

**Hudsonian Curlew and Golden Plover at Nantucket.**—On May 13, 1921, my son, Capt. George H. Mackay, Jr., R. A. F., saw fourteen Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) resting in a large field on Brant Point, Nantucket, Mass. They were very tame. This is the earliest record that I am aware of. From my earliest recollection these birds have been coming to the island, gradually diminishing in numbers until only a small remnant now returns; say some thirty birds or so. I infer that those now recorded are the progeny.

I have it on good authority that a gunner shot six young "pale-bellies", American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominicus dominicus*) on Nantucket about the middle of September, 1920. There were eight in the flock.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

**Occurrence of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) in Chicago Parks.**—On April 27, 1921, it was my good fortune to observe a single individual of this species, in company with a pair of Spotted Sandpipers on the shore of the power boat harbor in Jackson Park.

On August 23, 1921, I was exploring the reclaimed land at the extreme north end of Lincoln Park, a place which seems to be a sanctuary for migrating shore birds, when I was surprised to come upon this species again. This time there were two birds and they were feeding in a grassy plain a short distance from the shore. These birds have remained and at the present writing (September 11) they are still to be seen at the same place. Since my first observation of the birds there, I have had the pleasure of pointing them out to Mr. J. D. Watson and Mr. Edward R. Ford.—GEORGE PORTER LEWIS, *4559 Forrestville Avenue, Chicago, Ill.*

**Piping Plover Breeding in New Jersey.**—On June 18, 1921, in the central part of the New Jersey coast, I found a pair of Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) wearing an anxious mien. I retired to the top of a nearby dune and lay down in the long grass, and after a few minutes I noticed that running about with the old Plover were three fuzzy bumblebees on stilts. When I walked toward these downy chicks, they hid, but I caught one eventually, and it was about the cutest infant I have ever 'held.' No pinfeathers were visible. In scurrying over the beach before me, it held outspread its white, half-inch wings, like a running ostrich, only smaller. When caught, it was ever alert to escape, and would try to climb over my hands when I made of them a fence around it on the sand. One of its parents would run about with tail spread to the utmost and wings partly spread and quivering strongly, but if this was an attempt to play wounded and lure me away, it was not well done, for the bird kept at such a distance from me that I had to use my glass to observe clearly its attitude.

Some distance away, I met another adult Piping Plover, but it did not act as though breeding.

Dr. Witmer Stone, in his 'Birds of New Jersey' (1908) calls this species "A rare migrant, if indeed it occurs at all in the State." It may be that this occurrence indicates a coming return to our shore as a common breeding species, if unmolested. Let us give it a good chance, as it is a most charming little spirit of the sands.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoology, Princeton, N. J.*

**Note on the Breeding of the Semipalmated Plover (*Aegialitis semipalmata*) in Nova Scotia.**—In the October, 1920, number of 'The Auk,' on page 583, Mr. Harrison F. Lewis reports the finding of the eggs of the Semipalmated Plover and several pairs of this bird at Cook's Beach, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, and called attention to the fact that the third edition of the 'Check-List' states that this bird breeds south only to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On page 597 of the same number of 'The Auk' I referred to my finding of the downy young of this plover at Seal Island off the southern point of Nova Scotia in July, 1920. In the same month on the shore of Barrington Bay near Coffinscroft, I found a Semipalmated Plover performing the wounded-bird act, showing it had young in the vicinity. On July 1, 1921, I found two pairs of this bird at Advocate, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, whose actions pointed to their breeding at this place. It is evident, therefore, that the breeding range of the Semipalmated Plover includes Nova Scotia.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D., *98 Pickney St., Boston.*

**An Unusual Dove's Nest.**—While in the little town of Worthington, a suburb of Columbus, Ohio, on May 20 and 21, I observed a Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) setting on a nest, built on the pipe leading from the gas range, and within three feet of the range, just below and inside the window. This nest was about the height of a man's head, from the ground.

The original nest was built by a Robin early in the spring, when a rain storm blew it down. It was in rather an insecure place, being built on the top of a four-inch pipe, but the Robin immediately rebuilt the nest, and hatched out a brood of four. Immediately after hatching, the Dove took possession, and I was told by my friend, whom I was visiting, that she had been using it about ten days. This occurrence was rather unique to me. We often here see dove nests on the ground or very near it, but never in situations on the side of a residence as this was.—PETER A. BRAN-  
NON, *Montgomery, Ala.*

**The Turkey Vulture in Michigan.**—Occasional specimens of the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) have been recorded throughout the State, though principally in the southern counties of the Lower Peninsula. Some have, however, been seen as far north as Delta