinned.
Specimen mounted by John C.
Lord of Portland, Me. Mr.
Lord gave me the above information
and showed me the bird in Sept. 1904.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Marbled Godwit, *Limosa fedoa*, (Linn.) This large shore bird, second in size to the Long-billed Curlew only, is a straggler from the south and is rare on Cape Cod. On one occasion I saw two of these birds on a marsh at Monomoy Island, but on account of their shyness I was unable to secure a specimen. I am certain of their identity as I have had much experience with them on the Florida coast. In color this bird very much resembles a Curlew, but instead of its bill being curved downward like a Curlew it is bent slightly upward.

O.&O. XIII. Sept. 1888 p. 180

Mass. *Limosa fedoa*
Barney's Joy marsh, near New Bedford
July 30, 1882.

Matthew Brew Jr. has just given me a young bird (mounted by Aldrich) which he shot as above. It was in company with a Sickle-bill Curlew. Brew whistled the birds "in" as they were flying up a creek. They alighted on a mud flat about 40 yards off when he shot the Godwit & his mate the Curlew. He considers the Curlew very rare while the Godwit is actually the only Godwit he found specimen that he has ever seen.

Essex Co., Mass.

Limosa fedoa

The Essex Co. cabinet of the Peabody Academy at Salem contains an adult labeled simply "♀ Essex Co."

Salem Museum.

This museum, by
the way, has lately obtained two fine addi-
tions, one a Marbled Godwit, *Frank A. Brown.*

O. & O. Vol. 17, Sept. 1892 p. 140

Mass. Coast.

Col. Boston Soc. Nat. History.

Limosa fedoa. MARBLED GODWIT.—A fine old female is in the Everett
collection, from the Massachusetts coast.

Auk 25, Apr-1908, p. 234.

Limosa fedoa.

East Orleans, Mass.

1. Great Marbled Godwit, collection of Geo.N.Lamb, is a female, shot Aug.22, 1895, by Eli Rogers, at East Orleans, Mass. Was alone and did not whistle. I saw the bird when he shot it, as I was lying in the next stand, it came in over the beach wall and swung in over the marsh, it apparently paid no attention to his whistle or decoys and he made a long shot at it, flying high.
2. Great Marbled Godwit, in my collection, is a female, shot Aug.25, 1897, by myself, at East Orleans, Mass. This bird was alone when I shot it and made no call when I put it up. I was on my way home walking along the edge of the mud flats where they join the tall marsh grass, with my hands full of decoys on sticks, my gun under one arm and my pipe in my mouth. I startled the bird from behind a point of grass near the mouth of Cole's Creek and dropping the decoys put up my gun & dropped the Godwit, knocking my pipe almost out of my mouth. I saw this bird earlier in the day among a flock of Blk-bellied Plover feeding on the mud flats.

Chas.R.Lamb in litt. to Wm.Brewster, Cambridge, Oct.2,
1902.

Limosa foeda.

Occurrence in Rhode Island.

Westcott, R. J.
Aug. 15, 1882.

At Southwick & Jencks I have lately seen a Marbled Godwit which Dr. N. F. Marshall of Providence shot at above-named time and place. The bird is apparently an adult and is in fine plumage. It has been mounted for Dr. Marshall's collection which embraces only a few Game-birds and Waders of his own shooting.

R. J. (Leverett Pt.) Limosa foeda

Geo. H. Mackay tells me he shot three specimens in May about 1879
They were all in gray autumn
pl. & were all that he saw a year
in time in Spring.

West Haven, Conn.

Limosa foeda. MARBLED GODWIT.—On August 26, 1909, Mr. William Ganung shot in West Haven an adult female Marbled Godwit and a young Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*), and his brother, Alanson, brought them to me. Western Willets are by no means common, and this is the first occurrence of the Marbled Godwit, so far as I know, since Linsley's record (Am. Jour. Sci., XLIV, 1843, p. 267).

Ann 27, Oct 1910 p. 462.

Birds of Adirondack Region - Merriam.

194. *Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—Sometimes tolerably common about Lake Champlain in October.

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

Long Island Bird Notes. Wm. Dutcher

9. *Limosa fedoa*. MARBLED GODWIT.—The 'Brown Marlin' of the Long Island gunners is at the best a rare bird, and is looked on as a prize at any time. My experience in bay-bird shooting on the South Shore, dating back as it does for twelve years, is a blank regarding this species. Not only have I never shot one, but I have never been so fortunate as to hear one utter its call note. Giraud says, "Arrives on the shores of Long Island in the month of May: it cannot be said to be an abundant species—still, we observe it visits us regularly every spring and autumn."* August 12, 1881, one was sent to me from Shinnecock Bay, by Mr. C. E. Perkins, of Hartford, Conn., an enthusiastic sportsman, who spends many weeks every summer on the beaches and bars of that Indian-named bay. In 1883, Mr. Tallmadge, another sportsman *habitué* of Shinnecock Bay, informed me that three Marbled Godwits had been shot between September 1 and 8 by the sportsmen and their gunners who were shooting on the bay.

During 1884 I did not record any. During the spring of 1885, none were seen at Shinnecock Bay, my informant being George A. Lane, who, with his brothers, is shooting every day during the season. The summer and autumn of the same year produced four, and possibly five, records as follows: August 25, one was shot by Mr. W. M. Lawrence, a sportsman who was located at Atlanticville, a hamlet near the western end of Shinnecock Bay. August 31, two were seen at the same place by L. E. Howell, a resident gunner. The same day one was seen by Mr. Perkins, some two miles further east. It was in all probability one of the pair seen by Mr. Howell. September 15, Mr. Perkins reports one seen and secured.

Auk, 3, Oct., 1886, p. 436-37

* Birds of Long Island, p. 260.

Birds of Grant and Traverse Cos.
Minn., June, 1879 Roberts & Benner

61. *Limosa fedoa*, (Linn.) Ord. GREAT MARBLED GODWIT.—
Abundant, frequenting the shores of lakes and ponds, and low, moist prairie.
Though breeding in great numbers the most diligent search failed to reveal its nest. The difference between the sexes, as before mentioned, was most noticeable. The measurements (in inches and hundredths) of a series of ten skins taken in the flesh are as follows:—

No.	Sex.	Length.	St. of Wing.	Bill.
2	♀	19.62	33.87	4.87
28	♀	19.87	32.75	4.62
32	♀	18.12	32.00	4.54
56	♀	19.25	32.75	5.06
68	♀	19.12	32.75	4.79
4	♂	17.62	31.25	3.96
30	♂	17.12	30.75	3.83
58	♂	16.75	31.50	3.66
60	♂	16.50	30.50	4.00
63	♂	17.00	31.50	3.75
Average, ♀		19.10	32.82	4.77
Average, ♂		17.00	31.10	3.84
Difference, 2.10		1.72	.93	

Bull. N.O.C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 18

1816. Waders in Sandusky Bay. By Dr. E. Sterling. *Ibid.*—*Limosa* ^{Oct. 24, p. 265} *fedoa*, *Macrorhamphus griseus*, *Microptala himantopus*. *For. & Stream*, Vol. 38

haemastica

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) **in Ontario.**—May 13, 1905, I took a male of this species in high plumage on the east shore of Point Pelee, Ont. It is now in my collection, numbered 147.—P. A. TAVERNER, Detroit, Mich. **Auk**, XXII, July, 1906, p. 335.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

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

96. **Limosa haemastica.** **HUDSONIAN GODWIT.**—Rare fall migrant; a young bird taken August 20, 1898, is the earliest record; two specimens taken September 25, 1894, are in winter plumage; two taken October 20, 1890, are adults in changing plumage. Mr. Wm. Loan has a specimen in full plumage, and Mr. J. Hughes Samuel saw one June 13, 1895.

North Beach, Magdalen Islands.

Limosa haemastica. **HUDSONIAN GODWIT.**—On September 11, 1908, I took a female of this species on the North Beach (between Grindstone Island and Grosse Isle). The skin is in my collection. I have seen no others of this species during three trips to the Magdalen Islands.

Tringites subruficollis. **BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.**—A male of this species was secured on September 13, 1908, by my companion Mr. J. R. Gilman, on the North Beach.

Auk 29, Jan. 1912, p. 112.

Hudsonian Godwit on the Magdalen Islands.—The Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) is becoming so rare that every occurrence is worth publishing, particularly as it seems to be following the Eskimo Curlew into oblivion.

On the 18th of February, 1911, a hunter got after a flock of six birds, presumably all of the same species, and of these he secured four. Three of these were eaten but the fourth was mailed to me by my friend Mr. J. B. Boutilier with the above information. It was a new bird to him and was also new to my collection.

The specimen is now No. 2570 in my cabinet.—W. E. SAUNDERS, London, Ont.

Auk 30, April, 1912, p. 271.

Hudsonian Godwit. A correction.—In 'The Auk' for April, 1913, the date of the godwits taken at the Magdalen Islands was given as February 18, 1911. This should have been September 18, and in view of their rarity it is perhaps worth while to make the correction.—W. E. SAUNDERS, London, Ontario.

Auk 30, July, 1913, p. 430.

Birds Observed at Benin City
by Mr. & Mrs. Noe

Limosa haemastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—1911, Sept. 5, one taken
alive with a broken wing.

Annals 30, July, 1913, p. 436

Notes on New England Birds.

7. *Limosa hudsonica*. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—A female was shot by Mr. Tileston on Cape Cod, November 2, 1878; also late in the season for this species.—T. M. BREWER, *Boston, Mass.*

Bull, N.O.C. 4, Jan, 1879, p. 64.

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

Limosa haemastica (Linn.) Hudsonian Godwit. Migrant, rare. Exceptional cases noted.

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

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

Hudsonian Godwit, *Limosa haemastica*. Only one occurrence of this species in this county can be noted, viz., one taken at Somerset, Taunton River, Sep. 12th, 1883.

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

Shore Birds of Cape Cod. John C. Cahoon.

Hudsonian Godwit, *Limosa haemastica*, (Linn.) Spot-rump on Cape Cod. A rare spring and tolerably common migrant in the autumn. It passes the Cape coast in the spring between the first and last weeks in May. In the autumn they arrive about the middle of September and individuals are seen from this period at intervals until the last of October. They are more often seen from the 25th of September to the 10th of October. They are usually seen after a heavy south-easterly storm and for this reason are quite irregular in appearance. They frequent the sand flats, low beaches and marshes, after the manner of the Curlews. I am told by old gunners that they were at one time very common on the Cape.

O. & O. XIII. Sept. 1888 p. 130

Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) in Massachusetts.—During the latter part of the summer, more especially during late August and early September, there was quite a flight of Hudsonian Godwit along the coast. Though this bird is not distinctly very rare within the borders of his State it is so uncommon that but very few are seen or shot in any one season. This summer and fall there were more birds than there have been for a number of years. The total of those I could get definite reliable records of show 25 shot on 17 different dates. There are also records of more seen, some of which are authentic while others are questionable. The latter I have carefully excluded from the list but mention them later on. A reliable gunner at Chatham, who has been shooting for about twenty years, informed me that he had not in his experience seen or heard of their being so many around. All my records are from localities south of Boston, for I found none for the northern part of the State. It may be of interest to tabulate these below:—

Auk 28. Apr-1911 p. 257

tame and decoyed readily. However, on September 5, during a heavy easterly storm with a downpour of rain, a flock of 30-35 birds went over our stand at Chatham. Instead of alighting, as we supposed they would do, for they appeared very much exhausted, they continued their slow flight and disappeared going due south in the heaviest part of the storm. However, a man a short way below us shot three of these birds as we watched them go over him high up, and later we found someone else above us had shot one from the same flock only a minute or two earlier. One of these men estimated that the flock contained over 40 birds, so my figures may be too low or else, after he fired the birds may have separated so that we might have seen only part of the original flock.

I believe Hudsonian Godwit are now rarely seen on the Atlantic coast in such numbers. In August, 1907, a similar flock was seen at Ipswich, out of which several birds were shot, and the gunners there considered such a flock of rare occurrence. Another gunner at Chatham reported having seen a flock of from 50-75 large birds, which from his description probably were Godwit, as he is well acquainted with all the other common shore birds. On inquiring of the M. Abbot Frazer Co., I found but two specimens in their shop being mounted. Mr. F. A. Webster of Hyde Park wrote me that but one bird had been sent to him. He said someone reported having seen a flock of birds at Winthrop, evidently Godwit, and that someone else had shot two which had been eaten. These are the only reports I was able to collect besides the actual records of those shot. Mr. T. C. Wilson of Ipswich writes that he had shot none and to his knowledge none had been seen there this year. Of the specimens I saw the majority were adult birds with distinct traces of their nuptial plumage. Unquestionably there was an unusually large flight of these birds during the early fall.—S. PRESCOTT FAY, *Boston, Mass.*

Auk 28. Apr-1911 p. 257-258.

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O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 188

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I believe Hudsonian Godwit are now rarely seen on the Atlantic coast in such numbers. In August, 1907, a similar flock was seen at Ipswich, out of which several birds were shot, and the gunners there considered such a flock of rare occurrence. Another gunner at Chatham reported having seen a flock of from 50-75 large birds, which from his description probably were Godwit, as he is well acquainted with all the other common shore birds. On inquiring of the M. Abbot Frazer Co., I found but two specimens in their shop being mounted. Mr. F. A. Webster of Hyde Park wrote me that but one bird had been sent to him. He said someone reported having seen a flock of birds at Winthrop, evidently Godwit, and that someone else had shot two which had been eaten. These are the only reports I was able to collect besides the actual records of those shot. Mr. T. C. Wilson of Ipswich writes that he had shot none and to his knowledge none had been seen there this year. Of the specimens I saw the majority were adult birds with distinct traces of their nuptial plumage. Unquestionably there was an unusually large flight of these birds during the early fall.—S. PRESCOTT FAY, *Boston, Mass.*

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

Limosa haemastica (Linn.) Hudsonian Godwit. Migrant, rare. Exceptional cases noted.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 188

Early August, 3, Chatham (two different days).
Aug. 15, flock of 10 lit off blind out of range. Were watched for some time with glasses.

Aug. 26, 2, Chatham.

Last week of August, 4 (2 more seen), Chatham (three different days).

Last week of August, 1, Plymouth.

Sept. 1, 1, Chatham.

Sept. 2, 1, Plymouth.

Sept. 5, 4, Chatham (flock of 30–35 birds).

Sept. 5, 1, West Dennis.

Sept. 6, 1, Yarmouthport.

Sept. 12, 2, Chatham.

Sept. 13, 1, East Sandwich.

Sept. 22, 1, Chatham.

Sept. 24, 1, Chatham.

Oct. 19, 1, Welfleet } found in Quincy market, Boston.

Oct. 22, 1, Welfleet }

In most cases they were lone birds and, contrary to their habits, were tame and decoyed readily. However, on September 5, during a heavy easterly storm with a downpour of rain, a flock of 30–35 birds went over our stand at Chatham. Instead of alighting, as we supposed they would do, for they appeared very much exhausted, they continued their slow flight and disappeared going due south in the heaviest part of the storm. However, a man a short way below us shot three of these birds as we watched them go over him high up, and later we found someone else above us had shot one from the same flock only a minute or two earlier. One of these men estimated that the flock contained over 40 birds, so my figures may be too low or else, after he fired the birds may have separated so that we might have seen only part of the original flock.

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O. & O. XIII, Sept. 1888 p. 180

Occurrence of the Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*) and other
birds in Rhode Island -

Limosa haemastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT. — Eighteen 'Ring-tail Marlins' were observed at Point Judith on August 30, 1903, and six were shot. Three of these latter, which I obtained, proved to be adult birds, two being males and one a female. They were changing into winter plumage but still had many traces of the reddish summer plumage on the breasts and flanks. The birds were seen during a severe northeast gale and were easily approached as they stood huddled together in a pool of water about five inches deep. This species is rare in Rhode Island, not more than one or two being shot each year.

Le Roy King, Newport, R. I.

.85-

Old Records for Mass. & Rhode Id.

Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass., August, 1865. Shot two Marbled Godwits (*Limosa fedoa*).

Auk 28, Jan-1911, p. 120.

Old Records for Mass. & Rhode Island.

August 25, 1884. Shot one Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*), the only one I have heard of there.

Auk 28, Jan-1911, p. 119.

Old Records for Mass. & Rhode Id.

August 21, 1892. Shot one Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*); had some red feathers on the breast.

Auk 28, Jan-1911, p. 119.

Old Records for Mass. & Rhode Id.

West Island, Seconnet Point, Rhode Island, May, 1873. In the early part of this month, three Hudsonian Godwits (*Limosa haemastica*), all there were. They alighted on the end of a gravel spit which was exposed at low tide on the north side of the island near the boat house. I secured all three at the first shot. They were in the gray plumage.

Auk 28, Jan-1911, p. 120.

Long Island Bird Notes. Wm. Dutcher

11. *Limosa hæmastica*. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—The 'Ring-tailed Marlin' of the gunners is much more often seen than its congener, contrary to the record left by Giraud, who states, "This bird with us is not as plentiful as the former. A few are shot every season on the shores of Long Island."† September 12, 1882, I recorded five at Shinnecock Bay, and on October 5, four from near Babylon, Suffolk Co. During 1883, September 1 to 8, Mr. Talmadge sent me records of six seen at Shinnecock Bay. During 1884 Mr. Perkins sent me the record of one shot August 8 at the same place. On the 25th of the same month I received the record of one shot at South Oyster Bay, Queens Co., and on the 29th of August Mr. N. T. Lawrence furnished me with the record of two which were seen at Rockaway, Queens Co., one of which was secured. Mr Talmadge shot two at Shinnecock Bay; the first September 19, the second on the 24th. During the spring of 1885, George A. Lane notes their entire absence in his locality. The first record of the fall migration was by Lane, who saw two August 26. Mr. Perkins shot two between September 7 and 12. Subsequently five more were shot on various points and bars on Shinnecock Bay, the latest record being one secured October 9, by Mr. E. A. Jackson, a gunner resident at Atlanticville.

† *Bull. Long Isdnd.*
page 261. Auk, 3, Oct., 1886. p. 437-38.

Birds of Oneida County, New York.
Egbert Bagg.

Limosa hæmastica.—A specimen was killed about a mile west of Lewis Point, Sept. 7, 1891, and another near the same place a few weeks later. The plumage of the first of these was in a transition state between that of winter and summer, and there was quite a white patch on the wing.

Auk XI. April, 1894 p. 163

Black-bellied Plover and Hudsonian Godwit on
Long Island, N.Y. —

On August 31, a flight of Hudsonian Godwits (*Limosa hæmastica*) occurred. Many gunners shot a dozen or more. Such a flight of these rare birds has not taken place within the memory of the oldest gunners, and they will probably not come again after their warm reception.—T. W. KOBBE, New York City. Auk, XXI, Jan., 1904, p. 79.

Notes concerning certain birds of Long Island, N.Y.
By William C. Brewster, M.D.

Limosa hemastica and *Tryngites subruficollis*. Two specimens of the Hudsonian Godwit and one Buff-breasted Sandpiper were collected by Mr. Robt. L. Peavey of Brooklyn, the former (♀ and ♂) on Aug. 30, 1903, and the latter Sept. 11, 1904, all at Rockaway Beach. The Buff-breasted Sandpiper was flying along the outer beach.

Auk, XXII, Apr., 1905. p. 169.

Branchport, 72.4.

Hudsonian Godwit. (*Limosa hæmastica*).—A Hudsonian Godwit was shot on the mud flats at Branchport, Oct. 29, 1905, by a hunter who brought it to me to be identified and the skin is now in my collection.—VERDI BRUTCH, Branchport, N. Y. Auk 27. APRIL 1910 p.

NOTE ON *LIMOSA HÆMASTICA*.—The Hudsonian Godwit being still a bird none too well known, I have pleasure in presenting some notes respecting its habits, and the dissimilarity of the sexes, received from G. S. Agreesberg, of Vermilion, Dakota, who also sends me specimens of a very dark female and of a light-colored male. Regarding the habits of the bird, my correspondent states that they are very similar to those of *Macro-rhamphus griseus*; and any one who will examine the latter genus closely will see how very near *Limosa* it is in form and proportions. He found these Godwits abundant about Vermilion, where they were very unsuspicious and easy to secure, as the Red-breasted Snipe usually is. They arrive in his locality about May 1, and linger until about the 20th of the month. The flocks are small, generally of from six to fifteen individuals, among which the males outnumber the females by twenty to one. The specimens from which the following measurements were taken were shot, May 7-19, on a small pond covering some twenty acres near Vermilion.

Measurements of Limosa hæmistica.

