Some Old Shore Bird Records for the Chicago Area.—Many of the larger waders that the older writers list as once common in the Great Lakes region seem to have entirely disappeared, leaving few dates of actual captures behind them. The N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum recently obtained a small collection of beautifully prepared skins of waders taken by Mr. Charles Brandler in the once famous Calumet region, within the city limits of Chicago.

Following are a few of the more interesting of these records:

Numenius americanus americanus. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—Three specimens, two males and one female, taken at Calumet Lake September 22, 1889.

Recurvirostra americana. AVOSET.—Two males taken at 89 St. and Stoney Island Ave. on May 5, 1889.

Limosa haemastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—A male and female taken at Wolf Lake (Illinois side) on October 4, 1889. The female is in full summer plumage, the male about two-thirds changed. Another, a male, was taken at 89 St. and Stoney Island Ave. September 27, 1889.

Limosa fedoa. MARBLED GODWIT.—A fine male taken at Calumet Lake May 15, 1889. This is the only record I know of for the Chicago Area.—H. L. STODDARD, *The N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.*

Estimated Numbers of Shore Birds.—In studying the migration of shore-birds on Long Island, the writer has drawn up, for his own future reference, an estimate of the average number of each species which occurred there during the last half of a year for the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920. It will, perhaps, be interesting to others to place this estimate on record, and it is submitted herewith.

Sufficient data are not available to make these figures authoritative. They are based, however, on a fair knowledge of the topography of the whole island, and of the local habits (migration and otherwise) of the different species, and on rather continuous field observation during this period. Such species only as have been personally met with are included. Breeding birds and young successfully reared are included in the estimate, birds which may pass too high for observation, at night, or off-shore (doubtless many Northern Phalaropes), are not. The species are arranged below in order of their estimated abundance.

The figures for no two species have been arrived at in precisely the same manner. One of the methods followed was to multiply the observed average hourly number of individuals passing a point on the main line of flight by the supposed number of hours of active migration for that species and the product by the probable relationship of migration for the whole island to that along the main line of flight. Another method was from count on a favorable feeding ground (through the season) to estimate the entire number of individuals which had occurred on that ground and multiply by the probable relationship of the entire migration