

able to note the white line over its eyes and a wash of chestnut on the sides of its neck. This record is the first of the Northern Phalarope for Dutchess County.—EDWARD D. W. SPINGARN, *Amenia, N. Y.*

**Early Nesting of the Woodcock in South Jersey.**—On April 5, 1925, Salem, N. J., while searching a sweet gum thicket for a Woodcock's nest, I flushed a female Woodcock from her brood of three chicks. The young were at least ten days old. One that I captured retained very little down and its retrices and remiges were well advanced, though it was unable to fly. The chicks ran after their mother, who had flown only several rods and was running about crying, and making believe she was crippled; they ran rapidly with fluttering wings, raised upright.

According to my experience, April 5 is the usual date to find Woodcocks' nests with eggs in Southern New Jersey, and the earliest clutch I have ever found was on March 30; but allowing ten days as the age of these young Woodcocks they must have been hatched about March 25, and as the incubation period for eggs is eighteen days, the clutch was probably complete about March 7.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Hudsonian Godwit on Long Island in Spring.**—At Long Beach on the south side of Long Island on May 23, 1925, the day preceding a rather severe northeast storm, we satisfactorily observed an adult Hudsonian Godwit, (*Limosa haemastica*) in full plumage,

The bird came in from the south about eleven A. M. My brother and I were observing shore-birds on an extensive mud flat directly east of the Ledo Country Club, when we heard a loud clear note, and turning sharply beheld a large shore-bird flying in from the south, the line of flight being at right angles to the beach. As the bird approached and got into favorable light conditions we were impressed by its large size and graceful build. It appeared about the size of the Greater Yellow-legs but struck us as being thinner and narrower in the shoulders. The flight was swift and direct, the wing beats relatively slow. The upper parts were brownish gray and the russet red breast was clearly observable. Probably the most striking characters were the shining pure white upper tail coverts and the white shaft in the wing strongly suggestive of a Willet but not nearly so striking. The bill was excessively slender and quite long, but at no time was the recurve observable.

The bird when it passed was not more than fifty feet up and probably a hundred and fifty feet from us. Upon reaching land it began dropping, and when it reached the inner side of the sand bar it swerved suddenly and flew at about right angles to its previous direction. After following the bar for probably a hundred feet, it came to within a foot and a half of it and we thought it was surely going to alight, but evidently detecting our presence it increased its speed and flying in a northerly direction was soon lost to sight.

When skimming over the sand it was only a moderate distance from us