No.	Date. May	Length.	Wing. Extent.	Tail.	Sex.	Bill.	Tarsus.	Tail and Claw.
87	7	14.75	8.00	—	♂	3.20	2.30	1.45
88	7	14.50	8.00	—	♂	2.95	2.25	1.35
89	7	15.50	8.75	—	♀	3.45	2.45	1.70
90	7	14.75	8.50	—	♂	2.95	2.30	1.30
91	7	14.25	7.75	—	♂	2.95	2.25	1.55
92	7	14.50	8.00	—	♂	3.00	2.20	1.55
93	7	15.00	8.42	—	♂	3.10	2.20	1.50
102	8	14.50	3.25	—	♂	2.80	2.30	1.60
103	8	15.00	7.75	—	♂	2.95	2.20	1.55
104	8	14.00	7.50	—	♂	2.85	2.20	1.55
105	8	16.50	8.50	—	♀	3.50	2.55	1.55
127	16	16.25	8.50	—	♀	3.55	2.50	1.60
128	16	14.75	8.50	—	♂	2.95	2.35	1.55
129	19	14.75	8.25	25.00	♂	2.90	2.25	1.55
130	19	14.75	8.40	24.50	♂	3.00	2.20	1.60
131	19	15.00	8.25	—	♂	2.90	2.20	1.65
132	19	15.00	8.25	26.00	♂	2.85	2.25	1.55
133	19	16.00	8.40	26.50	♀	3.40	2.45	1.50

Males weigh $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 oz.; females, 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—ELLIOTT COUES,
Washington, D. C. Bull. N.O.C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 59-60.

Nomenclature of North American
Birds, Elliott Coues.

429. *Limosa hæmistica* (*Linn. 1758*) Coues. This is the second case of the kind. The *Scolopax hæmistica*, Linn., 1758, is based upon Edwards, pl. 138, that is, upon the Hudsonian Godwit, *L. hudsonica* of authors.

Bull. N.O.C. 5, April, 1880, p. 100

1180. *Maryland Bird Notes*. By J. Murray Ellzey. *Ibid.*, No. 14, Oct. 28, p. 264.—A Hudsonian Godwit shot at West River, Md. *For, & Stream, Vol. XXVII*

Albinistic Plumages. R. Deane.

33. *Limosa hudsonica*. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—A specimen in the Museum at Amsterdam, Holland (*Merrill*).

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

Totanus
melanoleucus

Tolanus melanoleucus.

1889

Aug 28⁶⁹ (S) heat 1889.

April Chatham 14th (O. Bangs) 1891. Off. Battle 22 ¹/₂ hrs 26 ¹/₂ hd 1897 Concord

May
 R. ⑧ m.v. R. R. " 40⁵" 1891. 10^{1/2} 14¹ 17^④ 18^{1/2} 19^④ Concord 1892
 21^(Tay) - 1890 10^(Tay) 19⁵ 20² 26^(Tay) 1891. 10^{1/2} 14¹ 17^④ 18^{1/2} 19^④ Concord 1892
 Cdn Barnstable Concord
 Chd. 18³ 26 ha 27 ha 1894
 Concord 3^{r. m.} Barnstable marshes Est. Park
 5⁽⁴⁾ 6¹ 7² 11¹ 12¹ 17² 20^③ - 19^⑤ 1895 1⁵ 1897 11^{1/2} 12¹ 17^{(19)C} 18^{(16)C} 19^{1/2} 20^{(16)C} Concord C. Fresh Pond
 Opp. Davis' on flat on boggy Great Great Great Great in Cn. Hill Dabbing Hill Dabbing Hill
 4^{1/2} ha 6^③ 8^{(8)C} Davis' Davis' Davis' Davis' Davis' Davis' Hill with 23^{2 1/2} ha 25¹ 28 broken by 29^{1/2} da Concord, 1899
 Grace Kings' Hill 10 ha 11^③ 12^{1/2} 13³ 17 ha 18¹ 21^{2 1/2} 22¹ broken by 23^{2 1/2} ha 25¹ 28 broken by 29^{1/2} da Concord, 1899

M. V.	N. Thurs	marshfield
June 28 ^{1st} 1890	2' - 1891.	23 ^(with 17. May 1891) T. H. Brewster 1897

July 18th-19th 1890

J. melanoleucus.

Aug $\frac{m.v.}{T^{\frac{1}{2}} - Z^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 1890

Sept. Cambridge (Port Royal, Mass.) 1898
S. C. L. Borthwick, 10/10.

Oct 17th 1894
Concord (Ball's H.)
17' above by
Dwight Howorth

" 17 (W. Hutton) 18 ^{hd} at sunset marked Bridge 19 Red Chipping one 20 ^{(2) down} ^③ ^④ NIS 23 ⁽³⁾ ^{green} Concord 1895. 281 hours in holden's meadow 1897

Bucks Hill 8th. 18th - 26th Accord 1898

Nov. 4th flying over river first
Build Hts., S.A. 1897.

Totanus melanoleucus.

Concord, Mass.

Chased by a Duck Hawk.

1894. At about 2 P.M. of October 17th as I was dining in the
Oct. 17. cabin with some friends we heard the call of a Greater Yellow-
leg repeated several times in quick succession and evidently
Nov. 21. very near. Rushing out I saw the bird coming directly to-
wards me from the opposite side of the river flying low and,
as it struck me, rather feebly. Greatly to my surprise it
plunged directly into the belt of bushes (alders, cornels,
willows, etc.) which borders the shore in front and a little
to the east of the cabin. I now for the first time saw that
it was pursued by a Duck Hawk which must have been twenty or
thirty yards behind the Yellow-leg when the latter reached
the shore and which, on losing sight of its quarry, bounded
straight upward to a height of forty feet or more and then
poised for several seconds beating its wings rapidly and in-
cessantly bending its head downward like a Sparrow Hawk or
Kingfisher as it closely scanned the thicket beneath. I had
a fine view of it - it was within thirty yards or less - and
made it out to be a young male. Presently it saw me and
turning flew off towards the southwest over Great Meadow.

I now began looking for the Yellow-leg but it was not
until I put the little cocking spaniel "Hadji" into the bushes
that I succeeded in flushing it. It then flew only a few rods
and alighting in the water among some lily pads swam slowly

Totanus melanoleucus.

Concord, Mass.

Chased by a Duck Hawk.

1894. ashore just above the landing. It was evidently too much
Oct. 1st frightened to return to the marshes across the river (where
to Nov. 3rd. the Falcon must have originally found it) for it spent the
(No. 2). remainder of the afternoon on the bushy shore a little to the
west of the cabin.

Totanus melanoleucus.

Marshfield, Mass.

1897. " Last evening while rowing on the South River (Marshfield) a bunch of three Yellowlegs came into the marsh. I whistled them around and they flew over my dory not over 25 yards above the river. Two of them were Winter Yellowlegs and the other a Summer Yellowleg. I have seen them as late as May 31st and as early as July 10th, but this is the only time I have ever seen them in June."

Letter from F.H.Brackett, June 24, 1897,

28 State St., Boston, Mass.

Totanus melanoleucus.

Concord, Mass.

1898. At 3.30 P.M. we (W. Deane and I) took the old boat and May 18. started up river.""" As we entered the Holt we heard Greater Yellow-legs whistling. We soon discoverd them scattered about on the meadow on the east side of the river and running the boat in shore watched them for half-an-hour or so. There were just fifteen of them on this meadow while a solitary bird was feeding on the other side of the stream. As we were within fifty or sixty yards of the main flock we had a fine chance to observe them. One or two birds, apparently acting as sentinels stood erect and still on the tops of the tussocks while the others rambled about through the short grass probing the mud for food. When one of the sentinels whistled all the other birds raised their heads and stood motionless until the alarm subsided. When we finally showed ourselves the flock rose and flew off over Dakin's Hill but they returned and pitched down into the meadow again a few minutes later.

Birds within Ten Miles of Poir
deMonts, Can., Comeau & Merria.

94. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER TATTER.—Common spring and fall. Earliest shot May 9, 1882. Passes south in September.

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

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

Totanus melanoleucus, Greater yellow legs.
A pair seen at Esquimaux Point; had evidently settled down for the breeding season; saw them several days in succession, and they made the top of a certain dead spruce a common nesting place.

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

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

21. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—We found a flock of five on the borders of a small pond on Grindstone, July 16. I think that quite probably a few breed.

Auk, VI, April, 1889, p. 146 - 147.

Notes on Birds of Grand Banks
R. L. Newcomb. - 1873.

Under date of September 5, on Quereau Bank, he notes the appearance in the vicinity of the vessel of the Greater Telltale (*Totanus melanoleucus*)

Bull. N.O.O. 4, April, 1879, p. 128

General Notes.

Notes on Cape Breton Summer Birds.
Francis H. Allen.

Totanus melanoleucus. North shore. (Doubtless migrants.)

Auk XII, Jan. 1895 p. 90

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

48. *Totanus melanoleucus*. YELLOW-LEGS.—Uncommon; a few late in September at Port Manvers.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 29.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.
Pt. I, Water Birds.

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

97. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Regular migrant; common April 10 to May 13; earliest March 26, 1901, latest spring record June 9, 1894. Mr. Nash says "returning, first July 28 (1891), few seen till October 27, on which day I saw last; last year I noted a flock November 19."

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F.H.C.

96. *Totanus melanoleucus*, (Greater Yellow-legs).
A specimen was shot by a local hunter at Flagstaff Lake in September, 1885. The only instance of observance.

O. & O. XI. Dec. 1886. p. 178

Totanus melanoleuca. - Aug. 25, Rye Beach, N. H. 1866.

Rye Beach, N. H. 1867.

Totanus melanoleuca. - Aug. 21, 26, 27. Increased steadily toward the clo-

Totanus melanoleuca. - Aug. 16, 18, 25, 26, 27, 29 Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.

Totanus melanoleuca. - Aug. 20, 27 Rye Beach, N. H. 1869.

Totanus melanoleuca. - Aug. 20, 22, 25, 26 Rye Beach, N. H. 1870.

Rye Beach, N. H. 1871.

Totanus melanoleuca. - Aug. 8, 11, 12, 15, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29; Sept. 1

Totanus melanoleuca. - July 23; Aug. 6, 9, 14, 15 Rye Beach, N. H. 1872.

Mass. (Ipswich)

Totanus melanoleucus

1885

Nov. 28

An old and trustworthy gunner at Ipswich asserted to-day that he saw a flock of at least 100 "Winter Yellow-legs" flying south early this morning. Several other gunners assured me that this statement was perfectly reliable. All of them were considered the appearance of these birds out so late a date a very unusual occurrence.

Mass. (near Concord). 1887

1887

May 15²/₈ - 23⁸

Aug 11th ^{when they were} in meadow behind Mann's

Totanus melanoleucus

* heard flying

Mass. (Haverhill)

Occurrence in Oct.

1887

Oct. 14, 15. Four seen on the 14th, two on the 15th, on Great Island.

Totanus melanoleucus

Mass. (Rivers Beach)

Totanus melanoleucus

1888

Oct. 23

Saw a single very shy bird on the Rivers marshes near Oak Island.

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

9. *Totanus melanoleucus*. Two obtained by self, June and Oct., 1880.

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

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

Totanus melanoleucus (Gmel.), Greater Yellow-legs. Migrant, common.

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

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

Greater Yellow-legs, *Totanus melanoleucus*. This species occurs in every portion of the county, being as often found about the large inland ponds as along the coast.

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

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Greater Yellow-legs, *Totanus melanoleucus*, (Gmel.) "Winter Yellow-legs" or Cucu on Cape Cod. A common spring and autumn migrant. This is one of the first shore birds to reach the Cape in the spring, and migrants are seen as early as April 15th in a forward spring. The first comers usually arrive at the Cape from the 25th of April to May 5th, becoming common the 10th or 15th and none are generally seen after June 15th. In the autumn the first ones arrive about July 21st and are seen in small numbers at intervals from this time until October 1st. From the 25th of September to October 15th they are the most plentiful, as during this period the "flights" usually occur. They are tolerably common until the middle of November and because of this protracted stay in the autumn are called "Winter Yellow-legs" to distinguish them from the succeeding species, which is much smaller. They are found on fresh and salt water marshes, about muddy creeks and on low beaches and on the sand flats, about the edges of sedge grass. Its favorite resorts, however, are salt marshes and meadows near the beaches and flats. Its long yellow legs enable it to wade about in shallow water after the tiny fish which is its principal food. Though usually seen singly or in small parties of three to six I have seen as many as thirty in one flock in October. They often go on to the high beaches to roost with other birds. It is a very noisy bird and its loud shrill whistle of six or more rapidly repeated notes with a short interval between the second and third like eu-eu—eu-eu-eu-eu is often used to warn other shore birds and water fowl of danger approaching. I have on several occasions been tempted to "shock the bishop," when crawling towards a flock of plover on the marshes, to have one of these tattlers which had been watching me for several moments get up from the marsh and vociferate his alarm notes with such success as to cause most of the birds on the marsh to hastily seek safer quarters. Their note is easy to imitate and as they are not wary many are despatched from blinds made in the tall sedge grass at the edge of flats where they come to feed as soon as the tide ebbs sufficiently to allow them to wade about. When standing still or walking about they have a peculiar motion of nodding their heads and tilting their bodies up and down with a sort of jerk. Like most of our other shore birds a marked decrease is noticed in their ranks during the last five seasons.

O. & O. XIII. Sept. 1888 p. 130-131.

AUGUST O. and O. J. N. Clark is a little incredulous about the nesting of the Greater Yellow Legs in New Jersey, saying they are abundant during migration at Saybrook, Conn. The Pigeon Hawk's nest in Delaware and the cross-bills on Long Island are equally surprising to him.

CORRECTION. In Mr. F. H. C.'s article on the Great-horned Owl, in place of two little "Buteos" read two little Bubos, &c.

O. & O. VIII, No. 1, 1822, p.

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

55. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER TELLTALE.—Seen occasionally.

Bull. N.O.C., 4, Jan., 1879, p. 23

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

145. *Totanus melanoleucus* (*Gmelin*) *Vieillot*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Occurs during the migrations.

Bull. N.O.C., 6, Oct., 1881, p. 234

Auk, XV, Jan., 1898, p. 57.
The Greater Yellow-Legs Catching Minnows.—While hunting along the shore of Lake Chautauqua one day during the first week of October just past, I discovered three Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) wading in about three inches of water. They were evidently feeding, so I stopped to watch them. They would run along with their bills just beneath the surface of the water. After watching them for some time, I killed them. When I cleaned the birds, I found minnows (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length) in the stomachs of two of them. In looking this matter up in the different works on ornithology, I failed to find any mention of this bird feeding on fish. I recite this incident as a fact of probable interest.—H. D. KIRKOVER, *Fredonia, N. Y.*

Ithaca, N.Y.

Totanus melanoleucus. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Appeared Oct. 12 and 13 when five were seen. A flock of seven on Oct. 17 is the only other record.

Auk 27. July-1910 p. 346.

GREAT YELLOW-LEGS. On June 9, 1883, I found a nest of *Totanus melanoleucus* in a bog quite near a brook. The nest was composed of bog grass and a very few feathers for lining. It was concealed by tall grass so that one might have walked over it often and not have seen it. The nest contained two eggs, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{7}{8}$. The ground color was dull olive, with dark umber blotches, which were largest at the larger end. I had one egg taken away at a time, taking two and leaving two in the nest to hatch. I have seen the bird a number of times at the brook before and since finding the nest. Can any of your readers inform me whether this is a rare find or not in this section.—*Thos. Morgan, Somerville, N. J.*

O. & O. Vol. III. Sept. 1883. p. 67

734. *Greater Yellow-legs.* By Thos. Morgan. *Ibid.*, p. 67.—Nest of *Totanus melanoleucus* found at Somerville, N. J. (!) O. & O. Vol. VIII

Totanus melanoleucus

late stay in Mass.

I saw a Winter Yellow-leg to-day
flying over the marshes behind River
Beach.

River, Mass.

Oct. 30, 1842

Mass. (Winthrop)

Totanus melanoleucus.

1888

Date autumn occurrence

Dec. 4

A friend of C. I. Goodale is an old & experienced bay bird gunner saw a
Greater Yellow-leg to day on the marsh
at Winthrop. It passed within good
shot of him and whistled over.
(Goodale gives me this note which I
consider perfectly reliable)

flavipes

Totanus flavipes.

Concord, Mass.

1893. The afternoon storm was heavy but of the usual type.

Aug. 7. Just before it began as I was sitting in the canoe in Mr. Keyes's boat house at Red Bridge I heard a Yellow-leg whistle and the next moment five Totanus flavipes passed low over the bridge and pitched down into the Mill Brook meadow. If they alighted it was but for a moment for a little later I saw them arise over the trees and pass out of the meadow towards the S.E.

Totanus flavipes

1896 Penobscot Bay, Maine.

July 8 Ish an Hant. Six feeding in shallow water & on mud flats on the shores of a small fresh water pond just inside a beach ridge at the N. E. end of the island. There were two Least Sandpipers with them. One of the Yellow-Legs drew a yard or two in crossing from one mud lump to another. They allowed us to get within 40 yards when they rose high in air & went off towards the S.W.

" 15 Sedgwick. One heard plainly whistling high in air over a salt creek.

Totanus flavipes.

Marshfield, Mass.

1897. " Last evening while rowing on the South River (Marshfield) a bunch of three Yellowlegs came into the marsh. I whistled them around and they flew over my dory not over 25 yards above the river. Two of them were Winter Yellowlegs and the other a Summer Yellowleg. I have seen them as late as May 31st and as early as July 10th, but this is the only time I have ever seen them in June."

Letter from F.H.Brackett, June 24, 1897,

28 State St., Boston, Mass.

Concord, Mass.

1899. In P.M. up river to the Holt (with W.Deane in the boat).
May 18. Saw one Lesser Yellow-legs. It was feeding on a mudflat at the mouth of Bigelow's Brook at the base of Dakin's Hill. We did not see it until it took wing. It came out past us within forty yards uttering the characteristic double or single whistles as it flew. We had a good view of it and there can simply be no doubt whatever as to our identification.

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

95. *Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-SHANKS.—Common during the migrations. Occurs with the preceding.

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

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

8. *Totanus flavipes*.

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

Newfoundland Notes. A Trip up the
Humber River, Aug. 10 - Sept. 24, 1899.

14. *Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.—Abundant in late August and early September.

Louis H. Porter, New York City.

Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, p. 71.

Notes from the Magdalen Islands.

Totanus flavipes. June, 1900.

H.K. Job, Kent, Conn.

Auk, XVIII, April, 1901, p. 200.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

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

98. *Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.—Regular migrant, common April 30 to May 17, the young August 7 to September 15. Mr. Nash says, "seldom in flocks; saw none this spring (1901); on return first appeared July 18 (adult female), but few were seen from that time until August 22, when they became common, and remained until October 6." Latest record, October 18, 1890.

Totanus flavipes. - Aug. 16², 17², 19², 20², 22², 23², 27² Rye Beach, N.H. 1868.

" *flavipes*. - Aug. 17, 19, 21, 22 Rye Beach, N.H. 1867.

Rye Beach, N.H. 1868.

Totanus flavipes. - Aug. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28; Sept. 1, 2
Rye Beach, N.H. 1868.

Totanus flavipes. - Aug. 20, 21, 26, 28 Rye Beach, N.H. 1869.

Several H.Y. Spotted & plain

Totanus flavipes. - Aug. 19, 20, 22, 26 Rye Beach, N.H. 1870.

each, N.H. 1871. "See Storer Numb. M.Y. 12' flock M.Y. 40' Luf. A.Y. H.Y. 10. 80 500 3.Y. 3.Y. 3.Y. 3.Y. 10 10 24 12 1
ms flavipes. - July 27, 28, 30; Aug. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Rye Beach, N.H. 1872. 2 flocks.
Totanus flavipes. - July 24, 25, 26, 29; Aug. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19

1883

Totanus flavipes

Rye Beach
H.Y.

Aug. 14. - "2 or 3 shot" in early morning

3-5" " afternoon.

They continued to fly "in great abundance" from 2 P.M. until after sunset. There was a good southerly wind.

" 17. 2 shot

" 18. 7" from flock of about 20

(note book Chas. A. Lamb)

Totanus flavipes.

In spring.

Duxbury, Mass.
April 30, 1882

Mr. Zelfts of Duxbury has a summer Yellow-leg shot at above time and place. It was killed on a fresh-water marsh when he was hunting ducks. He has known of only one other spring occurrence & that many years ago.

(Ipswich)

Early return.

Totanus flavipes

"The summer Yellow-leg of which I saw two [above date & place] seems to be a rather rare bird now-a-days" (R. B. Newcomb in letter of July 19. '86.)

Mass. (Concord)

Totanus flavipes

1887

May 23 In a flock of eight winter Yellow-Legs which passed me within fifty yds. flying up the air was one only about half the size of the rest which I am perfectly sure was a T. flavipes

Eastern Mass.

