

The Wood Ibis again in Colorado.—I am pleased to be able to record for our State two more specimens of *Tantalus loculator* (Wood Ibis). These two birds were shot by Mr. L. L. Llewellyn of this city (Denver) on Aug. 30, 1902, at a small lake about twelve minutes from the city, and were identified by myself. By the softness of the bones as well as by the plumage, it is apparent that they are young of the year. They had remained about this lake for at least two weeks before they were shot, and although a house was close by, they were not afraid. They were so tame, in fact, that they were easily approached in the open and both killed at one shot at a distance of about forty yards. When picked up the throat and upper esophagus of one of them contained a carp at least six inches in length, which had evidently been held in that position fifteen or twenty minutes, since their movements had been watched for that length of time and no fish had been taken.—A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colo.*

The Stilt Sandpiper in Knox County, Maine.—On August 13, 1902, I took a specimen of the Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) on Matenic Island, Knox County, Maine. If I am not mistaken, this is the first record of this species for that county. I was shooting Turnstones on some half-tide ledges between Matenic and Matenic Green Island, when I noticed a bird flying in from seaward which I took to be a Summer Yellowleg. When it came within shooting distance I dropped it on the rocks, and on picking it up, was surprised to find that I had a Stilt Sandpiper, which later I found to be a female.

August 23, I found Wilson's Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*) in numbers, four miles south of Seguin Island. They were feeding on the wash of the bait from a fisherman's hook, and were noticed a number of times to plunge beneath the surface of the water for the food they were after. Although I have watched many thousands of Leach's Petrels while they were feeding, I have yet to see one plunge beneath the surface.—HERBERT L. SPINNEY, *Seguin, Me.*

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 num-

ber 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.*

Recent Records of the Wild Pigeon.—Occasionally some old-timer writes to the newspapers announcing the return of the Wild Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), and in nine cases out of ten the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), has been the innocent cause. One recent discussion in the Toronto papers was brought to an abrupt and apparently satisfying conclusion by the announcement, copied from a sporting journal, that one of the American consuls in South America had stated that the Wild Pigeon had taken refuge on, I think, the east side of the Andes, anyway that the consul and pigeons were far enough away to satisfy the most inquiring. I have for some time kept a careful record of reported announcements of Wild Pigeons, and among them I have selected the following as reliable:

1896. October 22, Toronto. "Saw eleven Wild Pigeons flying in a southwest course over Well's Hill."—J. Hughes Samuel.
1898. April 14, Winnipegosis, Manitoba. An adult male taken, mounted by Mr. G. E. Atkinson, Winnipeg.
1898. September 14, Detroit, Michigan. Immature bird taken, mounted by Mr. C. Champion, Detroit, by whom it was sent to me.
1900. May 16, Toronto, Ont. Mr. Oliver Spanner saw a flock of about ten flying west over the mouth of the Etibocoke River (ten miles west of Toronto), between 10 and 11 A. M., and about an hour afterwards the same flock returned, flying eastward towards Long Branch. Mr. J. G. Joppling had joined Mr. Spanner and saw the birds return; they were flying low, just over the trees.
1900. July 6, Toronto, Ont. "Saw five at Centre Island going southwest. They passed out over the lake."—J. Hughes Samuel.
1902. May 16, Pentanquishene, Ont. One seen; pair seen two days later, in same locality by Mr. A. L. Young.—J. H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ont.*

Turkey Vulture at Moose Factory, James Bay.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Newnhan, Bishop of Moosonee, examined a Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) taken by one of his men at Moose Factory in June, 1898. The record was given to me the following year, but I neglected to record it.—J. H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ont.*