

A few of the adult birds remained about the marsh in the daytime, feeding in the shallow water along the shores. In the evening they could be seen flying from the marsh to the grove and back again, presumably carrying food to the young. Five adult and two young birds were collected and are now in the museum bird collection.

This is to my knowledge the only report of a colony of Black-crowned Night Herons nesting in Kansas.—W. H. BURR, *Kansas University Museum*.

The Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) near Mount Pleasant, S. C.—On January 10, 1927, I flushed a bird of this species within a few hundred yards of my house in short salt marsh. The afternoon on which I observed this splendid species was bitterly cold and I could scarcely believe that I was not mistaken, as the last one I had seen in S. C., was on September 23, 1899 when I shot a fine one on this plantation. The bird suggested at once a Marbled Godwit but the long, decurved bill was diagnostic, besides in the late seventies and early eighties I had seen these birds with my friend Mr. Ellison A. Smyth, Jr., in great numbers near Charleston. Although I had my gun with me I never fired a shot at it being only too glad to see the bird again after 28 years.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Nesting of the Upland Plover in Philadelphia, Pa.—On June 11, 1926, I found an Upland Plover's (*Bartramia longicauda*) nest containing four slightly incubated eggs, at Cottman Park, near Frankford, in the northeastern part of the city. This section of Philadelphia was until several years ago given over entirely to truck farming but has not since been farmed on account of real estate developments. The cessation of gardening caused the truck farms to revert to grass and weed fields, completely changed the local environments, and brought back again the Upland Plover to its old haunts where it bred many years ago. Unfortunately its occurrence here as a breeder will be short-lived on account of the rapid development of this section into building lots.

The nest was situated in a corner of a ten acre field of grass and weeds, mostly of *Andropogon* grass and goldenrod, within about one hundred yards of two roads, in the corners of which were several occupied houses; a trolley line ran over one road and hundreds of automobiles passed daily over both of them. I was surprised to find this shy Sandpiper nesting so close to dwellings, and amazed to discover a nest in Philadelphia. On June 23, 1903 I saw one of these birds less than a half mile north of this locality, and on June 4, 1926 I saw a pair at Bustleton. They were flying low over a large grass field and undoubtedly nested there, but we made no search for the nest. These are my only records in the past 23 years.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Wilson's Phalarope in the South Pacific Ocean.—On February 26, 1926, when travelling from New Zealand to England via Panama on the

S.S. *Ruapehu* our official noon position was 14° 26' S., 100° 40' W. Reference to a map will show that this is about half way between Easter Island and the Galapagos group and roughly 1,000 miles from each and from the coast of Peru. Greatly to my surprise I saw a small bird on the water ahead of the ship about 4:30 P.M. and it remained settled on the calm sea till we were quite close to it. It then rose and flew straight away over the water to the northward with rapid wing-strokes. Before this I had seen through my 8 power glasses that it was a Phalarope with a conspicuous dark band on the side of the head continued down the side of the neck. This appears to identify it beyond a doubt as a Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) in spring plumage. This species is known to winter "from central Chile and central Argentina south to the Falkland Islands" so that this observation extends its winter range to the westward over the South Pacific, unless the bird's presence in the locality was purely accidental. This is perhaps suggested by the fact that it was solitary.—W. B. ALEXANDER, *Croydon, England*.

Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) in North Carolina.—Late on the afternoon of November 11, 1926, a strange bird was seen on the edge of a field near Siler City, Chatham County, North Carolina. The next morning, Mr. Edward T. Noel, of Siler City, on whose land the bird had been seen, took the field with one of his tenants to try to secure the stranger, which they succeeded in doing.

Three days later, Mr. Noel brought the bird to me for identification, and as a donation to the Museum—if we cared for the specimen! It proved to be a perfectly-plumaged male Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) or Peewit, as we called it when I was learning wing-shooting during my boyhood in England a good many years ago, where the species was plentiful.

Our bird is, of course, in winter plumage, but fully adult. Decomposition had set in by the time the specimen reached my hands, the feathers slipping rather badly on the belly during the skinning, though not enough to prevent it making a first-class mount. It was in fair physical condition, with fragments of food in the gizzard which was preserved and will be sent to the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey for examination.

The specimen showed the following dimensions and weight: length 13.62 ins.; wing 8.75; tail, 4.12; tarsus, 2.62; extent of wings, 29.5; longest feather of crest, 3.38; weight, 5.25 ozs.

So far as my information goes, this is the fourth specimen recorded from the continental United States, the other three having been taken on Long Island, N. Y., in 1885 and 1905.—H. H. BRIMLEY, *Raleigh, N. C.*

Near Cannibalism in a *Buteo*.—The morning of April 25, 1925, I was walking up the inlet of Keuka Lake at Branchport when I noticed a lot of feathers under a large willow tree and investigating found a freshly killed Red-shouldered Hawk. The head and neck were missing though I did find a small piece of the skull. The body was plump and was still warm. Evidently I had interrupted the feast of some animal (?) that had fled without