Totanus flavipes

188-

Geo. O. Welsh has a summer Yellow-leg in adult plumage shot somewhere near Duxbury in Spring by A. M. Zelfts. This is all that he could tell me about it. I think I had the note from Zelfts last year

Totanus flavipes.

In spring.

21

Mr. Zelte of Lynn has a Summer Yellow-leg shot at above time and place. It was killed on a fresh-water marsh when he was hunting ducks. He has known of only one other Spring occurrence & that many years ago.

Mass. (Ipswich)

Totanus flavipes

1886 Early return.

July 17

"The Summer Yellow-leg of which I saw two [above date & place] seems to be a rather rare bird now-a-days" (R. B. Newcomb in letter of July 19. '86.)

Mass. (Concord)

Totanus flavipes

1887

May 23

In a flock of eight Winter Yellow-Legs which passed me within fifty yds. flying up the air was one only about half the size of the rest which I am perfectly sure was a T. flavipes

Eastern Mass.

Totanus flavipes

188-

Geo. O. Welsh has a Summer Yellow-leg in adult plumage shot somewhere near Lynn in Spring by A. M. Zelte. This is all that he could tell me about it. I think I had the note from Zelte last year

1887

May 23rd (with flock of T. melanotus)

Totanus flavipes

Birds of Frammingham, Mass., which have newly appeared since the construction of the Reservoirs in Sudbury River. — P. C. Browne.

8. *Totanus flavipes*. Several by a friend. Sept. 1880.

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

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

Totanus flavipes (Gmel.), Yellow-legs. Migrant, common in the fall.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 108

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

Yellow-legs, *Totanus flavipes*. Only one identified specimen of this species secured, but they may occur in considerable numbers in "flights," as they are common on our New England coast.

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

Omissions from the List & List
of the Birds of Bristol Co., Mass.
A. C. Bent, Taunton Mass.

Mr. Dexter, in his article on the *Limicola* of this county, records only one authentic specimen being taken of the Yellow legs, *Totanus flavipes*, and the Solitary Sandpiper, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*.

My experience with these birds has been far different. I have found the latter bird common in different parts of the county, and have shot a great many of them. The former bird occurs very regularly every year in company with the Greater Yellow legs and Red-backed Sandpipers in September.

I think if Mr. Dexter would take a trip to the Norton Reservoir after a northeast storm late in August or in September, he would find plenty of both kinds of Yellow legs and Solitaries as well.

O. & O. XI. Aug 1886. p. 200.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Yellow-legs, *Totanus flavipes*, (Gmel.) Summer Yellow-legs on Cape Cod. A rare spring, and abundant summer and autumn migrant. I have never seen this bird in the spring and although individuals have been seen on Cape Cod at this season, it is of very rare occurrence. In the summer early migrants reach the Cape by the 15th of July and the flights usually occur between August 6th and September 7th. In looking over my notes I find that the largest flights on Monomoy Island during the last three seasons have taken place on the following dates: August 15th, 1885; August 30th, 1886; September 7th, 1887. None are seen after the middle or last of September. This elegant wader so familiar to New England sportsmen that go for marsh birds, is called Summer Yellow-legs on account of its being numerous in the summer season and to distinguish it from the preceding species. It frequents mud flats, wet marshes and meadows and about the edges of muddy ponds. Its favorite haunts, however, are salt marshes or meadows, where during heavy summer rains the water collects in large shallow pools. I have never seen it on the high beaches or sand flats. Its food and habits are similar to *T. melanoleucus* with the exception that it is more gregarious. Its notes are not as loud but clearer and mellow with no long interval and are repeated with greater rapidity. None of our shore birds are less suspicious or more easily decoyed, and after a flock has been shot into many times, if any of the number are left they will return at the sound of a whistle, a poor imitation of their notes, with outspread wings and gracefully and confidently alight among the decoys in the spot where a number of other relatives and friends had been slain a few moments before. Like many of our other shore birds it is very fat in the summer and autumn.

O. & O. XIII. Sept. 1888 p. 131

Occurrence of Yellow-legs and
~~Pectoral Sandpiper~~ in the
Spring, at Cape Cod,
Mass. John C. Cahoon.

On date of April 29, 1889, I shot three specimens of the Yellow-legs on a marsh at Monomoy Island, Cape Cod. They were in company with one Greater Yellow-legs and a large Sandpiper that I was unable to identify. The day following, while gunning near the point of the island, which is about six miles from the marshes, I saw three other small Yellow-legs in company with six Greater, feeding about a small pond. Although I could not get near enough to shoot one, I could easily identify the small Yellow-legs as they flew past me several times. Although one of our most abundant waders in the summer and autumn, it is exceedingly rare in the spring, and I have never before seen one on Cape Cod at this season. Many of our oldest and most experienced collectors say that they have never taken or seen a specimen along the Cape coast in the spring. O & O. XIV. June. 1889 p. 94

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

56. *Totanus flavipes*. LESSER TELLTALE.

Bull. N.O.C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 33

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

146. *Totanus flavipes* (*Gmelin*) Vieillot. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS.—
On the 9th of June, 1878, I shot a female of this species of Yellow-shanks
on the inlet to Seventh Lake, in Hamilton County.

Bull. N.O.C. 8, Oct., 1881, p. 284

GENERAL NOTES.

The Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*) Breeding in Ontario County,
N. Y.—A pair of Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*) remained this season
and bred in a wet pasture in company with Killdeers (*Aegialitis
vocifera*) and Spotted Sandpipers (*Actitis macularia*). I do not know
of any former record of their breeding in the County. The owner of the
pasture, who is somewhat of a sportsman, and who first called my attention
to the birds, would not permit their being disturbed, as he was anxious that
they should make it a regular breeding ground. I repeatedly saw the birds
at close quarters and fully identified them. During the latter part of June
I noticed four young accompanying the parents who permitted of much
closer approach than formerly. The young were about half grown
and I endeavored to catch one of them but they eluded pursuit and finally
escaped into a swamp close at hand.—B. S. BOWDISH, *Phelps, N. Y.*

Auk, 8, Oct. 1891. p. 394

Ithaca, New York.

Totanus flavipes. YELLOW-LEGS.—A single individual seen Aug. 1;
a flock of seven on Sept. 15 and 16; and five on Sept. 23 are the only records.

Auk 27. July-1910 p. 3457

solitarius

Rhyacophilus solitarius

1889 Mass.

June 5 Cambridge - A bird with one wing hanging down and quite unable to fly feeding on a mud flat north of the Glacialis. Denton shot it. He found that both radius & ulna had been broken just below the carpal joint. Although the fracture had joined and the wound healed perfectly the wing had set in such a twisted position that the bird could never have used it in flying again. It was in fairly good flesh and the numerous droppings on the mud showed that it had ~~survived~~ ^{survived} the shot a long time. It was feeding when we saw it first but seeing us began to run very swiftly like a Plover. I had to make a circuit & drive it to Denton to secure it as we could not walk fast enough to overtake it.

July 7 At Pont Pond this evening just as twilight was deepening Early return into night a Solitary Sandpiper rose from a opening in the cat-tail flag within 30 yds of me and uttering its shrill ~~peep-peep~~^{just as it was} repeatedly mounted high in air and disappeared in the gathering gloom in the direction of Glacialis pitched down again with cloud wings like a drake. There can be no possible doubt as to its identity. I do not remember to have ever seen one so early in summer before. Its presence, taken in connection with that of the bird shot June 5th show how dangerous it is to assume that a bird breeds ~~in~~ any given region merely because it is seen there "in summer".

1890

Sept. 11 Cambridge. Just after dark this evening I heard a Solitary flying low over my garden. It whistled a great many times in anxious tones as if excited or apprehensive. The night was cloudy and threatening rain which came in a brisk shower a few minutes later. Flying over city at night.

Birds of Upper St. John.
Batchelder.

96. *Rhyacophilus solitarius* (*Wils.*) Cass. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.
—At Grand Falls some were seen along the river June 9 (J. A. J.).

Bull. N.O.O., 7, July, 1882, p. 151

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

96. *Rhyacophilus solitarius*. SOLITARY TATTLER.—Tolerably common, breeding about the fresh water lakes and streams.

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

Summer Birds. Restigouche Valley, N. B.
July, '88. J. Brittain and P. Cox, Jr.

Totanus solitarius. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Rare.

Auk, VI, April, 1889, p. 117

General Notes.

Notes on Cape Breton Summer Birds.
Francis H. Allen.

Totanus solitarius.

Auk XII, Jan. 1895 p. 89

Notes on some northern birds.
Notes on birds of Ottawa, Ontario,
and vicinity. Auk, XXIII, July, 1906, p. 316.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER (*Helodromas solitarius*).—What seems to be the first clear breeding record of this species for Ottawa and its immediate vicinity was made by Mr. Edward White, who last July saw the tiny and downy young of this species two or three days from the egg, together with their agitated parents. This was about ten miles from Ottawa, on the Ontario side of the river.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

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

99. *Helodromas solitarius*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Regular migrant, local and not very common; I have only two spring records, March 16, 1902, and May 18, 1893; returning, adults July 10 to August 10, young August 13 to September 1. Mr. Nash gives September 16, 1891, as latest record.

Rhyacophilus solitarius. - Aug. 19 Rye Beach, N.H. 1867.

Rhyacophilus solitarius. - Aug. 17; Sept. 1, 2 Rye Beach, N.H. 1868.

Rye Beach, N.H. 1871. (Aug.) 1871
Rhyacophilus solitarius. - Aug. 8; Sept. 1

Rhyacophilus solitarius. - Aug. 9, 20, 21 Rye Beach, N.H. 1872.

Rhyacophilus solitarius. - July 30 Profile House N.H. July 27-Aug. 7. 1886

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

1895.

Aug.
A. E. Gould 1895

Auk, XII, July, 1895, p. 312.
Bird Notes from St. Albans, Vermont.

Is the Solitary Sandpiper (*Totanus solitarius*) known to swim under water? A friend of mine wounded one last summer when it fell from an overhanging rock to a little corner on the lake beach. He jumped down after it thinking it could not possibly get away, when it quickly went under water, a little ribbon of bubbles marking its way far out into the lake. In surprise he waited its reappearance, when it turned and came his way again, landing not far away when (poor bird) it was easily captured. The Spotted Sandpiper was sure to resort to the same tactics when pursued by a Hawk. I am delighted to say it made good its escape, coming up at a distance and putting its pursuer quite off the track.—NELLY HART WOODWORTH, *St. Albans, Vt.*

Birds which have appeared at Framingham,
Mass., in notably increased numbers since
the construction of the Reservoirs on
Sandbury River — F. C. Browne.

3. *Totanus solitarius*. Ratio of increase, say 5.

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

Mr. S. Frank Dexter reports from
Chatham, Mass.: The flight of Bay Birds this
season has also been very limited. Weather very warm. *Sandpiper*.

O. & O. X. Oct. 1885, p. 160

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Sept. 28. A Solitary

Tattler noted to-day.

O. & O. XI. Jan. 1886, p. 2

You a note on Solitary Sandpiper see
Yellow Legs under "Omissions from the list
of the Birds of Bristol Co. Mass. by A. L. Bent
Dartmouth Mass.

O. & O. XI. Aug. 1886, p. 200.

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

Totanus solitarius (Wils.), Solitary Sandpi-
per. Migrant, rare.

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

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

Solitary Sandpiper, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*.
Again I can record but one authentic capture
of this species, Sep. 3rd, 1882 (Brown). It
may from its shy habits have been overlooked.

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

Waverley, Mass.
May 9, 1890.

'LETTER OF WALTER FAXON.) Abbott (Waste-Land Wanderings, p. 196)
speaks of the aerial antics of the Solitary Sandpiper as equalling
the Woodcock's in interest. Are you familiar with this, and can you
put me on the track of witnessing it?

General Notes.

Summer Birds of Central Berkshire
Country, Mass. Francis H. Allen. Ralph Hoffmann

7. *Totanus solitarius*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Two seen in Becket,
July 8, 1893.

Auk XII. Jan. 1895 p. 88

1887

May 12¹ - 13¹², 17¹²

Rhyacophilus solitarius.

Auk, XIII, Jan., 1896, p. 38

Nantucket and Muskeget Island pools

Totanus solitarius.—In the vicinity of the Hummock Pond, more Solitary Sandpipers have been noted this season than for a number of years. On Aug. 29, 1895, one female was taken; on Sept. 9, three more; Sept. 10, another; on Sept. 29, I saw still another. They were formerly quite abundant, but are now scarce.

George A. Mackay, Nantucket, Mass.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Solitary Sandpiper, *Totanus solitarius*, (Wils.) A tolerably common spring, summer and autumn migrant. It arrives from the south early in May and specimens are occasionally seen in June and July. They are more often seen in August and September on the Cape than in any of the other months. By the 5th of October all have taken their departure for their winter home. While with us in the spring and summer it is seen about the shores of secluded fresh water ponds and streams, but in autumn migrations it is frequently found about pools on fresh marshes as well as on salt, near the shore. I have seen individuals on several different occasions on Monomoy Island in company with Yellow-legs about a meadow that was covered to a depth of several inches with fresh water. It exhibits but little shyness and generally will allow a person to approach within a short distance before taking flight.

O. & O. XIII, Sept. 1888 p. 131

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

147. **Rhyacophilus solitarius** (*Wilson*) *Cassin.* SOLITARY SAND-
PIPER.—A summer resident, but not very common.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct., 1881, p. 284

Long Island Notes. SOLITARY SANDPIPER (*Totanus solitarius*).—On the 10th of May, at Flowerfield, L. I., I collected a splendid female of this species. Although this is not a rare record, I consider it a very interesting one because upon dissection I found that an egg in the ovaries was very well developed and three others had started to form. It looks as if this bird would have nested at or not far from place where taken.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER (*Dendroica virens*).—This bird is a common summer resident at Flowerfield, L. I., where it breeds in the numerous cedar woods. Although I searched carefully during the breeding season I failed to locate a nest. I was just about to give up the search for 1910 when I saw a male fly into the top of one of the cedars, with something in its bill. After he had flown away the female also came with food, and upon looking carefully I saw a nestling perched on a twig near the top of the tree. The birds repeatedly fed this one and did not seem the least disturbed by my presence; further search disclosed two more nestlings.

SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN (*Cistothorus stellaris*). I collected, at Floral Park, L. I., on October 18, 1910, a fine male of this species. He was among some goldenrod stubble in an open lot.—HENRY THURSTON,
Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

Auk 28, Apr.-1911 p. 276.

Ithaca, N.Y.

Helodromas solitarius. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Ordinarily a fairly common visitant, but only one specimen was recorded, Sept. 16.

Auk 27, July-1910 p. 345.

EGGS OF THE SOLITARY SANDPIPER (*Rhyacophilus solitarius*, Br.). — The egg of this species has remained, to the present time, an unknown and much-desired addition to our cabinets. From time to time eggs claimed to be of this bird have been described, or have had a nominal existence in collections. But these claims have always been open to suspicion and doubt. The eggs have all either had so strong a resemblance to either the egg of the Spotted Tatler (*Tringoides macularius*) or to that of the Killdeer (*Ægialitis vociferus*) as to cause the belief that their identification could not have been correctly made. During the last year eggs were sent to me for verification from five different parties, and all were deemed not worthy of credence. A few days ago, hearing of a Solitary Tatler having been shot near her nest, and an egg obtained, in Castleton, Vt., I at once wrote to the party, and have obtained from him a temporary loan of both parent and egg, with permission to describe the same in the Bulletin.

The bird and egg were taken by Mr. Jenness Richardson about the middle of May,—I have not the exact date,—1878, at Lake Bomaseen, on the ground, in a pasture bordering on a swamp. The bird was on her nest when first discovered, but fluttered off when approached, ran a short distance, then stood still, watching him until she was secured. There was no actual nest, only a small depression in the ground. I am informed by Mr. Richardson that the bird is quite common in that locality, but very shy. This egg resembles no egg in my possession, and in its appearance there is something suggestive of an egg prematurely cut from its parent. It is smaller than I anticipated, measuring only $1.37 \times .95$, while the egg of *Totanus ochropus*, which bird closely corresponds in size and appearance with our Solitary, measures 1.50×1.10 . The ground-color is a light drab, similar to that of the egg of *Ægialitis melodus*. Over this are scattered small rounded markings of brown, some of these quite dark, nowhere confluent, and never large enough to be called blotches. At the larger end there are a few faint purplish or lilac discolorations or shell-marks. In shape it is an elongated pyriform. — T. M. BREWER, Boston, Mass.

Bull. N.O.C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 197.

Mass. (Concord)

Rhyacophilus Solitarius ✓

1886

Perching on brush - habits.

May 6

Rowing down river this morning I flushed a Solitary from an oozy place on the bank. It climbed high into the sky and disappeared in the distance. On my return, however, it was back in the same place. It would not allow me to get within shot but this time alighted, after a short flight, in a small hollow in the meadow. Rising from this before I was within range it alighted on the topmost & slender twig of a brush pile where I easily approached & shot it. ~~to the west~~.

Mass. (Concord)

Rhyacophilus Solitarius

Habits in spring

MAY 13 1887

Saw about a dozen along the banks of Concord River. Nearly half of them were in thickets of button bushes, the rest feeding in grassy places near bushes. I saw none on the open meadows.

These birds are peculiarly nervous and subject to sudden panics. A sudden noise or movement is nearly sure to start them but if one approaches slowly and quietly he may often get within a few yards of the bird. When startled they act very

1886

Perching on brush - habits.

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With a brief rising in a wide spiral high into the air flying about for several minutes in an unmeasured circle and finally settling down with closed wings & alighting often within a yard or two of the slanting point.

In motions when feeding as also when flying they resemble yellow-legs very closely having the same way of raising and lowering the head with a bobbing motion. They also take slightly.

I shot four. All were males with testes of varying maximum size, some very fat.

Mass. (Concord)

Rhyacophilus lotarius

Habits in spring.

MAY 17 1887

About a dozen to-day along the banks of Concord River, most of them feeding on mud banks exposed by the falling water, both among and outside of bushes. They were much calmer and less nervous than those seen on the 13th perhaps because the day was warmer & stiller. Several alighted on the tops of submerged button bushes. These Sandpipers rise very like a snipe and alight in precisely the same manner holding their wings up as they drop. The tail is always spread wide as the bird

bm

her

This is a crosshatched
feather appearing white with
a black stripe down the center.

Auk, XV, Oct., 1898, pp. 328-9.

BREEDING HABITS OF THE SOLITARY SANDPIPER
(*TOTANUS SOLITARIUS*).

BY C. K. CLARKE, M. D.

EARLY this spring I became aware of the fact that at least one pair of Sandpipers, different from the Spotted Sandpipers, which breed commonly on Simcoe Island, had taken up their residence there.

Although the habits of the Bartramian Sandpiper formed the chief subject of investigation, time after time I was attracted by a pair of small Sandpipers, invariably to be found perched on the fence posts in a certain locality. Just what the birds were could not at first be satisfactorily determined, and for a time I was inclined to think that they might prove to be Buff-breasted Sandpipers. As it was evident that they were likely to breed, I returned time and again to the island, generally carrying a gun, so that the birds might be secured if the nest was found. At last, when accompanied by the Rev. C. J. Young, the birds flushed in the usual locality, and a depression in the ground, nicely rounded, was found and marked. I returned in a week's time fully expecting to take a set of eggs, but the birds had evidently deserted the place, and were no where to be seen. It was a disappointment, as by this time it had become tolerably certain that the visitors were Solitary Sandpipers.

On June 10, Mr. Edwin Beaupre and I went for a last look at the birds breeding on the island, but had given up all hope of finding the strange Sandpiper. We flushed a Bartramian Sandpiper, and were examining the nest containing three fresh eggs, when the little stranger rose within four or five feet of us, and there, in plain view not two yards from the Bartramian's nest, were the eggs. The Sandpiper flew a short distance without uttering a sound, and sat on a fence post watching us. Unfortunately the gun had been left at home, but we had two pairs of good marine glasses and were able to examine the bird at close range as it perched on the fence. There was no longer

Algonquin Park, which is reserved by the Ontario Government for the protection of game. The whole of the southern branch of the Petewawa was investigated, and nearly everywhere the Solitary Sandpiper was encountered, singly, and in small flocks, the flocks consisting invariably of two parent birds and this season's young. On the 4th of August the young were more than half grown, and able to fly well. Although the Sandpipers were so easily approached in this unfrequented district, that it was a simple matter to identify them, still in order to leave no doubt, a specimen (adult) was taken from one of the flocks. No Spotted Sandpipers were seen.

The Petewawa district is extremely rich in Warblers, many of the rarer ones undoubtedly breeding there, but among the common birds it was interesting to find the Maryland Yellow-throat. A brood of Hermit Thrushes was seen, and the Great Horned Owl was extremely common.

Near Renfrew, ninety miles north of Kingston, Bartramian Sandpipers (*Bartramia longicauda*) were noted in the fields. I have now traced this bird in Eastern Ontario over a region nearly a hundred miles square.

—C. K. CLARKE, M. D., *Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ontario.*

Auk, XVIII, Jan., 1901, p. 112.

any doubt about its identity, and it was easily classified as the Solitary Sandpiper. We watched it for some time, as it flew about, but its silence was remarkable, and in marked contrast to the noisy demonstrations of the Bartramian Sandpiper which had been disturbed. A glance at the eggs showed that we had a rarity. In the first place the number, five, in a Sandpiper's nest was a new experience, and the peculiar coloring and markings were interesting. The eggs when collected had the peculiar dark reddish ground color so frequently noticed in fresh specimens of the Bartramian Sandpiper, but like them soon lost this characteristic tint. Faint purple shell markings gave a pleasing contrast, but the grotesque brown figurings, somewhat similar in shape to those found on the eggs of the Purple Grackle, remain as the striking feature. These grotesque markings exist on three of the specimens. A comparison made with a large series of the eggs of the Spotted Sandpiper reveals the following differences: Solitary Sandpiper's differ from them in shape, size, ground color and markings.

In the eggs of the Spotted Sandpiper the markings are generally much thicker at the upper ends; in the eggs of the Solitary Sandpiper the reverse is the case. The variations in shape in the set of the Solitary Sandpiper found, are somewhat remarkable as the measurements show. Incubation was well advanced, thus showing that the Bartramian had not been the first to commence nest building. The location of the nest was in a hilly field probably seventy-five yards from Lake Ontario. The measurements of the eggs are as follows:— $1.39 \times .95$, inches,
 $1.32 \times .94$, $1.30 \times .97$, $1.30 \times .94$, $1.29 \times .95$.

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—C. K. CLARKE, M. D., *Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ontario.*

Auk, XVIII, Jan., 1901, p. 112.

Notes from Ontario.—In 'The Auk' for October, 1898, I reported the finding of the nest and eggs of the Solitary Sandpiper (*Totanus solitarius*) on Simcoe Island, Ontario. Since that time careful inquiry has revealed the fact that this bird is a constant summer resident about Kingston, and that it breeds pretty regularly is probable. This summer I spent a month (August) on the Petewawa River, a hundred and fifty miles north of Kingston. This river runs through an uninhabited district and rises in Algonquin Park, which is reserved by the Ontario Government for the protection of game. The whole of the southern branch of the Petewawa was investigated, and nearly everywhere the Solitary Sandpiper was encountered, singly, and in small flocks, the flocks consisting invariably of two parent birds and this season's young. On the 4th of August the young were more than half grown, and able to fly well. Although the Sandpipers were so easily approached in this unfrequented district, that it was a simple matter to identify them, still in order to leave no doubt, a specimen (adult) was taken from one of the flocks. No Spotted Sandpipers were seen.

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—C. K. CLARKE, M. D., *Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ontario.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to write briefly and to the point. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.]

The Sternum in the Solitary Sandpiper, and other Notes.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AUK:—

Dear Sirs: Some little time ago, while looking over several skeletons of the Solitary Sandpiper (*Totanus solitarius* of the A. O. U. check list), which I have in my private collection, I noticed that the sternum of this bird has but a single large notch on either side. Now the only two other allied species in our avifauna, so far as is known to me at present, thus constituted, are the Woodcock and Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*), and I am uncertain about the genus *Macrorhamphus*, as I have not, as yet, looked up the point in the species therein contained. Possibly, too, *Totanus ochropus* may possess a sternum with but a pair of notches in it, and if that be the case, I am of the opinion that the character is very likely to be associated with other distinguishing points in the economy of these two birds, of ample importance, I think, to guarantee us in restoring for their reception, the genus *Rhyacophilus*, which change I propose in the present connection. Such forms as *Totanus flavipes* and *T. melanoleucus* have the usual four-notched sternum, as is the general rule among Limicoline birds.

To furnish certain comparative notes on this point, we find that Sir Richard Owen, in speaking of the sternum as it is found in certain birds of this order, says, in the second volume of his 'Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates,' on page 26, that "the woodcock (*Scolopax*) has a pair of notches, with the outer boundary slender, and shorter than the broad intermediate tract, the gambets (*Totanus*), avocets,

sandpipers (*Tringa*), curlews (*Numenius*), pratincoles (*Glareola*), have the four-notched sternum. In the godwits (*Limosa*, *Helia*) the medial notches are almost obsolete, and the lateral ones wide. The 'thick-knees' (*Oedicnemus*) and bustards (*Otis*) have the four-notched sternum, the notches being small."

A number of years ago I published in the 'Journal of Anatomy' in London, with plates, a memoir having much to do with the osteology of our American Limicolæ, wherein I was enabled to confirm Professor Owen's observations, and extend them by noting the 'four-notched sternum' in our own species of *Limosa*, in two species of Oyster-catcher, in *Totanus flavipes*, in several species of true Sandpipers, and in the genus *Bartramia*, where I found "a small pair of inner notches in the sternum, with very deep outer ones." I further went on to remark, as I have already stated above, that I had only found the 'two-notched' sternum in the Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) of the American Limicolæ that I examined on that occasion. Since then, as I say, I have found a similar form of the bone in our own Woodcock (*Philohela minor*). Among taxonomists, the notching of the sternum has always carried with it more or less weight in deciding avian affinities, and I was promptly held up for my sins, for having published somewhere about a year ago, that I did not attach much weight to this character, as applied to the sterna of certain Auks, where the bone in the *same species* could be found to have a pair of notches, or a notch only on one side, or an absolutely notchless sternum. As we come among the higher groups of birds, however, this character becomes, as it were, more fixed, and the bone for any number of individuals of the same species, very much alike, and certainly the "notching" the same. So constant is the character that, for instance, I doubt very much that any one yet has discovered a sternum from a specimen of *G. delicata* with more than a pair of notches in it, while on the other hand no one can with certainty predict what the pattern of the xiphoidal margin of the sternum will be in a specimen of *Uria lomvia* before cutting down upon it for examination. Professor Owen figured the sternum of the now-supposed extinct Great Auk (*P. impennis*) with the posterior border *entire* to the bone in question. Whereas in specimens recently obtained by Mr. F. A. Lucas, the sterna show a pair of notches in many instances.

Osteologically, the gap between such genera as *Gallinago* and *Philohela*, and the genus *Tringa*, for instance, is a wide one, for not only is the sternum "two-notched" in the first mentioned genera, and "four-notched" in *Tringa*, but the remaining bones of the skeletons of the compared forms are also totally different, and thus bear out the dissimilarity of structure suggested by the sterna. Presumably, too, were the 'soft parts' also carefully compared, they likewise would support these differences. Having arrived, however, at the genus *Tringa*, and passing up through the order Limicolæ, as we group our birds in the A. O. U. Check List, we find the "four-notched" sternum a very constant character through it, and through the succeeding genera of *Ereunetes*, *Calidris*, *Limosa*, and, as I say, in such forms of *Totanus* as *T. melanoleucus* and

984. *Totanus solitarius* at Scilly. By Thomas Cornish. *Ibid.*, Nov.
1882, p. 432.—Taken Sept. 21, 1882. *Zoologist*, VI

flavipes, until we come to the really notable departure in this particular as found in the sternum of the Sandpiper which is the subject of this letter.*

If you will kindly grant me a few more lines of your valuable space, I would like to add here a few supplemental notes in reference to the pterygraphy of the genus *Sphyrapicus*. It will be remembered that in the April (1888) issue of 'The Auk,' I figured this character for a Woodpecker of that genus, and showed how the 'saddle-tract' resembled that pteryla in most Passeres. This was perfectly true for all the examples then at my command, but since then considerable more material has come under my observation, and in some individuals of *Sphyrapicus v. nuchalis*, I find the pattern of the dorsal tracts in their pterygraphy, quite Picine in character, while several individuals prettily show intermediate steps approaching the pattern of the specimen I figured in my former letter on this point, alluded to above. In a letter of mine published in 'The Auk' in July, 1887, I showed how widely different in form the skulls of two birds of the same species might be, and I am now inclined to think that similar departures may occasionally be met with, where the pterygraphy may vary within certain limits for the same species. This would appear to be the case anyway in the Woodpecker about which I have been speaking.

Very respectfully yours,

R. W. SHUFELDT.

Fort Wingate, New Mexico,

March 27, 1888.

Auk, V, July, 1888. p. 330-332.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HENRY JAMES STOVIN PRYER, a corresponding member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in Yokohama, Japan, where he has resided for many years, on February 17, 1888, from bronchial pneumonia. He was born in London, near Finsbury Square, June 10, 1850, the youngest son of Thomas Pryer, a London solicitor. He went to China in 1871, but shortly after he settled in Japan, where he engaged in mercantile business, devoting all his spare time to collecting natural history objects and to studying the butterflies and birds of that country.

* Since writing the above, I have received a valued communication from Mr. J. A. Allen, who has kindly looked into this matter for me, and reports that he finds the "two-notched" sternum in *Totanus ochropus*. I further learn that the sternum of this species is figured in Mr. Seebold's recent work on the 'Charadriidae,' but note with surprise that he makes so light of such an admirable generic character. This convinces me more than ever, that the genus *Rhyacophilus* should be restored.—R. W. S.

984. *Totanus solitarius* at Scilly. By Thomas Cornish. *Ibid.*, Nov. 1882, p. 432.—Taken Sept. 21, 1882. *Zoologist*, VI

*Sympetrum
semipalmata*

Totanus semipalmatus. - Aug. 17 Rye Beach, N. H. 1866.

Totanus semipalmatus. - Aug. 7, 11, 17 Rye Beach, N. H. 1871.

Totanus semipalmatus. - Aug. 13 Rye Beach, N. H. 1872.

1882

Totanus semipalmatus

Rye Beach
N. H.

August 19. - ♂ shot by
C. R. Loomis.

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

Nantucket and Muskeget Island Notes

Symphechia semipalmata.—Nantucket. On May 2, 1895, Mr. Charles E. Snow informed me he saw five Willets at the Hummock Pond.

George H. Mackay, Nantucket, Mass.

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

Symphechia semipalmata (Gmel.), Willet.
Migrant, not common on the coast.

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

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

Willet, *Symphechia semipalmata*. Commonly observed in autumn, though a few are seen in spring. Principally found on the marshes near the coast or along the shores of our principal rivers.

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

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Willet. *Symphechia semipalmata*, (Gmel.) Humility on Cape Cod. A tolerably common spring, and a common summer and autumn migrant. It arrives in the spring between the middle and last of May, and is seen singly or in pairs as late as June 15th. In the return migration the first ones reach the Cape as early as July 8th and are common at intervals from the 11th until the last of September. It is the most common during the month of August. It is larger, stouter and its legs are shorter than *T. melanoleucus* and it is more wary and clamorous. Their food and haunts are similar to their above long-legged relative. They are restless and suspicious and at the first intimation of danger will take flight, their notes of alarm usually starting into the air all of the other shore birds within hearing distance. The young birds in the autumn, however, are often easily approached within shooting distance. This species was once very abundant on the Cape in the spring and autumn.

O, & O. XIII, Sept. 1888 p. 131

Mass. Coast.
Col. Boston Soc. Nat. History.

Sympheeria semipalmata. EASTERN WILLET.—A specimen from the Massachusetts coast was received from the Everett collection.

Auk 25, Apr-1902, p. 234.

Old Records for Mass. & Rhode Id.

August 19, 1888. Saw two Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*). I have seen several others, but have not the dates.

Auk 28, Jan-1911, p. 119.

Willets in Migration.—During the last days of May, 1907, while on my way from Havre to New York on the S. S. 'La Lorraine,' I saw at sea a remarkable congregation of Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*).

It was in the middle of the morning of a gray, but not foggy, day, when we were off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, that I noticed a considerable gathering of birds resting on the water in the immediate path of the ship. As we approached them I thought they looked like shore birds, and as the vessel drew quite close to them those immediately near it rose on wing and flew off to right and left, and again alighted on the water among their fellows. In the way in which they left the path of the vessel they reminded me of similar flights of waterfowl seen in Alaska.

When the birds took wing, they were at once recognized as Willets, and there must have been somewhere near a thousand of them, not all packed together in a dense clump on the water, but more or less scattered out, in groups of forty, fifty or a hundred, yet all fairly near one another, and suggesting a single flock. They seemed to leave the water reluctantly and gave me the impression that they were weary.

The long flights demonstrated for many shore birds had always puzzled me, for it seemed hardly possible that such flights could be made without rest or food. Here, however, was an apparent explanation of the matter. The birds might stop to rest anywhere in the course of their long journey, and, no doubt, in many places food in abundance might be found floating on the water.

Though I had never seen or even heard of anything like this sight, I have taken it for granted that ornithologists had often observed and reported on this matter. I think I once mentioned it incidentally in 'Forest and Stream' in connection with some notes on shore birds. Mr. E. W. Nelson, to whom I mentioned the matter recently, advised me that the matter was new to him and suggested that this note be sent to 'The Auk.'—GEO. BIRD GRINNELL, New York City.

Auk, xxxiii, April, 1916, p. 198-199.

Bird Notes from Shelter Island, N.Y.—
WILLIS W. CROWTHORPE, Shelter Island Heights, N.Y.

WILLET (*Sympheonia semipalmata*).—A single specimen was taken Aug. 22. This bird has become very rare in this vicinity of late years.

The Willet in Central New York.—On August 20, 1913, I observed two large shore birds on the beach at the east end of Oneida Lake in the town of Verona, N. Y. From a distance I took them to be Greater Yellow-legs, but on the 25th, two birds, undoubtedly these same two came much nearer and were identified as Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus*.) They were very tame, permitting approach within less than one hundred feet, when their marked plumage was very much in evidence. My two sons and myself watched them for probably an hour with our naked eyes and also with the field glasses, drew a diagram of their markings and wrote a description from life. We tried to take photographs but in this we failed and pressing for a nearer view, finally caused the birds to move away. We saw them again the next day but that was the last of them. Twenty-five years' observation on this beach has never shown me one before and I believe them to be very rare here.—EGBERT BAGG, Utica, N.Y.

Auk, XXI, Apr., 1901, p. 100-101.

895. *The Willet [Symphecia semipalmata] Breeding in Delaware Bay.* By Chas. E. Bellows, Ph.G. *Ibid.*, June 5, p. 364. *For, & Stream.* XXII

Symphecia semipalmata. WILLET.—Rather common. Found breeding late in May and early in June on the salt marshes adjacent to the main island. Last year I found two sets of four eggs each, among a colony of Laughing Gulls on Gull Island. They are not as numerous as they were formerly. *Seven Mile Beach, N.J. C.S. Shick.* AUK. VII, Oct.
1890, p. 328

Birds Found Breeding on Cobb's Island, Va. May 25-29, H. B. Bailey

Totanus semipalmatus, Temm. Willet. Breeds in large numbers on the island, and are not molested while nesting, as they are left for the fall shooting, and this is the only species that can enjoy the privilege of breeding in peace, the eggs of all the others are subjected to all the mysteries of the cuisine. Their usual nesting place is on the higher parts of the island, among the grass, where they conceal their nests so effectually that it is only by flushing the female directly from the eggs that the nests can be discovered. In this situation they are very slight structures, being depressions in clumps of grass, lined with finer grasses. The marshes are also favorite localities for breeding, and in this case the nests are more elaborate, being built up from the ground, which is wet at high tide. The eggs were in all cases four, very slightly incubated.

Bull. N.O.C. I, April, 1876. p. 26

On a Collection of Eggs from Georgia. H. B. Bailey,

92. *Symphecia semipalmata.* WILLET.—Nests in grass near the sea; eggs four. May 1.

Bull. N.O.C. 8, Jan. 1883, p. 42

Seven Eggs of the Willet Laid in One Nest.

BY J. P. N.

On May 9th, 1887, seven eggs of the Willet (*Symphecia semipalmata*) were found in one nest in Northampton County, Virginia. In all probability they were laid by two birds, as four eggs is the almost invariable number for this species.

The same collector informs me that he has found five and six eggs in a single nest, but never before seven. Is not this the largest "set" of this species on record?

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

MEASUREMENTS.

Sympetrum semiplumbeum
BILL.

CATL. NO. COL.W.B. SEX.	LOCALITY.	DATE.	LENG. EX. WING. TAIL. TAR. TOE.	MID Culmen from Basal Culmen from Feath. Culmen from Nostril Dipit Bill a Nostr	REMARKS.
♂ ad	Northampton Co. Va	June 5-83	7.30 2.75 2.08	2.02?	
♂ "	" " "	May 8-84	7.10 2.71 2.21	2.12	
♂ "	" " "	June 23- "	7.06 2.98 2.20	2.14	
♀ "	" " "	May 5-85	7.21 2.92 2.35	2.26	
♀ "	" " "	June 4-83	7.49 2.88 2.31	2.15	
-juv	" " "	Aug. 15-82	8.05 3.20 2.62	2.57	
♂ ad	Warwick R. I.	July 29-86 "11.50"	7.57 2.91 2.40	2.25	
-juv	" " "		7.56 2.90 2.61	2.39	
3887	♂ ad St. Marys Ga	April 20-77	7.11 2.90 2.23	2.11	
3890	♀ " " "	March 13-78	7.74 3.30 2.42	2.24	
3891	♀ " " "	" 15- "	8.08 3.18 2.35	2.26	
4688	♀ juv. Cott's Isd. Va.	Sept. 9-1879	8.42 3.03 2.55	2.56	
3884	♀ " Rye Beach N.H.	Aug. 11-1871	8.13 3.10 2.66	2.40	
3889	♂ " St. Marys Ga.	Apr. 24-1877	7.30 2.90 2.30	2.27	
3888	♀ " " "	" 20 "	7.75 2.91 2.42	2.31	
3892	♂ juv. " " "	March 15-78	7.98 3.08 2.53	2.46	
-juv	Northampton Co. Va	Aug 15-82	8.25 3.20 2.82	2.51	In gray winter pl.

MEASUREMENTS.

Symphecia

CATL.NO.	COL.W.B. SEX.	LOCALITY.	DATE.	LENG. EX. WING. TAIL. TAR. TOE.	MID Culmen from Base.	Culmen from Feath'rs	Culmen from Nostril.	Dpth of Bill at Nostril.	REMARKS.
		♂ ad Larimer Co., Colo.	May 14, 1886	844.3.15.2.60.1.57	742	2.42	2.05		
	"	"	" 9 "	7.86 3.20 2.45 1.62		2.40			
	"	"	" 12. " 85	8.15 3.47 2.61 1.67		2.45			
	"	"	" 9. "	8.10 3.50 2.60		2.37			
	"	"	" 9. "	8.19 3.17 2.57		2.28			
	"	"	" 6 "	7.96 3.10 2.48		2.31			
	"	"	" 5 "	8.26 3.35 2.72		2.55			
	"	"	" 9 "	8.26 3.38 2.81		2.44			
	♀ juv.	San Rafael, Calif.	Jan'y 11-1882	8.43 3.37 2.70		2.43			
	♀	Charleston, S.C.	Nov. 3 - 1884	8.60 3.40 2.73		2.44			
7597	♂ ad	Moody Co. Dak.	June 16-1882	8.16 3.27 2.89		2.69			
	♀	" " "	" "	8.14 3.26 2.95		2.70			
	♂ ad	St. Helena Id. I.C.	Apr. 21-1886 (404 in)	7.84 2.98 2.77		2.37			
									With Cola example Identical in color & markings

- ✓ *Scopopax semipalmata* Gmel Sys. N. 1, 1788, 659; Wils.
Am. Orn. VI, 1813, 27 ✓
- ✓ *Totanus crossirostris* Vieill. Nouv. Dict. 1816, 406 ♂
Symphechia atlantica Rafinesque Jour. Phys. LXXXVIII, 1819, 917
Totanus speculiferous Liver Rig Am. I, 1817, 357. L

Chamaezes muraena will be replaced by

full grown. Its color like grayish
brown with blackish brown 3
dark brown spots on each side
marked with bright yellow feathers
also on the wing feathers.

inornata

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

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

100. *Sympetrum semipalmata inornata*. WESTERN WILLET.—Rare migrant. I can find only five specimens in local collections; the only one with a date is a female in full plumage taken July 20, 1898, in the Provincial Museum; an adult in winter plumage is in my collection. A careful comparison of the local specimens proves them to belong to the western form.

Louis B. Bishop, New Haven, Conn.
Auk, XXIII, July, 1906, p. 344.

Notes from Connecticut.—The following specimens in my collection seem worthy of being recorded in 'The Auk,' as the races to which most of them belong are unreported from Connecticut. All were received in the flesh and almost all were shot by myself. Mr. Oberholser has kindly examined the representatives of western subspecies, except *Symphechia semipalmata inornata* and *Dendroica palmarum*, and agrees with my identification.

Symphechia semipalmata inornata.—Young female, Stony Creek, Aug. 15, 1897. Willets found at present on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts south during the fall migration belong almost exclusively to this subspecies.

Pavoncella
pugnax

Records from Toronto. E.E.T. Seton.

RUFF. *Philomachus pugnax*.—A specimen of this rare straggler was shot on Toronto Island in the spring of 1882. It is now in the possession of Mr. Young of Toronto. The bird was mounted in a sealed case, so that accurate measurements could not be made, but the general proportions and the large ruff were unmistakable. This specimen appears to agree with the maximum dimensions given in Coues's 'Key.' The ruff is not fully developed, and the face is still feathered. The color is as follows: Head, nape, hind-neck, and upper part of ruff gray with black pencillings; wing-coverts and scapulars black with light edges; chin, belly, crissum, and tail-coverts white; quills dusky; tail-feathers gray with black bars; throat, breast, and most of ruff glossy, greenish black.

Auk, 2, Oct., 1885. p. 886

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds. ¹ Auk, II, 1885. 336.

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

101. *Pavoncella pugnax*. RUFF.—A male in full plumage but with the face feathered, was taken on Toronto Island in 1882, and is now in the museum of the Geological Survey at Ottawa.¹ In 'Catalogue of Canadian Birds,' Macoun, p. 177, the date is given as 1875, but this is incorrect, and the female there recorded is a specimen of the Bartramian Sandpiper.

The Ruff at Camden, Maine.—I wish to record the capture of a female Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*) at Camden, Maine, Sept. 14, 1900, by Mr. Sidney Clark. This skin I purchased of Charles K. Worthen, Warsaw, Ill.—JOHN E. THAYER, Lancaster, Mass.

Auk, XXII, Oct., 1905, p. 409.

The Ruff at Seabrook, N. H.—On September 24, 1907, I received a specimen of a European Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*) shot at Seabrook, N. H. The bird was a young female and the man who sent it to me said it was in company with a flock of ten or twelve Beetle-head Plover.

I would like to add—as some one not very long ago stated in 'The Auk' that he considered the Stilt Sandpiper extremely rare in Massachusetts—that I have within two years received 18 or 20 birds of this species in one day from near Newburyport, Mass.—JOHN H. HARDY, JR., Arlington, Mass.

Auk 25, Jan. 1908, p. 82.

Seabrook, 72. JV.

Capture of the Ruff at Seabrook, N. H.—Mr. John Hardy of Boston has kindly presented me with an adult female Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*) shot at Seabrook, N. H., Sept. 23, 1907, by Charles Fowler, who said it was with a flock of Black-bellied Plover.—JOHN E. THAYER, Lancaster, Mass.

Auk 26, Jan. 1909, p. 77.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Ruff, *Pavoncella pugnax*, (Linn.) An accidental visitor on Cape Cod. There is one instance of its occurrence, a young male which was shot by a Mr. Churchill at Chatham, Mass., Sep. 11th 1880, as recorded in Forest and Stream of Oct. 7th, 1880 p. 186.

O. & O. XIII. Sept. 1888 p. 131

Pavoncella pugnax

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,
OF PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Aug 17 1900.

My dear Mr Brewster

In reply to the shot
at Seaside Point Little
Compton R. I., on July 30 a
♀ of what appears to be an
European Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*).
However from the descriptions in
all the available books at hand
I am uncertain about it being
this species although in Maclearath's
Birds of Canada I find a nearer
description to this specimen than
any other. The white upper tail
are not mentioned in any work but
in difficult, that I have. Enclose
herewith a photo which I took of it,
and would be very much pleased if
you could help me out in the
identification of the bird. Mr.
T. F. G. has given me permission

Occurrence of the Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*)
and other birds in Rhode Island.

Pavoncella pugnax. RUFF.—An immature female of this species was taken at Point Judith, R. I., on August 31, 1903, by a local gunner. I obtained it of him and it is now in my collection. The bird, which was flying alone, was shot over decoys. I believe this is the second record for this bird in Rhode Island.—LeROY KING, Newport, R. I.

to find the capture of it and
I want to be sure before I make
any record of it does prove to
be a Ruff it reflects greater credit
in exterior caring it. & the
ordinarily would pass it off.
The measurements of the bird
taken after it was mounted
are as follows

Length in a straight line from end of
bill to end of tail $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Bill $1\frac{3}{16}$ Tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ Tarsus $1\frac{3}{4}$

Wing $6\frac{3}{16}$ Middle toe $1\frac{1}{4}$ Head $1\frac{1}{4}$

The belly is white although it looks
dark in the photo from the shadow.
The inner toes are cleft while the outer
ones are semi palmate: I hope from
the above that you will be able in
connection with the photo to give
me an idea as to its name and
thank you for this and your kindness.
I have the pleasure of being.

Please keep very sincerely yours
the photo with Harry S. Hathaway
my compliments. Providence
Bx4498 R. J.



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To finish the capture of it and
I want to be sure - before I make
any record of it does prove to
be a Ruff it reflects great credit

to me.
The
trees
are
sem
ipal
Be
We

The *Pavoncella pugnax*, Seacombe & Co., Little Compton R. I. July 30, 1900 ♀
Accompany letter to Newton S. Dexter
Aug. 19, 1900. H. S. Hathaway, Providence, R. I.

dark in the photo from the shadow.
The inner toes are cleft while the outer
ones are semi palmate: I hope from
the above that you will be able in
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thank you for this and your kindness.
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Bx498 R. J.

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Additional American Records of the Ruff.—In 'The Auk' for October, 1905, pp. 410, 411, Mr. Ruthven Deane published a list of 16 American specimens of the Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*). To this list at least six additions should be made, one for South America, two for Barbados, two for Rhode Island, and one for Massachusetts. Five of these records have already been published and for the privilege of recording the sixth bird, a specimen from Massachusetts, I am indebted to Mr. Deane and Mr. John E. Thayer. This specimen, a female, shot by Alfred Dabney on Nantucket, late in July, 1901, was mounted, and is now in the Thayer collection at Lancaster, Mass.

The data for the early records of the Ruff leave much to be desired in the way of completeness. Giraud in 1844 mentioned the fact that "the Ruff, Wheatear, Skylark, and other foreign species have been found on Long Island," but apparently thought that they were birds which had escaped from captivity (Birds of Long Island, p. 309). The first positive record of the species in America is probably that for Barbados, noted by Schomburgk in 1848, instead of that for New Brunswick, published by Boardman in 1862, as stated by Mr. Deane, but in neither case is the exact date of capture known. The first record for North America is apparently the Long Island note published by Lawrence in 1852 in the 'Annals' of the Lyceum of Natural History. Prof. Baird in referring to the species in 1858 said: "The ruff has been so frequently killed on Long Island as to entitle it to a place among descriptions of North American birds, although it can not be said to belong to our fauna" (Pac. R. R. Reports, IX, p. 737). But the only bird in the list which represents those 'so frequently killed on Long Island' prior to 1858, is the Lawrence specimen now in the American Museum of Natural History.

The southernmost record for the species is indefinite both as to date and locality. It was based on 'an abnormally colored specimen' collected by H. Munzberg in 'Spanish Guiana' and submitted for examination with other specimens to Pelzeln, by H. E. Hodek, a taxidermist of Vienna. Pelzeln's notes on Hodek's specimens appeared in 'The Ibis' for 1875, but how much earlier the bird was killed is not known. In the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XXIV, p. 506, Sharpe gives the locality as 'Dutch Guiana,' but Pelzeln, who uses the term 'Spanish Guiana,' states that it probably refers to the territory between the Upper Rio Negro and the Orinoco or the adjacent part of New Granada.

Careful search will probably bring to light several other records, especially of some of the birds taken on Long Island. For convenience of comparison the data for the six additions to Mr. Deane's list are appended in the same form as that adopted in his table:

Sex	Locality	Date	Collection	References
♀ ad.	Barbados, W. I.	Before 1848	British Museum	Schomburgk, Hist. Barbadoes, 1848. Feilden, Ibis, 1889, p. 494.
—	Spanish Guiana	" 1875	H. E. Hodek, Vienna	Pelzeln, Ibis, 1875, p. 322.
♂ ad.	Graeme Hall Swamp, Barbados, W. I.	1878	British Museum	Feilden, Ibis, 1889, p. 495.
♀	Sakonnet Point, R.I.	July 30, 1900		Hathaway, Notes R. I. Orn., I, p. 20, 1900.
♀	Nantucket, Mass.	July, 1901	John E. Thayer	Palmer, Auk, XXIII, p. 98, 1906.
♀ im.	Point Judith, R. I.	Aug. 31, 1903.	Le Roy King, Newport, R. I.	King, Auk, XXI, p. 85, 1904.

Auk, XXIII, Jan., 1906, p. 98-99.

T. S. PALMER, Washington, D. C.

Cairns 28 Dec 1893

Dear Brewster

The following information has been collected from
various sources, mostly the County Surveyor's
Office, the State Geological Survey, and the
Queensland Museum, also from personal
experience in Musgrave, New South
Australia, and from the notes of the
author of the paper on the Ruff. The notes
are often very brief and the author,
as well as a young bird collector, have
written a short account of the species.

434. *The Ruff (Machetes pugnax)*. By J. T. T. Reed. *Ibid.*, p.
175.—Brief account of the species. Q. & C. Vol. VII

Calais 28 Decr 1893

Dear Brewster

I rec'd your
note a couple of days since.

The
bird Ruis, you write about was
sent me by Thomas J. Egan of
Halifax Nova Scotia he is a fine
man, and quite a bird man and
I think he keeps a bird stuffer and
always has nice Moose Heads to sell.
I do not remember who shot the bird
it was marked and some place near
Halifax, marked male, shot in May
and was with a flock of Yellow Legs, I
have told him about your collection
and he is quite a nice fellow and
would answer any questions if

You would write him. I wish I
had sent it to you as it does not
look blue as a ruff that I have seen
and I wrote Ridgway if it has been
a size or two larger and light colored
legs I should call it a male ruff
in Spring or change of plumage and
that was what he called it. Its legs
were black and in size very small
for a male Ruff, I have just rec'd a letter
from Egan and he says he has just had
a call from some English Naturalist-
and some of their birds man and they say
it is not a Ruff or not like the European
bird. I have since written Egan to say Mr
Ridgway could not be mistaken as he has plenty
birds to compare and no matter what those
blue noses call it it is a ruff. He
would send it no doubt if you cared
to see it, I have had two since I have
been collecting here. The first one
was a Spring bird something like

Egans and only car or was very
light legs I sent it to Baird it
was many years ago and he had
a picture made of it and left
the bird, another was a fall bird in
a kind of a blue, plumage. Shot on
the flat near St. Louis, on legs the
color of a yellow leg that was sent
to Washington and called a ruff.

I
Am, as you know, a good time in the
woods last fall. I have had a very
hard season expected to have gone
to the big fair at Chicago but my
wife never been and is now very
sick and am very much afraid
she will never be any better and
done no shooting. Woodcock & Snipe
have not been plenty. Deer very
abundant and quite a number
were shot in the town.

If I could be

of my assistance in your book
would be glad to do so and cannot think
of much of anything new. There has
been quite a change in the breeding
of birds upon our river since I began
to look after them fifty years ago.
Many of the water birds that used to
breed here years ago have left. I
think the pickerel have driven them
away as the large ones eat up the small
ducks. Etc etc etc, some years a woman
up where I used to fishing said she could not
raise a young duck the pickerel took them
as they went into the water. The wood duck
woodpeckers etc etc have about all
gone except in migration. Was sorry
I could not have gone to Cambridge to your
Latom Society Meeting, with Compliments of
the Boston Worcester Geological Boardman

Jan 4⁹⁴

Halifax N.S.

Dear Sir

Our favor to hand
in the Puff. The bird was
shot a few miles from our
city in May 1892 it was a
young male, and was offered
for sale in the market with
a lot of shore birds principally
'Tatlers'; although in very bad
order and dirty, I noticed it
was odd and purchased it
from the man, who said, it
was a 'yellow leg' 'only its
legs were black' - I could
not make it out and
as I showed it to several
naturalists who could not
place it - I decided that it

and show it to you
I have a fair collection
of Birds myself so do not
particularly wish to sell
this one - should I
decide to part with it
I will let you know

Fern &

Thomas Egan
W² Brewster
Cambridge
Mass-

~~Bad~~ 'Ruff' young male
shot May 27-1892
at Cole Harbor about seven
miles east of Mahoneys N.S.

has a hybrid, a friend of
mine going to Calais I
left it to Mr Boardman
who sent it to Washington
I do not feel quite sure
that it is a Ruff, the leg
and eye not agreeing with
the description of that
bird, but as Boardman says
the Smithsonian say 'ce
Ruff' and a Ruff it must
be. I was in Boston in
August and looked around
at what birds I could find,
in hopes that I could see
something like it, but
could find none. I may
visit Boston again soon
in which case I will take
it and show it to you
if I do not go I will get
a friend to carry it there

THE RUFF (*Machetes pugnax*).—The Ruff is a native of Europe, Asia and Africa and is a rare visitor to North America. It frequents bogs and marshy ground, being met with far inland. Ruffs and Reeves (the females) used to be found in large numbers in the English fens, but since the drainage and cultivation of the fens and marshes they have only been rare visitors to England. In Winter the males and females are scarcely to be distinguished from each other, but in the Spring the males assume splendid ruffs or collars and become very fine birds indeed. They vary much in plumage, it being scarcely possible to find two specimens alike. Their peculiar and striking appearance has no doubt been one of the causes of their being shot down. Ruffs and Reeves used to be in great request for the table, and were captured in large numbers by means of nets which were set among the places frequented by the Ruffs for the purpose of fighting. The captured birds were fed upon bread and milk which they devoured in the most greedy manner, and when they had laid on enough fat they were killed and sent to market. During the breeding season the males fight in the most furious manner, frequenting certain places, in which there are small mounds, for the purpose of settling their quarrels. In these fights the combatants never do each other any serious harm, the loss of a few feathers being the only result of the most serious duel. Ruffs and Reeves do not pair. The eggs are usually four in number and are laid upon the ground. They are of a greenish brown, splashed and spotted with brown and black. The females alone perform all the functions of incubation, and have all the trouble of rearing their young. The males continue to fight in the most furious manner during the whole of the breeding season. The food of Ruffs and Reeves consists of water-insects, worms, larvae and seeds of aquatic plants.—*J. T. T.R., Ryhope, Durham Co., Eng.*

Bartramia
longicauda

Bartramia longicauda

1889

Mass.

May 6

Harvard. Mrs. Hall A. Francis saw two pairs and a single bird on a broad intervale near the banks of the Assabet. He has seen Upland Plover there in former years in June and July and is very sure they breed. Mr. Miller tells me he saw one at North Truro in April

July 26

Cambridge. - At about sunset, the weather clear and cool (heavy north east rain storm next day) I heard the familiar call of one or more of these birds repeated, six or eight times in succession, the the air to the west of my garden.

Aug. 9

" At about sunset heard one calling over the Charles River marshes On Charles River marshes and the next moment it appeared in sight rising in a broad spiral its wings beating rapidly with a quivering motion. After flight it had reached an elevation of about 300 ft. it made off in a perfectly straight line towards the N.W. It whistled very four or five seconds. I am very sure that it rose from the salt marsh where it had probably spent the day. The three notes which compose the call of this species are so rapidly given that it is not easy to imitate them perfectly although they are simple whistles.

1890

Sept 14 Cambridge. At about 6.15 this evening, the weather thick with light driving rain, the day light almost wholly gone, I heard a Grass Plover calling over my garden. It seemed to be flying in a great circle and evidently low down. It called very many times in quick succession. The call was of the usual quality but varied in number of notes from 3 to 4 the latter being the usual 3 to 4 notes number. I do not remember hearing more than 3 before.

1893

Sept. 16 Concord. Call note heard three distinctly at 5.15 P.M. over Ball's Hill.

Bartramia longicauda.

1894 Mass.

July 26 E. Watertown. While walking in the fields north of the Abenak and about opposite the Firwood place I heard an Upland Plover whistling. Presently the bird appeared, flying low and occasionally scolding. It was evidently attracted by the freshly ploughed field in which I stood but my presence and that of the ploughman with his horses doubtless prevented it from alighting for it finally kept on over the woods to the eastward whistling at short, regular intervals. The Upland Plover is a rare visitor to this region now.

1895

May 25 Martha's Vineyard. "My brother went to Martha's Vineyard on May 25th & xx and found xxv one set of four Bartramian Sandpiper eggs. They saw several other pairs of Bartramians but could not find the nests as the birds had to be 'kicked up' and they had no dog" (J. H. Bowles, letter from 4, 1895)

Breeding on
the Vineyard

1896 Maine

Mar. Lewiston. A few field plover piped in the stubble late in August and went away South two weeks ahead of their usual time. There were not 10 of these birds in 1896, where there were from 300 to 500 in 1880.

(Maine Sportsman, vol 4,
no. 42, Feb. 1897 p. 11) Rapid decrease
in Maine.

1897 Martha's Vineyard

May 31 - I took a trip to Martha's Vineyard May 31 to June 3.
June 3 Found Bartramian Sandpipers with young "(H. K. Job, letter July 22, 1897)."

Batrachium longicauda

Heath,

MISS WHITE'S HOME SCHOOL
CONCORD, MASS.

Franklin Co., Mass.

My dear Professor Brewster,

A farmer
boy in Heath, who
is very observant
of the sparrow's move-
ments writes that
he heard one for
the first time this
year on the third
of May.

If you wish
to go to Heath

to observe the doings
of the plowee, my
sister or I will
gladly give any
information or assist
ance that may
further your
undertaking.

Yours very truly,
May Abby White.
May the fifth.
[1901]

Bartramia longicauda. Heath, Massachusetts.

Copy.

Heath, Massachusetts.

My dear Professor Brewster,

We are watching with the liveliest interest a plover that is sitting a few rods from our house. We saw her first on the tenth but the farmer who discovered the nest says that she has been sitting two weeks. The first visit to her nest right was an event in our lives. We stood over it while she remained motionless keeping her head as low as possible. She was colored so like the grasses under which she sat that it was difficult at first to distinguish her. While we stood over her with bated breath we raised our eyes to the top of the upland slope which the plover haunt and saw a beautiful deer clearly outlined against the sky. He came a little toward us and down the slope, so that we soon lost sight of him. When we turned from the plover's nest she slipped from it and displayed the four exquisite eggs of shaded brown which seem so big for her size.

She did not go far from the nest but moved hesitatingly and nervously about a bed of sheep laurel close at hand, raising and lowering her gracefully curved wings and spreading her singular tail to its fullest extent. She made no sound and there was no sign of the male bird. She did not return to the nest while we were in sight.

Bartramia longicauda. Heath, Massachusetts. 2.

To-night when I visited her, her behavior was very different. She let me come within a foot of the nest, when she "scooted", uttering the familiar plover note - not the cry. She did not raise her wings but slipped from cover to cover constantly calling, I withdrew keeping her in sight and when she made a circuit of some rods she ran silently and swiftly back to the nest.

Mr. Thompson, the farmer, tells me that when he first discovered the nest the mother always deserted, frightened, ^{often} but that now she will ^{often} remain quietly sitting when he is near.

On the ninth my sister and I were surprised to have the pair fly into our yard and circle about us nearer than plover had ever come to us before. If you wish to visit this nest, you know that you will be welcome at Plover Hill. If you cannot do so and care to know what happens I will do my best to tell you about it.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Abby White.

June 11, 1902.

Heath, Massachusetts.

My dear Professor Brewster,

I am too sore hearted to write about it. The nest is empty and the plover gone. On Monday morning I heard the plover note so persistently that I wondered what it meant - and a little later the mother was found slipping from her

Bartramia longicauda. Heath, Massachusetts. 3.

empty nest which contained only a few tiny scraps of shell.

The biggest piece was not so large as my thumb nail. No person knew of the nest excepting those who were guarding it devotedly, so there is no likelihood that the robbers were human.

The nest is simply a depression in the ground.

It would seem that the bird had settled upon the dry moss and grasses just as they grew and that no material had been brought or any effort spent in constructing a nest. The grasses which crossed carelessly over the hollow seemed to fall in that way naturally but the perfect concealment which they formed for the coloring of the plover was very striking. These grasses were hardly disturbed by the robbery. In the center the nest was about an inch and a half deep. xxxxxxxx

Mary Abby White.

June 18, 1902.

Heath, Massachusetts.

My dear Professor Brewster,

My spirits have risen since I wrote to you..

Farmer believes that the newly hatched plover, like partridges and chickens, are active about as soon as they leave the shell. He thinks there has been no tragedy. At any rate, we hear the plover again, higher on the upland, calling and crying, and when we went to the top of the hill last, the pair were greatly exercised, the male circling overhead noisily and the

Bartramia longicauda. Heath, Massachusetts. 4.

mate moving anxiously about in the grass. The day before the nest was found empty, none of us visited it and when the loss was discovered the mother was by it. Mr. Thompson thinks that when she was approached she scurried her young into the nearby cover and that she has them on the hill-side. Of course we shall "watch out" for the growing young and in the meantime my feelings about the ordering of the universe will be less disconsolate. xxxxxxxxxxxxx I shall you word when there is assurance of the young.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Abby White.

June 24, 1902.

Bartramian longicauda

abundant
at Brewer, Me.

Brewer Maine - October 6th 1907

Friend Brewster

Thank you for kindness in sending your report on the birds of Lower California, I have read it with a great deal of interest. Birds of all kinds except Cranes, have been very scarce in this vicinity both migrants and residents. The only exception being that Bartramia placens which have hardly ever been seen here for many years. Came in August in large numbers and remained for several weeks. There would be over 50 in some flocks. I did not hear of them being seen except in Plover and few here knew of their presence. My son shot eleven. They were extremely shy and could only be got by long shots at the wing, and were so fat that they broke on the breast in falling just as the golden plover used to do. ¹¹⁰ I noticed a great increase in herring gulls on our river this

Simmers, and also of terns on the sea shore
but butto-fish hawks and the herons were
extremely rare. On two trips from Bangs to S. W.
Harbor - N^o Desert and in a stay of some three
weeks I did not see a single one of either,
and I was riding or sailing nearly every day.
Our gardens have ever since June been overrun
with red squirrels. They scurry every where and
their presence may have something to do with the
scarcity of birds. One is now busy string horse-
chestnuts in my attic. I have been doing
my best for nearly 30 years to procure specimens
of black masked duck Key West and blue
headed doves, but so far without success except
one cage live specimen of the blue headed.
Should you ever know of any for sale it could
be a favor if you could let me know.

Very truly yours
W. M. Hardy

Addendum to List of Birds Occurring within
Ten Miles of Point des Monts, Quebec, Can.
From Notes of W. A. Coweau.

179. *Bartramia longicauda*.—♂ shot at Godbout, May 7, 1885.

C. Hart Merriam, Locust Grove, N.Y.

Auk, 2, July, 1886. p. 315.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

I

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 450-451.

102. *Bartramia longicauda*. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—Said to have been an abundant migrant; now rare. In 1893 birds were taken from May 6 to June 7, and were said to have bred a few miles west of the

city; Mr. George Pierce took full grown young in July or August of that year. There are no recent records.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Actitis macularius
1889

Sept. 18 I heard at outlet at 7 A.M. note of usual quality. Four or 5 syllables. Possibly the bird may have been from S. Greenland.

Aetitamus bartramius. - Aug. 19² Rye Beach, N. H. 1867.

Aetitamus bartramius - Aug. 30<sup>"Heard
numbers flying
over at night."</sup> Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.

Aetitamus bartramius. - Aug. 1, 2, 6, 9, 17 & 18¹⁸⁶⁷ Rye Beach, N. H. 1871.

Aetitamus bartramius. - Aug. 3, 6, 19^{1 H. Y.} Rye Beach, N. H. 1872.

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

Bartramia longicauda (Beebst.), Bartramian Sandpiper. Migrant, rare.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 139

Birds Known to Pass Breeding Season
nr. Winchendon, Mass. Wm. Brewster

6. *Bartramia longicauda*.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888, p. 389

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

Bartramian Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*.
A few regularly observed in different sections
of the county, but in no great numbers.

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

Mr. S. FRANK DEXTER reports from Chatham, Mass.:
This year there was no regular flight of Plover, as noticed
annually for four years past. From Aug. 25th to Sept. 12th,
they passed in small bunches.

O. & O. X. Oct. 1885, p. 160

Breeding of the Upland Plover on
Cape Cod.

BY M. K. BARNUM.

In the September *Ornithologist and Oölogist*
Mr. J. C. Cahoon expresses himself as "not
positive" that the Upland Plover breeds on
Cape Cod.

It may be of interest to him and other readers
of the "O. & O." to know that the Upland, or
"Grass Plover" as it is there called, is abundant
on Nantucket Island and breeds there.
I have in my collection a nice set of three eggs
taken near Siasconset, Nantucket, July 18, 1880
from a deserted nest in a newly mown hayfield.
The eggs were addled and I think the bird had
deserted the nest on account of the grass being
cut, leaving the nest so exposed that the eggs
could be seen twenty yards away.

Mass. (near Concord). Nantucket

1890 June 8. Three seen by George Friend of Holley
" 12. Two .. by Gen. H. Mollings

Bartramia longicauda

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

General Notes.

Bartramia longicauda.—May 1, 1891, I saw in the western part of
the island four Bartramian Sandpipers, and shot a pair of them, male
and female. They were in beautiful plumage. I have reason to believe
that a few of these birds breed regularly here every year, the nest, eggs
and young having been taken. They also breed on Tuckernuck Island.
When the nest is discovered the female exhibits much solicitude, hovering
in near proximity. One of the birds seen by me alighted on a rail fence,
which I have frequently observed them do before. In May they will at
times mount up into the air, say one hundred to one hundred and fifty
feet, where they will quiver in nearly the same place and give vent to a
song, or perhaps I might say a good clear whistle with a varied trill of
three or four notes, lasting ten or twelve seconds. I have never known
of their uttering it at any other season of the year than in the spring. At
Essex, Mass., April 28, 1892, one of my friends saw one flying.

Auk 9, July, 1892. p. 305-6.

Auk, XII, July, 1895, p. 310.
Bartramia longicauda.

Nantucket, April 10, 1895. Mr. Charles E. Snow informs me that he saw to-day on the Ram Pasture a Bartramian Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) and drove within twenty yards of the bird. This is the earliest spring record I have ever heard of in this vicinity.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, Nantucket, Mass. *Nantucket Notes.*

Auk, XIV, Apr., 1897, p. 229.
Sunday Notes.

Bartramia longicauda. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—A nest containing three eggs was found at Tuckernuck Island, June 22, 1896. It was located on the ground in a small bunch of grass, and was well concealed. The bird flew off the nest. I am told that the young leave the nest as soon as they are able to run.

Geo. H. Mackay, Nantucket, Mass.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Bartramian Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, (Bechst.) Upland or Field Plover on Cape Cod. A tolerably common spring and common summer migrant. It arrives on the Cape in the spring between April 12th and May 10th. On their return from the north they reach the Cape in small flocks about the last of July or first of August. They are the most common from the middle or last of August to September 12th. After the first week in October none are seen. I think a few pair of these birds reside through the entire summer, but as I am not positive I have not included it as a resident. My acquaintance with this species is limited, but from what I have been able to learn from old gunners it was in former years abundant on the Cape during the migrations. It well deserves the name of Field or Upland Plover by which it is most commonly known, on account of its frequenting high pastures and fields. Its food consists of beetles, crickets, grasshoppers and other insects which impart to its flesh a savory flavor and causes it to be much desired for the table. It is rarely if ever seen on the beaches or flats, but occasionally goes on to the dry salt marshes to feed on the crickets and grasshoppers that are very numerous there in the summer and autumn. They are very wary and as they are in small parties and fly swiftly, a person to make a fair bag must be a good shot and have much experience.

O. & O. XIII, Sept. 1888 p. 131-132

1901.

Bartramia longicauda

Bourneston, Mass.

John Thayer tells me that
Upland Plover used to breed
commonly in Bourneston & Harwich
and abounding in Sterling, twenty-
five years ago but that they do
not now breed in any of those
towns except during migration &
then only in small numbers. He
& his brothers used to have fine
shooting in August on the hills
immediately about Bourneston. He
does not think that this summer
was more abundant than usual
shooting often met them but
for the first time very slow and but
a small proportion of them seen
in my opinion were captured.

Bartramia longicauda
Mswich River, North Reading, Mass
(Cone) May 13, 1905
Al. C. Coney

Notes on the Summer Birds of Berkshire County, Massachusetts.—I spent the week of June 17–22, 1902, in Williamstown and vicinity with Mr. Louis Agassiz Shaw, making some observations perhaps of value to those interested in the Berkshire County avifauna. My notes are supplemented by the notes of Messrs. Francis G. and Maurice C. Blake who were residents of Williamstown during the years 1900 and 1901.

The weather while we were there was cool and rainy days alternated with cloudless ones.

Bartramia longicauda. Five pairs or so were found evidently breeding on Northwest Hill, and two pairs on the Vermont (Pownal) line. Four specimens were taken (three males and one female), all adults, but with the sexual organs little enlarged. They were in the upland meadows in fairly tall grass (eight inches), and when flushed lit on barns, fences or trees. On the 21st, a rainy day, they were heard not only to utter their common call note, but a prolonged wind-like whistle—sounding like an colian harp—which can best be represented thus: *phue-phue-phue-phue phue phue, phue-phue-phue*, uttered as they sailed like hawks above the meadows, or while perching. The Messrs. Blake tell me they saw four on June 19, 1900, and two June 15, 1901, near Stone Hill. In the first instance they were heard ‘singing.’ Although breeding in the Western States in May and early June, I believe they do not begin to nest in Massachusetts until after the middle of June.

Reginald Heber Howe, Jr. Longwood, Mass.

Auk, XIX, Oct., 1902, p. 404.

Massachusetts Breeding Dates for *Bartramia longicauda*.—For the last eight years I have had the pleasure of watching some six to eight pairs of Bartramian Sandpipers on the sheep fields of Marthas Vineyard, the remnant of what was formerly not an uncommon breeder there. As a result, I have the following personal breeding records:

June 3, 1894. Nest with four eggs, incubation one third advanced.
June 4, 1894. Nest with four young, just hatched and running.
May 25, 1895. Nest with four eggs, incubation commenced.
May 25, 1895. Nest with broken shells, destroyed probably by a Crow.
May 30, 1896. Nest with four eggs, incubation one fourth advanced.
May 25, 1900. Nest with four eggs, incubation commenced.

Mr. Mackay has recorded a nest of three eggs found on Tuckernuck Island on June 22, 1896 (Auk, April, 1897, p. 229), but the date and number of eggs would appear to me to indicate a second laying, the first having probably been destroyed.

I am induced to give these records because Mr. Howe has stated in his notes on these birds made at Williamstown, Mass. (Auk, Oct. 1902, p. 404), that the birds did not probably breed in Massachusetts until after the middle of June. This may be true in Berkshire County, but is certainly not true in Massachusetts as a whole. The average summer temperature at Marthas Vineyard is $67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and at Williamstown about 65° , but in winter the range is from 32° at the former to 22° at the latter. This causes an earlier spring at Marthas Vineyard and will account for some difference in nesting dates, though I should hardly expect to find it so much as three weeks.—OWEN DURFEE, Fall River, Mass.

Auk, XX, Jan., 1903, pp. 65–66.

1904

Bartramia longicauda.

The Ledges
Cambridge, Mass.

Aug. 18.—Saw five (at least three) birds around calling at one
onion about 8 P.M. right down Yarmouth.

.. 19. Flyin' call heard one at 8.30 a.m.

Birds of Adirondack Region.—Merriam.

195. *Bartramia longicauda*. FIELD PLOVER.—Breeds in dry fields bordering the Adirondacks, on both sides of the mountains.

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

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884. *Upland Plover in Minnesota*. By W. L. Tiffany. *Ibid.*, May 8,
pp. 284-285.—Detailed and interesting account of its habits. *Nor. & Stream.* XXII

817. *The Upland Plover*. By Mont Clare (of Claremont, N. H.).
Ibid., Jan. 12, pp. 35-37.—On the habits of the bird. *American Field.* XXI

BARTRAM'S SANDPIPER IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—In the collection of birds belonging to Dr. Woodforde, of Amberd House, near Taunton, and chiefly obtained in the county of Somerset, is a very perfect example of Bartram's Sandpiper, which was shot at least thirty years ago on the banks of the River Parret, in the parish of Combwich. It was shot in one of the winter months, and appears to be in complete winter plumage, being more ashy in its coloration than any other example of this Sandpiper which I have seen. So far as I am aware, this specimen has not hitherto been recorded.—MURRAY A. MATHEW (Bishop's Lydeard, Taunton).

The Birdologist
Sep. 1887.
Vol. I. no. 9.

Notes, Galesburg Ill.

May 25.

C. W. Stumbaug

nest of Field Plover, full set of eggs.
O. & O. VIII. Jan. 1883. p. 8

A Few Nests Collected at Cornwall, Vt.
Spring-1889. C. H. Parkhill.

Bartram's Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*).
Collected May 26th. The nest was simply a
little hollow in the ground, and contained
four fresh eggs. The old bird uses consider-
able art to decoy the intruder from her nest.

O. & O. XIV. Oct. 1889 p 150

Tryngites
subruficollis

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

During the fall migration Mr. Comeau secured specimens of two additional species new to the locality. They are:

155. *Tryngites rufescens*.—August 28.

G. H. Merriam.

Bull. N.O.C., 8, Oct. 1883, p. 246.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER. A male of this species was shot in company with some Sanderlings on a sandbar, Ottawa River, by Mr. S. White on the 24th of August, 1886.

Ottawa, Ontario, G. R. WHITE.

080.
Vol. 12 no. 5
May 1887
h. 80

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 451

103. *Tryngites subruficollis*. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—Regular fall migrant, rare, September 1 to October 4.

Mass. Coast.
Col. Boston Soc. Nat. History.

Tryngites subruficollis. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—One specimen from the Massachusetts coast was received from the Everett collection.

Auk 25, Apr 1908, p. 234.

Near Pine Point, Scarborough, Maine.

On September 5, a beautiful male Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) was taken in Scarborough, near Pine Point. It is now in my collection. Mr. Blanchard Pillsbury who brought it to my attention, informs me that it is the only specimen that has come to his notice for at least three years.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, Portland, Me.

Auk 25, Jan. 1908, p. 81-82.

Auk 25, Jan. 1908, p. 81-82.

Tringites rufescens. - 22m! 1st shot
Aug. 22, 25, 27 Rye Beach, N.H. 1871.

General Notes

Tryngites subruficollis—I have met with and taken but few Buff-breasted Sandpipers in my shooting experience on the Massachusetts coast; my record shows but eleven during the last seventeen years, all of them having been shot on the island of Nantucket. Six of these were taken on Sept. 8, 1875; one on Aug. 26, 1879; one on Aug. 28, and one on Sept. 1, 1886; one on Sept. 5, 1892. I am consequently inclined to regard them as not very abundant in the above locality. Of the few which I have seen I have remarked their extreme gentleness and desire to be in company with other birds. On one occasion I had one alight among my Plover decoys on the upland (which they seem very fond of frequenting) and, not wishing to shoot it, I allowed it to remain for quite a while so I could watch it. During this time it moved about with unconcern, apparently not being aware that its supposed companions were of wood. It seemed so gentle that I determined to see how near it would permit me to approach, and it was not over five or six feet from me when it flew away, but only for a short time, however, for it returned and alighted in the course of ten or fifteen minutes. Having no desire to shoot it, I allowed it to remain until it departed not to return. All the birds that I have seen come immediately to the decoys on perceiving them, and alight without hesitation or fear. Their flight is rapid, with many turns and zigzag movements, and near the ground, constantly turning up so as to show their entire under parts.

They vary greatly in size, so much so that, speaking from memory, I should say some of those I have recorded were nearly two thirds larger than others. I think the plumage of the younger birds is rather lighter colored all over than the adults'. I have never observed more than seven or eight birds in a flock, and then only once. With their noticeable, clean-cut outline, and peculiarly soft, blended plumage, they are one of our most graceful and attractive Sandpipers.—GEORGE W. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.* *Auk* IX, Oct., 1892. p. 389-90

Shore Birds of Cape Cod. John C. Cahoon.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper, *Tryngites subruji-*
collis, (Vieill.) A rare spring and autumn mi-
grant. I have never seen this bird in the spring.
I have taken two specimens on Monomoy
Island, one Sept. 24th, 1885, and the other Aug.
30th, 1886. They were both in adult plumage
and were shot on a wet salt marsh where they
were associating with Peetoral Sandpipers. I
am inclined to believe that if a sharp lookout
was kept for this bird at the time of the flights
of the Peetoral Sandpipers, they would be
found to be of tolerably common occurrence.

Q. & O. XIII, Sept. 1888 p. 132

Tryngites subruficollis.

East Orleans, Mass.

My brother [Geo.N.Lamb] has a specimen of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper, female, in his collection, which he shot at East Orleans, Sept. 1, 1895. This bird was "with a peep, standing on newly mowed salt meadow". This is a bird I have always been on the lookout for and have never seen one alive, that I know of, and never one shot by any other gunner, when I was out shooting.

George knew of one other specimen being shot at East Orleans, and these are the only two instances which I know of its being taken in that neighborhood. x x x I think about here the Buff-breasted is a very much rarer bird than the Stilt Sandpiper. Chas.R.Lamb in litt. to Wm.Brewster, Cambridge Oct. 2, 1902.

Monomoy Island, Chatham, Mass.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*).—On September 4, 1909, I shot a female specimen on Monomoy Island, Chatham, Mass. There was an easterly storm the day previous making it very improbable that the bird had just arrived. For that reason, and because of the fact that the bird was fat and in excellent condition, it seems likely that it had been there several days. I was walking through the meadows where the salt grass had been cut looking for Peetoral Sandpipers when this bird flew up. As I was on the lookout for anything odd that day I immediately recognized it as it rose. It is now in my collection. On enquiring of a few people in Chatham, Mr. Russell Bearse, a reliable local gunner, informed me that nearly every year during the flight of Peetoral Sandpipers in September he had killed one of these birds on these same meadows. He is on the grounds regularly several days a week and is the best informed person in the neighborhood. This only goes to show that there are undoubtedly more of these birds killed than is known about.

Auk 27. Apr-1910 p. 219-220.

Auk XIV, Apr. 1897, pp. 209-210
The Occurrence of *Tryngites subruficollis* in the New England States.—There are several instances of the capture of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper in Connecticut and Massachusetts which do not appear to have been recorded. This Sandpiper, although common in certain sections in the West, is not very often met with along the North Atlantic seaboard.

The latest occurrence of this species in Connecticut appears to have been a specimen taken by myself on September 30, 1895. A solitary individual was found on the Quinnipiac marshes, which are situated near New Haven, Conn. A very stormy condition of the weather had existed for two days, and it was not strange that a species of the Limicolæ was blown inland by the prevailing easterly winds. On a portion of the meadows an unfamiliar looking Sandpiper was observed feeding in the grass. It appeared to be a bird of the present species, and seemed restless and wary, but it was shot before it could fly off. The bird was picked up, and found to be a Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*), in the young plumage. No other birds of the Snipe family appeared to be in the vicinity. This record seems to be the second or third instance of the capture of this species in Connecticut, at least in recent years.

One of the previous instances may not have been recorded; a young bird was shot in the latter part of August, 1889, by Mr. Edward L. Munson, of New Haven, in almost exactly the same locality as that in which my specimen was taken.

In Massachusetts there have been a small number of these Sandpipers killed. Mr. George W. Mackey, of Nantucket, Mass., mentions in 'The Auk' (Vol. IX, 1892, p. 389) the capture of a few specimens on that island. Dr. Louis B. Bishop, of New Haven, informs me that he shot a young female Buff-breasted Sandpiper on Monomoy Island, Cape Cod, Mass., on September 19, 1895, and that another specimen was killed there by a market gunner on the same day.

Several more instances were reported some years ago from Cape Cod by the late Mr. J. C. Cahoon, of Taunton, Mass.

It has been taken several times on Long Island, N. Y., but the latest record in that locality seems to be August 28, 1888 (Auk, Vol. VI, 1889, p. 136).

The Buff-breasted Sandpiper is often found associating with the Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*) and it is to be looked for in flocks of the latter in the autumnal migrations. There are two instances of its capture in the Magdalen Islands, Quebec, Canada, where one individual was found on two occasions with a flock of Pectoral Sandpipers. The first instance was in September, 1888, the second in early September, 1890.

As most of the above records of the occurrence of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper in the East are spread over a number of years, the species must be considered as rather rare along the coast of the New England States.—C. C. TROWBRIDGE, *New York City*.

Birds rare or accidental on Long Island.

II. *Tryngites rufescens*. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—During a collecting visit I made to Montauk Point last summer, a specimen of this bird was shot there by a gentleman on August 26, and kindly presented to me.—De L. BERIER, *Fort Hamilton, Long Island, N. Y.*

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

244. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—(*Tryngites rufescens*.) (Vieill.) Caban. One specimen taken from a flock of Sandpipers on the shore of Lake Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y., in August, 1880, by Samuel F. Rathbun. A year later, during the month of September, two more were taken by John M. Manro in the same locality and identified by Mr. Rathbun.

*Birds, Central N. Y. Towles, Wright & Rathbun
O. & O. VII. Jun. 1882. p. 133.*

*Bird Notes from Long Island, N. Y.
William Dutcher.*

8. *Tryngites subruficollis*. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—Mr. Giraud considered this species on Long Island, as "Nota very common bird, though its occurrence is by no means unusual. Almost every season a few are observed along the southern shores of Long Island, and during autumn we occasionally find it in our markets stripped of its feathers, and exposed for sale along with the Pectoral Sandpiper."* My first specimen of this Sandpiper was not secured until August 28, of this year (1888), when one was presented to me by Mr. Frank M. Lawrence of Mastic, Suffolk Co. He subsequently wrote: "It was shot by a lad who sent it to me to identify, and as it was a strange bird to me I forwarded it to you. He shot it on the meadows on the north side of the bay. It was alone." The only other specimen of this species that has come under my personal observation was one shot by Capt. W. N. Lane, in midsummer some twelve years since. It was presented to Mr. George Lawrence Nicholas and is now, I believe, in the Princeton College collection. Other late records for Long Island have been made by Mr. N. T. Lawrence† and Mr. DeL. Berier.‡

* Birds of Long Island, p. 231.

† Forest and Stream, Vol. X, p. 235.

‡ Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. VI, p. 126.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 136.

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

Tryngites subruficollis. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—A finely mounted example is in the collection of Mr. David Bruce of Brockport which was taken in the town of Kendall, "fifteen or sixteen years ago."

Also one was brought to Mr. Ernest H. Short of Gaines for mounting, in the fall of 1897.

*Neil F. Posson
Medina, N.Y.* *Auk, XVI, April, 1899, pp. 193-6.*

The Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) on Long Island, N. Y.—Owing to the infrequent occurrence of this species on the Atlantic coast, I wish to record a young male in my collection taken at Rockaway Beach on Sept. 11, 1906.—J. A. WEBER, *New York City.*

Auk, XXIV. Oct., 1907. p. 437a.

Notes concerning certain birds of Long Island, N.Y.
By William C. Brewster, M.D.

Troglodytes subruficollis

Auk, XXII, Apr., 1905, p. 169.

See under Limosa leucoptera -

NOTE ON TRYNGITES RUFESCENS IN TEXAS.—The Buff-breasted Sandpiper is mentioned by Mr. Dresser and Dr. Merrill as occurring on the Rio Grande in Texas, but Mr. Sennett and Mr. McCauley did not note it. Professor Snow calls it rare in Kansas, and Dr. Cones did not meet with it in Dakota while with the Northern Boundary Survey. My experience is that it is a bird whose occurrence is not to be relied upon in Cooke County, Texas.

On April 23, 1877, I saw a flock here and noted no more until April 29, 1880, when I saw two or three flocks of some half-dozen each, near Gainesville. Not having my gun, I returned next day and scoured the same locality without finding a single *Tryngites*. Thinking they were certainly on the large prairie west of Gainesville, I rode over that for half a day without seeing a Buff-breast, and gave up the search. On May 3, in riding through the same prairie where I saw the species in question, I came upon a flock of seven and, as before, was without my gun. I procured one and shot four with the first barrel and one with the second; following the remaining two I secured them, and no more have been seen since.

I noted a habit of strutting and similar maneuvering in these birds which I have never seen in Bartram's Tattler. My attention was first attracted by the white lining of the wing as the bird lay on one side stretching the wing straight up in the air; on approaching nearer I saw several others near by acting in the same ludicrous manner. One would raise the feathers and strut up to another as though they were going to fight, and I think they did sometimes strike at each other as game cocks do. Another would run up to one of its companions and stand on tip-toe with both wings raised high in the air as if challenging a contest; after standing still for an instant it would then drop its wings and go to feeding as quietly as before. I regretted that I had such a limited opportunity for making notes upon this truly interesting species.

Dr. Merrill says that the same dates and localities apply to *T. rufescens* as to *Actiturus bartramius*. The latter, however, arrives in Cooke County as early as March 27, which is about four weeks earlier than I have noted the Buff-breasts. Both species are very tame and mingle freely together while feeding.

Mr. A. Hall, of East Rockport, Ohio, informs me that he met with a small flock of these birds in riding over the prairies in Nebraska, May 18, 1880, associated with *A. bartramius*. They were very tame, allowing so near an approach that they might have been easily killed with stones. The several specimens obtained were all females. He adds that he observed no strutting or fighting, such as I had described to him as seen by me in Texas.—G. H. RAGSDALE. Gainesville, Texas.

Bull. N.O.C. 8, Jan., 1881, p. 61-62.

1007. Among the Buff-breasted Sandpipers. [By F. T. Jencks.]
Ibid., No. 2, p. 4.—The record of a day's collecting at Vermilion, Dak.

Band Notes Nat. His. I

Actitis
macularia

Actitis macularia.

1889

May

6d. 4¹ Fresh P. Ed. 14¹ - 17¹ 18¹ ^{Eggs at night} 1889 15⁴ 22² 24² 30³ 31⁴ May Way Martha's Vineyard 10³ 11² 12² 23¹ 24² 25⁴ 31⁸ (nest 3 eggs) 1891.

June

6d. 6¹ 6² 9² 11² 16¹ 1889 May Swamp area Tal. m.v. n. June 1890 7¹ 28¹ 29¹ 1891.

12. 3⁴ 4² 5⁴ 6⁴ 7³ 8³ 13² 15² 16² 18² 19² 20² 21² 22² 23² Concord 1892.

" " Concord
C. Wachusett 7² 10¹ 11³ 1894 C. clay 11³ 30² do. 1895 5-6¹ 8² 9¹ 23¹ 24¹ Concord 1898.
about young, 1895 bird with

July

7² 2² 3² 30⁴ 31⁸ 1893 3² 15² 16⁴ 17² 18² 19¹ 30² 31⁴ 1890

1² 2² 4² 9² 10 young 12¹ 13² 14⁶ 15² 16² 18¹ 19¹ 23¹ (young at night) 24² 27² 28¹ 29² 31² Concord 1892.

1² 2² 3² 5² 6² 11-12. 13-14⁵ 16¹ 18 juv. 19 juv. 20⁶ 22³ 23⁸ 24¹ 27¹ 30¹ (old field reddish) 31¹ (do.) Concord 1893.

C. (Clear River) Beverly 11² 15² 25² 1894

Aug.

2¹⁰ 3¹³ 1890

" 1² 3² 13¹ Concord 1892

" 11¹ (juv.) 1894 Glom. 1895 25¹ C. (Grass) 1893

1 (potato field) 2³ 8² (river) 10' do. Concord 1893

April

23 (Jony). 25¹ 26² 27² 1891. 29² 1892. 30¹ Davin's Hill Concord 1899.

" 25¹ 26² 27² 28² 29¹ 30² Concord 1893.

" 29² 30² 1895

22¹ 23² 25² 1896 22¹ 24² 25² 1897 27² Concord 1/ Fresh P. C. 1891

30³ 31⁴. Concord 1892 A. macularia

May

2³ 3⁵ 4⁵ 5² 7⁵ 9² c. 10⁶ 11⁸ 12⁶ 13⁶ 16⁴ 17⁴ 18² 19⁵ 21⁴ 22³ 23⁴ 24² 25² 28¹ 29²

" 1² 9² 10² 11² 14³ 15² 22³ 25⁴ 25¹ 26² 27² 28⁵ 29⁵ 30⁶ Concord 1893.

" T² 2² 3³ 4² 6² 7⁵ 10¹ 12² 14² 19² 26² 27² 28¹ Concord

1894.

" T² 2² 3³ 4³ 5² 6⁴ 11⁵ 12⁶ 23⁵ 1895 1² 1897 1² 7⁵ 18² 11⁵ 18² 20² 29² 31² Concord 1898

" W.B. 1² 4² 7⁵ 8⁶ 9⁸ 11⁶ 15² 17² 18⁸ 19² 22⁸ 27² 28⁶ 29⁴ Concord, 1899.

October

2² 3¹ 4² 5¹ 6¹ 7² 8² 9⁵ 10² 11¹ 12¹ 13² 14² 18² 16¹ 17⁴ 18² 19² 20² 21² 22² 23² 24² 28² 26² 1898

" 1² Fresh Pond O. a. Leconte 1899.

Tringoides macularius

1889 Mass.

June 7 Cambridge. - One on a mud-flat behind the pine swamp Distribution
or just N. of Point Pond.

1897

May 17 Cambridge. Nest with 4 fresh eggs found by O. A. Rotthoff in Bay Stew early date
clay pit of laying

1896

Apr. 22 Concord. Notes first arrived to-day, at Hunk's Pond in evening.

1898

June 24 Cambridge. In the large clay pit east of Maple Swamp by the Artificial, Al Hathaway found a nest with 4 eggs. He took one. It was about June 9th. Yesterday, June 23, he found 2 eggs in the nest. To-day I visited the nest with O. A. Rotthoff. We saw both old birds. There were still 2 eggs in the nest. One was slightly cracked. The young will doubtless be out very soon. The nest is in a patch of Alsike Clover (Trifolium hybridum) some 6 in. high, and is well protected from observation. Walter Deane

1898

Apr. 27 Concord. Notes two arrivals to-day, one a Spotted Sandpiper at Dakin's Hill at evening. [Journ.]

1905

Aug 23 Cambridge, (The Garden). Heard one whistling about 8 P. M. It was evidently flying low over the Garden and towards the Brighton Marshes. (On August 26 I saw two Spotted Sandpipers on the muddy edge of the river near the Cambridge Hospital).

W. B.

Actitis macularia.

Ram Island, Swampscott, Mass.

1890. We found a young Spotted Sandpiper about 1/4 grown and June 15. still in the down. It was clinging in a crouching attitude to the face of a rock with one foot stretched back, the toes pressed against the rough surface. It allowed itself to be taken up without moving in the least. John Jeffries thought that it was in a cataleptic state but W.Jeffries and I believed that it trusted to its protective gray coloring which matched that of the rock very closely. The old "Teeters" followed us closely during our circuit of the island flying from rock to rock and peet-weeting shrilly and incessantly.

Massachusetts,

Actitis macularia.

1892.

July 14 Concord. On my way down river I saw several Spotted Sandpipers perching on dead branches of willows or alders over the water. This habit is not of course peculiar to any season but I think it is much more prevalent now than in spring and that most of these perchers are young of this year.

July 23 A spotted Sandpiper came flying about us at the same time and also went off over the fields to the S. or S.E.

Actitis macularia.

Concord, Mass.
April, 28, 1893.

On the 28th I started a Spotted Sandpiper from the river bank below Flint's Bridge. Since then I have seen what has been undoubtedly the same bird each day in nearly the same place. This morning there were two Sandpipers, evidently mated birds for they kept close together. The female probably a week lost sight of.

Concord, Mass.
May, 23 1893.

A little below Flint's bridge I always see flocks of his, Spotted sandpiper, a pair, sometimes three together. This evening there were four flying about in a bunch like Pigeons, or which, indeed, I at first mistook them.

1893 Concord.

Apr. 25 As I was passing the swimming place on Long's shore, a Spotted Sandpiper started from the bank and skinned off close over the water.

Actitis macularia.

Concord, Mass.

Nest.

1893. A Spotted Sandpiper nested in our strawberry bed (at the July 16. Buttrick's). The eggs hatched before the pickers came but the old bird remained about and day after day kept flying back and forth past the strawberry patch uttering a monotonous yin, yin and showing the greatest concern at the presence of children who were picking the berries. I heard the birds' plaint up to within two or three days and yesterday Mr. Buttrick found two young nearly grown and able to fly feebly in the vegetable garden which adjoins the strawberry bed and is also on the high ground. From this it appears that the Spotted Sandpiper does not always (if often) lead her young to water until they are fully grown (i.e. where they have been hatched in upland fields).

Actitis macularia

1896. Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Deer Island. June 20-21-22'

July 6th

Dumpling Island. June 22'

Habitat ledge " " 1

Saddleback " " Two or three pairs, one with young about a week old.

" " " 23rd One pair with young half grown.

Trumpet Island " 30 Three or four pairs, one nest 4 eggs, 2 broods young
only a few days old

Spoon Island July 3. Several pairs of old birds exclusively noisy &
aggressive

Ish an Hart. July 8. Two on shores of small, shallow, fresh water pond
Between Fish Creek and Little Deer Isle. July 11. same.

Trumpet Island. July 12. Several old birds & half-a-down or more young
of various ages running about over the shrubs & among the
grass & beach sea vines, hiding when pursued.

Ship Island. July 12. Found a few birds nesting.

June 22nd Saddleback ledge. Pair of old birds with young $\frac{1}{4}$ grown the young running away
from toll parents & hiding when closely pursued. Old birds calling
peep, peep, peep incessantly.

" 23rd " " Same family the young now about $\frac{1}{2}$ grown. They followed
the old bird down over rocks covered with wet sea weed
tilting exactly like their parents who called peep as before.

" 30 Trumpet Island. A nest with 4 slightly incubated eggs was placed in the
side of a steeply sloping bank covered with beach grass &
beach sea vines. Nest of coarse grass in deep circular hole.
Eggs with pointed ends together. Bird flew from nest at 4th y/o.
Young several days old scampering about & hiding among sea vines & grass.
One surprised creamy blue thin grass stood perfectly still until it
was discovered when it ran off.

Actitis macularia.

Peterborough, New Hampshire.

1898. On my arrival (July 5th) I found a Spotted Sandpiper,
July 5 that evidently had either eggs or young, in a field that had
to
Aug. 15. been laid down to grain near the house. Whenever our little
spaniel crossed this field the Sandpiper would circle low
around him calling pip incessantly in anxious tones and occa-
sionally alighting on a fence post. I saw the bird last on
July 20th.

Notes-Birds of Grand Manan.
Chas. H. Andros.

Spotted Sandpiper, (*Actitis macularia*). The "Peeters" are about the only representatives of this family at present found breeding on the island, though there may be a very few Ring necks left it is extremely doubtful, as they have been obliged to seek safer homes, from the incursions of the voracious foxes. The distance to certain of the outlying islands is so short at ebb tide that the foxes have gained access to them, and thus not only have the ground breeders of the main suffered, but those on the pregnable islands, owing to the limited area, are depopulated to even a greater extent, and the former breeding grounds of the Ring necks are destroyed. The nidification of the Sandpiper does not differ from the same in southern New England.

C & O. XII. Oct. 1887 p. 173 CHAS. H. ANDROS.

Birds of Upper St. John.
Batchelder.

97. *Tringoides macularius* (*Linn.*) *Gray.* SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—At Fort Fairfield it was very numerous along the Aroostook River, and was also noticed in one or two other places. It was abundant along the rivers at Grand Falls. At Houlton too it was very common.

Bull. N.O.O., 7, July, 1882, p. 151

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

97. *Tringoides macularius.* SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—A tolerably common summer resident.

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

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

9. *Actitis macularia.*

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

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

Actitis macularia, Spotted Sandpiper. Common, and breeding all along the coast wherever I visited.

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

Birds, Haute Island, Bay of Fundy, July
26, 1887. W. L. Bishop, Kentville, N.S.

Spotted Sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*; common.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887, p. 145

Summer Birds of Sudbury, Ont.
A. H. Alberger.

263. Spotted Sandpiper. Tolerably common. Breeds. Fresh clutch of eggs taken July 1st.

O. & O. XV, June, 1890, p. 37

Dwight, Summer Birds of
Prince Edward Island.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Generally distributed along brooks in the open country and fairly common. A nest was found in an odd situation at Tignish. It was under a decayed log on a boggy slope, and was carefully lined with bits of rotten wood.

Auk X, Jan., 1893, p. 8

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

22. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Rather common, breeding on most of the islands.

Auk, VI, April, 1889, p. 147

Summer Bds. Restigouche Valley, N.B.
July, '88. J. Brittain and P. Cox, Jr.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Not uncommon.

Auk, VI, April, 1889, p. 117

Newfoundland Notes. A Trip up the
Humber River, Aug. 10 - Sept. 24, 1899.

15. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Abundant.

Louis H. Porter, New York City.

Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, p. 71.

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

49. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Very abundant; breeds
everywhere along the coast.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 29.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario. 104

By Fleming, James H.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 451.

104. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Common summer
resident, April 23 to October 3; earliest nest May 14, latest June 16.

Summer Birds of the Cobalt Mining Region,
Nipissing District, Ontario.
By Frederick C. Hubel. Auk, XXIV, Jan. 1907

p. 49.

7. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—The tip-up is abundant
along the rocky creeks and along the beaches of the surrounding lakes.

Summer Birds Tim Pond Me. by F. H. C.

Spotted Sandpiper, (*Tringoides macularius*). A few seen about the lake.

O. & O. XI. Feb. 1886. p. 25.

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. C.

95. *Tringoides maculdrus*, (Spotted Sandpiper). A number of these birds seen in August and September; almost every stream or pond was tenanted by a few of these little waders. None were seen in the country in June.

O. & O. XI. Dec. 1886. p. 178

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

263. Spotted Sandpiper. Common on the islands, and along the shore of the mainland.

O. and O. 13 Nov. 1890. p. 161

Shelburne, N. H. Aug. 8-29-1865. R. D.

Tringoides macularius. - Saw several flock & three single ones.

Tringoides macularius. - Aug. 24, 26 Rye Beach, N. H. 1869.

Tringoides macularius. - Aug. 14, 30 Rye Beach, N. H. 1871.

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

32. *Tringoides macularius*. - Abundant in small
companies feeding on the

beach as well as rocks.

Tringoides. On, Both Shore

Summer Birds of Presidential Range,
White Mts. A. F. Chadbourne

1. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—One was seen on July 8, 1886, in the Great Gulf on the West Branch of the Peabody River. It was only a short distance below our camp and at an altitude of about 3100 feet.

Auk, 4, April 1887. p. 103

Birds Obsvd. near Holderness, N. H.
June 4-12, '85, and 4-11, '86. W. Faxon

2. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 149

List of Birds observed in Franconia, N. H., June 11-21, 1886, and June
4 to August 1, 1887. By Walter Faxon.

1. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Common along the larger streams. Also seen on Echo Lake.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 151

Birds Obs. at Bridgewater, N. H.
July 12-Sept. 4, 1883. F. H. Allen

Actitis macularia.—Not common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 76.

Birds Obs. at Moultonboro, N. H.
July 21-Aug. 11, 1883. F. H. Allen

Actitis macularia.—A few seen.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 78

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

~~Castille~~ maculata

1894.

June 10th

at the same place

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

1895.

~~Castille~~ maculata

May 14th

Jun 1st 1895

Summer Bds, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.

2. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—A few seen along the streams in the valley.

by Arthur H. Howell.

Auk, XVIII, Oct., 1901, p. 340.

E. Mass. 1885. - [♂] Collected.
 84. *Fringo des maculaires*. - June 21
 13. *Fringo des maculaires*. - Piggon Cove, Mass. July 10, 1885. General - rocky shore
 Falmouth, Mass. 1889.
 82. *Fringo des maculaires*. July 2, 1889.

Mass. (near Concord). 1887

1887

May 12², 13²⁵, 17⁸, 23¹⁵
June 2¹, 3², 4², 6², 7², 16², 17³
July 7¹⁰, 18⁴, 24⁶, 25⁶, 31³
Aug. 9², 10², 15²

Grisgoïdes macularius.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*, (Linn.)
Peep, Tip-up, or more commonly Ox Eye on
Cape Cod. An abundant summer resident.
They arrive in pairs as early as the middle of
April and become common by the first or sec-
ond week in May, and a few remain as late as
the second week in October. It is not confined
to the sea shore but is quite evenly distributed
over most portions of the Cape. It commences
to nest about the middle or latter part of May,
and young birds full feathered are seen by the
2nd of July, in a favorable season. They are
usually found about wet meadow land, pond
streams and pools, but I have found it nesting
in wheat fields at a considerable distance from
any water. From fifty to one hundred pair
breed on Monomoy Island each season. Their
nests are usually placed in the beach grass near
the beach and occasionally on a bunch of dry
sea weed above high water mark on the sandy
beach, and is loosely constructed of dry sea-
weed and grass. It is often a mere depression
in the sand. There are few observers of bird
life in New England who are not familiar with
the "peet-weet" notes of this little wader, and
its curious habits of tipping its body and tail up
and down which has given it the appellation of
"Tip-up," by which it is best known. The
young birds are able to run about as soon as
they are hatched, and if pursued will often try
to escape by taking to the water, and I have
seen them swim a short distance under the
water near the shore where it was shallow,
their feet touching the bottom and using their
wings as well as their feet to help along their
progress through the water.

(To be continued.)

O. & O. XIII. Sept. 1888 p. 132

Aetius monstrosus

August 23,
1905;

The Garden.

Heard one whistling about 8 P.M. It
was evidently flying low over the garden and
towards the big stone boulders. (On August
9 saw two Spotted Sandpipers on the sandbank
near the river end of the

W. Middlesex Co. Mass.

June 25-30, 1889.

Tringoides macularius

Ashby --- Four birds seen June 30th on a mud flat in a mill pond from which the water had been drained off.

Birds which have appeared at Framingham,
Mass., in notably increased numbers since
the construction of the Reservoirs on
Sudbury River. . . . F. C. Browne.

4. *Tringoides macularius*. Ratio of increase, say 10.

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

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

Actitis macularia (Linn.), Spotted Sandpiper.
Summer resident, common. Breeds.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 139

Birds Known to Pass Breeding Season
nr. Winchendon, Mass. Wm. Brewster

5. *Actitis macularia*.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888, p. 389

Bds. Obs. near Sheffield, Berkshire
Co., Mass. June 17-26, '88. W. Faxon

1. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—A few seen on the Housatonic River.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889, p. 43

Bds. Obs. near Graylock Mt. Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 28-July 16. W. Faxon

1. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Several seen on Hopper Brook and Green River, Williamstown.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 99

Actitis macularia

Cambridge Mass., Bay State Clay Pits
nest with 4 eggs. Inc. begun.

May 17, 1897. C. A. Lottrop.

Spotted Sandpiper and Water.—In 'The Auk' for April, 1915, p. 227, Mr. L. L. Jewel speaks of a crippled Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) diving and swimming under water. I have found this to be a regular habit in young of the species at Mastic, Long Island. I remember distinctly the last one I banded at this place, a bird not yet able to fly, which, when pursued took to the water. I reached down and grabbed it below the surface where it was swimming with its wings.

In this connection I would like to relate a boyhood experience which I do not remember ever to have published. While crossing a small bay at Far Rockaway, Long Island, a Spotted Sandpiper was observed flying excitedly about close to the surface. Its actions were inexplicable until suddenly a hawk swooped to it from out of the sky somewhere. The Sandpiper dropped upon the surface where it lay limp as though dead. After making one or two more unsuccessful swoops the hawk departed. When approached the Sandpiper first sat up like a little duck, then rose and flew ashore.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

Auk xxii. July 1915. Pl. 368.

Concord, June, 1893.

Aletis macularia

June 9th 10th 11th 13th

" 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th } Saybrook
" 20th

" 23rd 24th 5th Andover

Dimension 17.5 mm. dist. 6.16

But now have not all summer

at Saybrook we saw them
along the river banks & in cultivated
or just grazed fields of the neighboring
upland where there is no shade
that they do well & get
them seen at Andover have also
the banks of the River near

The 11th

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

148.—*Tringoides macularius* (*Linn.*) *Gray*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—
Tolerably common summer resident.

Bull. N.O.C. 6, Oct. 1881, p. 234

SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—July 12, '82. Saw
a Sandpiper (probably the spotted) with
something that looked like a minnow in its
bill. Do they eat fish?—*C. H. Wilder,*
Syracuse, N.Y. & O. V111. Mar. 1883. p. 24

Arrivals of Mig'y Birds, Spring-1886,
Central Park, N.Y. City. A. G. Paine, Jr.

May 10, *Actitis macularia*, (263). Spotted Sand-
piper.

O. & O. XI, Aug. 1886. p. 125

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

9. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—The 'Tip-ups' were very
numerous, continually feeding around the shores of both islands, and at
low tide flying along from rock to rock, stopping a moment on the top of
each to pick up insects. I was informed that they bred on Great Gull,
Chas. B. Field showing me a place where he found a nest in the earlier
part of the season.

Auk, VI, April, 1889. p. 128.

Birds Tioga Co., N.Y. Alden Loring.

557. Spotted Sandpiper. Common. Breeds.
Lives on small bugs, lamprey eels and worms.
Builds on the ground under a stone or tuft of grass.
The eggs are a "yellowish-drab
color spotted and blotched with umber and
sienna." The usual measurement is 1 2-8 in.
by 7-8 in.

O. & O. XV, June, 1890, p. 86

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the
Northern Adirondacks [Canton], New York [1901].
April 25 to 30.

Spotted Sandpiper. Not common.

E. A. Sterling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 298.

Ithaca, N.Y.

Actitis macularia. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—A rather common summer
resident; it was last seen Sept. 16.

Auk 27. July - 1910 p. 346.

THE MOULT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN SHORE
BIRDS (LIMICOLÆ).

BY DR. JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR.

THE Limicolæ of North America constitute a large group of closely related species which also greatly resemble each other in their successive plumages and moults. Probably the best known of them are the Sandpipers, Yellow-legs, Curlews, Plovers, and others included under the popular name of 'Bay-snipe' which frequent our seashores, although the Woodcock and the Snipe may be more familiar acquaintances to the average sportsman. They are all birds of strong flight, and the bulk of them, breeding in Arctic regions, push southward in flocks in the autumn and again northward in the spring. In their migration many of them cross the equator in both hemispheres, some even reaching Patagonia and South Africa. As a result of this long line of migration, in some species, thousands of miles in length, they appear to tarry but for a brief period on the journey, so that in most cases we know little of their plumages other than their migration dress, and still less of the moults by which changes are effected. In fact, so little has been known that belief in extensive color changes in old feathers, especially in cosmopolitan species, has prevailed, although such belief now proves to be groundless because contrary to facts which, it may be said, are none too well known. The reasons are not far to seek. There is a great scarcity in collections of birds which show actual moult, and there is an even greater scarcity of adults in winter plumage, so it has escaped notice that young birds and old, after a certain period in the fall, are practically indistinguishable, and, what is more, males and females assume an almost identical plumage. This sometimes renders difficult an explanation of the midwinter moult which takes place, apparently in all species. It is undoubtedly complete, to the flight-feathers and tails in most young birds, and apparently is confined to the body-feathers in adults, although it is possible that some species undergo a complete moult in adults as well as young.

Tringoides macularius

Nesting on the sea shore.

Cohasset, Mass.

July 15, 1883

Master Matt Dow has just shown me several empty nests of the ~~Spotted~~ Spotted Sandpiper. All were among the rocks within thirty yards of high water mark. Three were in clumps of bayberry and were well-concealed; two were in simple hollows among pebbles entirely without cover. The birds breed abundantly here.

Notes from Warwick Neck, R. I.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER, (*Tringoides macularius*.) Everywhere abundant. It is the only species, except the Killdeer, which nests in great numbers along these shores. The eggs are not easy to find, resembling the earth on which they are laid, and the bird must first be flushed to surely find the spot. April 19th—I obtained a set of six Crow's eggs, on 12th, and yesterday, a set of five, far advanced in incubation. Is not this quite early? No Bluebird's eggs, or even nests, yet.—H. A. Talbot, Jackson Bank, Providence, R. I.
O. & O., IX, May, 1884, p. 58.

The familiar notes of the Spotted Sandpiper are heard throughout the season. Their nests are simple structures of rootlets, with the eggs lying with small ends together. Their nests are usually found in some old cultivated field, independent of its proximity to water.

Notes from Rehoboth, Mass.

H. H. C.

O. & O., IX, Oct., 1884, p. 125.

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

Spotted Sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*.
A common summer resident, breeding in all portions of the county, building its nest without regard to its proximity to water.

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

Auk, XV, Jan., 1898, p. 52.
Spotted Sandpiper removing its Young.—A clearly observed case of the Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) removing its young by flight recently came under my notice, and I place it upon record, as such instances are rarely seen, though they are, perhaps, of tolerably frequent occurrence, as in the case of the Woodcock.

Last summer, in the month of July, I frequently landed on a little rocky islet near the head of the Saguenay River, shortly after it issues from Lake St. John. Each time a Spotted Sandpiper showed much concern for her young, which were often seen running about and were a few days old. On one of these occasions, the mother ran ahead of me to a point of rocks near which I stopped to fish. A few moments later she flew, circling in the usual manner, and as she passed in front of me and within a few feet, I saw one of the young beneath her body, apparently clasped by her thighs; its head was directed forward, somewhat outstretched, and was seen with perfect distinctness. The parent's legs were apparently hanging down as she flew, though I am not positive that what I saw were not the legs of the young. The mother was in sight for about sixty yards, flying heavily and silently, and landed on a large island, though I could not see her at the moment of alighting.—J. C. MERRILL, *Washington, D. C.*

1174. *Spotted Sandpiper Swimming.* By H. A. Kline. *Ibid.*, No. 8, Sept. 16, p. 145. *For. & Stream, Vol. XXVII*

908. *Under Water.* By W. D. Z. *Ibid.*, p. 444.—*Tringoides macularius* swimming under water. *For. & Stream, XXII*

Numenius
longirostris

The Long-billed Curlew has forsaken our shore entirely, save a few stray birds which drop in upon us about the first of September, or a small flock is started in some remote and sequestered beach. They rarely venture upon the uplands, as I can remember them doing years ago. None of the family ever visit us in the spring now-a-days; it is only in their autumnal migrations that they favor us with a visit, and even now flocks are seen passing over the country high in the air and steering due south.

Pictou Co. Nova Scotia. James McKinlay.
Auk 2. Jan. 1885. p. 41.

Birds of Toronto, Ontario.

By James H. Fleming.

Pt. I, Water Birds.

Hypothetical List.

Auk, XXIII, Oct., 1906, p. 453.

16. *Numenius longirostris*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—There has been considerable confusion in the identification of the three curlews credited to the Great Lakes; a very careful search has failed to find any authentic specimen from this region of the Long-billed Curlew; I have, however, found the Hudsonian Curlew so named, and the Eskimo Curlew marked Hudsonian. There is in the museum of Toronto University a correctly identified Long-billed Curlew, but the collection is a general one, and the bird may have come from anywhere. Prof. Hincks gives it in his list, and one was sent to Paris; there are none in any Ontario collections I have examined.

Numenius longirostris. - Aug. 20 Rye Beach, N. H. 1868.

Numenius longirostris. - Aug. 25 Rye Beach, N. H. 1871.

Numenius longirostris. - Aug. 12, ~~15~~, ¹⁸⁷² Rye Beach, N. H. 1872.

1883

Numenius longirostris

Rye Beach
N. H.

August 7. "There has been

an Sickle-billed Curlew
in [Eaton's] ~~Eel Pond~~ marsh
for the past two or three
mornings."

(Note book Chas. R. Gould)

Mass. (Newburyport)

Aug. 27 or 28, 1880.

Mr. Gordon Plummer has just given me
a long-billed Curlew which he & his brother Albert
Plummer shot (both firing at once) at about date.
It was on a marsh at the N. end of Plum Isd.
and was alone. They kept within range behind
a haystack. The bird was skinned by Gordon.

Mimulus longirostris

Frons

now
"Barney's Fox" marsh now now
Aug. 20. 1882.

Bedford - July 30. 1882.

Matthew Liver Jr. tells me

that his much has a
size fit that

germinating. It was in com-

as above. It was
most bad. God will

with a man
which he kills. He cons

which are first
and which are first

Answers to exercises

Ammodramus longirostris

'rass

Academy

Nannaria longirostris

A specimen labeled triply Essex Co.,
S. Gilmore in coll. Peabody Academy
at Salem, Mass.

Mass. (Newburyport)

Aug. 27 or 28, 1880.

Mr. Gordon Plummer has just given me
a long-billed Curlew which he & his brother Albert
Plummer shot (both firing at once) at a given date.
It was on a marsh at the N. end of Plum Id.
and was alone. They crept within range behind
a haystack. The bird was skinned by Goodale.
Numenius longirostris

E. Mass.

There is a specimen in the Peabody Academy
Collection at Salem labeled "Essex Co. S. Jilton"

Numenius longirostris

Essex Co., Mass.

Numenius longirostris

A Specimen labeled briefly Essex Co.,
S. Jilton in coll. Peabody Academy
at Salem, Mass.

Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

Long-billed Curlew, *Numenius longirostris*, (Wils.) A rare spring and autumn migrant. On the 27th of August, 1883, I saw two of these birds on the "Quivet Marsh" at Brewster, but was unable to get within shooting distance of them. Several seasons ago an uncle of mine while on a marsh at Harwich in early autumn, saw three of these birds fly over the marsh and easily distinguished them by length and curve of their bills. This is the latest record I have of their occurrence. About thirty years ago it was very common in fall migrations and was not uncommon as late as twelve years ago. It is the largest as well as the most wary of the shore birds that visit the Cape. It cannot be mistaken for any of the other species on account of its greater size and length of bill. Its bill, which is from four to eight inches long and considerably curved towards the end, has given to it the name of "Sickle-bill," by which it is best known on the Atlantic coast. I have one in my cabinet whose bill is nearly eight inches in length and this was the greatest length of any in a series of sixty specimens taken in Florida. Its habits and food are similar to the species next to be mentioned.

O. & O. XIII, Oct. 1888 p. 153

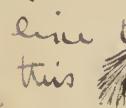
Numenius longirostris

The REACTORY,
Longwood, MASS.

My dear Mr. Brewster: -

(cont'd)
The dates of the
two records for *Numenius*
longirostris are as follows —
One taken at Ipswich, Mass.
on Aug. 18 1884 and one ^{turno} taken
in Newton and Brighton, Mass.,
on Chestnut Hill Reservoir, in May 1883
by Arthur with both birds now in
collection of Brewsterine High
School.

As I hope to be able to
arrange other courses in other
schools I think if you will
make your letter for me,
general, addressed no special

Numenius longirostris Feb. 10 '98
On taking the Curlew's out of the cabinet
today I am not absolutely sure that one
of them, the Brookline Bird, is a Lucy.
Filled after all. The Ipswich bird is one
without doubt. I will look up more
carefully the Brookline bird in a day or
two and then will let you know. The B.
one is much smaller - but yet too big for a
Hudsonian and its breast feathers are marked
like this  while those of the Ips. are marked like
this 
Sincerely yours
Reginald Hubbs

imen from
ion.

d.— In looking over
which seem to me
which may possibly

ing at the western
close at hand, and
resident) standing
killed a Long-billed
the bird, which he
years I have been
e that I am aware
record it. I regret

It was, however,

person, it will be better so than
I can use it in such cases.

As the plan is far from enun-
ciated, will you kindly not
mention it. Thanking you
for your kindness

Believe me,

Sincerely yours

Reginald Storer House Jr.

Feb. 8 '98

Longwood

numenius longirostris Feb. 10 '98

On taking the Curlew's out of the cabinet
today I am not absolutely sure that one
of them, the Brookline Bird, is a Lucy.
Filled after all. The Ipswich bird is one
without doubt. I will look up more

Carefully the Brookline bird is a day or
two and then will let you know. The B.
one is much smaller - but yet too big for a
Hudsonian and its breast feathers are mixed
like this  while those of the I.P. are marked like
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Shore Birds of Cape Cod.
John C. Cahoon.

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O. & O. XIII, Oct. 1888 p. 153

Numenius longirostris

The Reactory,
Longwood, Mass.

My dear Mr. Brewster: -

The dates of the
two records for *Numenius*
longirostris are as follows -
One taken at Ipswich, Mass.
on Aug. 18 1884 and one taken
in Newton and Brighton, Mass.
on Chestnut Hill Reservoir, in May 1883
My Attwod with both birds now in
collection of Brookline High
School.

As I hope to be able to
arrange other courses in other
schools I think if you will
make your letter for me,
general, addressed no special



* THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY *

Mr. William Brewster

Brattle St.

Cambridge

Mass.

Mass. Coast.
Co. Boston Soc. Nat. History.

Numenius longirostris. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—A specimen from the Massachusetts coast was received from the Everett collection.

Auk 25, Apr 1908, p.

Old Records for Massachusetts and Rhode Island.—In looking over my note books recently I came across a few entries which seem to me sufficiently interesting to record in 'The Auk,' and which may possibly be of use for future reference.

Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. While out shooting at the western part of the island a number of years ago, I heard a shot close at hand, and on driving up I found Mr. Eschevria (a regular summer resident) standing near the shore of the Reedy Pond. I found he had just killed a Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*). I carefully examined the bird, which he offered to give me, but which I declined. In all the years I have been shooting on the island this is the only authentic instance that I am aware of that it has been taken here, and I therefore desire to record it. I regret now that I did not make a note of the date of capture. It was, however, in August or September.

Auk 28, Jan 1911, p. 119.

Distribution of New England Birds.-
A Reply to Dr. Brewer. H.A. Purdie.

That the Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*), should be considered a spring and fall migrant, rather than a summer resident, is attested by various local lists and by the testimony of gunners and collectors.

Bull. N.O.O. 2, Jan., 1877. p. 17

Notes from Rhode Island.

Numenius longirostris. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—At Jamestown on September 9, 1897, a single bird, sex unknown, was taken by Thomas R. Stetson on the edge of Round Swamp. The bird I obtained and is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, Cambridge, Mass.

R. H. Howe, Jr.

Auk, XVI, April, 1899, pp. 189-190.

Birds of Adirondack Region - Merriam.

196. *Numenius longirostris*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—A specimen was shot near Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, several years ago.

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

Long Island Bird Notes N. T. Lawrence

15. *Numenius longirostris*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—My experience with this bird in the vicinity of Far Rockaway is to find it more uncommon than the preceding, having but two records during the same period of time. The first, a female, was killed on the ocean front of the outer beach, in company with a flock of Bartram's Sandpipers (*Bartramia longicauda*), August 20, 1873. The second was shot on the salt meadow, August 26, 1885. I might mention here that the *Numenius hudsonicus* is common, the flight generally taking place from the 10th to the end of July.

Auk, 2, July, 1885. p. 273

Dutcher, Rare Long Island Birds.

Numenius longirostris. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—Two specimens are in the collection, labelled "Rockaway Meadows." Of this species Col. Pike says: "I have shot hundreds of these birds, and fifty years ago they were very plentiful. On 'Foster's Meadows' I always met with them. In the last twenty-five years they seem to have disappeared, and I have not met a single individual. The location of the two specimens in the collection is all right."

Auk X. July, 1893 p. 272

General Notes

A Specimen of *Numenius arquatus* Said to have been Taken on Long Island, N. Y.—The collection of the New York State Museum contains a specimen of Curlew labelled "*Numenius longirostris*, Long-billed Curlew, male, taken on Long Island in 1853." The specimen proves to be a European Curlew (*Numenius arquatus*). Mr. William Dutcher has compared the specimen with specimens of *Numenius arquatus* in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, and says there is not the slightest doubt that the bird belongs to that species. This being the case, the statement on the label that the bird was taken on Long Island becomes an interesting one. Mr. Brewster, Mr. Ridgway and Dr. Merriam inform me that, so far as they know, the species has never been recorded as occurring in an American locality.

The annual reports of the New York State Museum (or Cabinet) record but three specimens of Long-billed Curlew, *Numenius longirostris*, as having been received into the State collection, viz., one specimen (without data of any kind) recorded in the 1st Report, p. 17, 1848; one male, recorded as part of the De Rham collection, 4th Report, p. 36, 1851; one male, recorded in the 7th Report, p. 17, 1854. This last specimen was received in 1853 as it is recorded in "Appendix A. Catalogue of the quad-

numbers. THE WORK WAS DONE BY MR. MARSHALL GEBHARD, WHO IS STILL IN THE employ of the museum, and at a time when Mr. Gebhard was connected with the institution. On account of the position which he held—that of guide—Mr. Gebhard's eyes were upon the collection almost every day. Under such circumstances it is hardly possible that there could have been any confusion of labels without attracting his attention.—WM. B. MARSHALL, New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.

The above notes were read at the last Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union, November, 1891, and the specimen in question also was exhibited. The identity of the specimen being beyond question, the only other point to be decided is, whether the claim that it was taken in North America is well founded. In addition to the facts submitted above by Mr. Marshall, he also found in the Comptroller's Office in Albany, a bill made by James A. Hurst, dated June 8, 1853, for certain specimens of mammals, birds, etc., among which is this item, "Long-billed Curlew, male, very fine, \$5.00." Mr. Hurst who sold this specimen to the State Museum was in the employ of the State Cabinet at the date of the bill and for many years afterward in the capacity of taxidermist. It is evident neither Mr. Gebhard, the curator, nor Mr. Hurst, the taxidermist, were aware that the specimen added to the collection at that time was the European

Albinistic Plumages. R. Deane.

34. **Numenius longirostris.** LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—Specimens cited in Naumann's "Naturgesch. der Vögel Deutschl." and in London "Field" of March 26, 1870 (*Merrill*).

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

Shufeldt on the Osteology of Numenius longirostris.||—Besides a detailed account of the osteology of *Numenius longirostris*, illustrated with two beautiful plates, the comparisons of the osteological characters of this species with those of many other Limicoline birds add greatly to the value of this excellent monograph.—J. A. A.

Auk, 2, April, 1885, p. 208.

|| Osteology of *Numenius longirostris*, with Notes upon the Skeletons of other American Limicolæ. By R. W. Shufeldt, Capt. Med. Corps U. S. Army [etc.]. Journ. Anat. & Phys., Vol. XIX, Oct. 1884, pp. 51-82, pl. iv and v.