

June 16, 1929, associating with Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax n. naevius*) in the Troy Meadow swamp, and on August 5 I saw another in immature plumage. In both instances it was possible to approach the birds very closely. In this connection it is interesting to mention that several authors have commented on the impossibility of satisfactory field identification of immature birds of these two species. It is my experience, however, that either awing or at rest there are sufficient differences to enable one to make reasonably long range identification with certainty.—LESTER LEWIS WALSH, 11 Walthery Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron in New Hampshire.**—On August 13, 1929, I started up a Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), in a salt marsh in Portsmouth, N. H. The plumage was intermediate between that of young and adult. I am certain that it was not a Black-crowned Night Heron because it looked strikingly different with its more slender neck and its manner of moving and holding itself. It alighted, and I was able to watch it with glasses close at hand, and to compare it with two Black-crowned Night Herons which joined it, and the comparison left no doubt about its identity.—JOHN T. COOLIDGE, JR., Readville, Mass.

**Some Shorebird Records for Northern Illinois.**—At the north end of Lincoln Park, Chicago, is an area of filled in land and flats that has become an excellent stopping place for migrating shorebirds. Many rare or uncommon species of waders have been discovered in this section of the park. I submit a supplementary list of a few records.

*Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—A crippled bird in fall plumage was captured by a friend and myself on the lake shore August 31, 1925. This species is certainly uncommon in the Chicago area.

*Limosa haemastica*. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—A bird of this species, discovered on September 25, 1924, spent some days feeding on the flats. The individual was quite tame and allowed a very close approach. The species is seldom met with in these days in Illinois. There are few records for occurrence during the last fifteen years.

*Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—Curlew are becoming more common in the area these years and are recorded almost every year by at least one observer. A pair paid a visit to the park on October 18, 1923.—JAMES STEVENSON, Los Angeles, California.

**Wilson's Plover on Cape Cod.**—On June 26, 1929, while banding Terns on the Pamet River rookery in Truro, Mass., I observed on the beach a Wilson's Plover (*Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia*). I collected the bird and found it an adult male with enlarged testes, in rather worn plumage. The specimen, which is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, is the third to be taken in the state.—OLIVER L. AUSTIN, JR., Cambridge, Mass.

**Wilson's Phalarope in Maryland.**—On May 12, 1929, in company with Mr. F. C. Lincoln, I found an adult female Wilson's Phalarope

(*Steganopus tricolor*) about three miles northwest of Dickerson, Maryland, not far from the southern base of Sugarloaf Mountain, on some artificial ponds constructed for the commercial rearing of goldfish. The bird was in company with a little band of Lesser Yellow-legs, and fed constantly beside them, alternately walking where the water was shallow and swimming where the longer legs of its companions carried it into water beyond its depth. The Phalarope was in full breeding plumage and as I had it under easy observation for nearly an hour there is no possibility of error in identification. Because of the nature of the ground and the wariness of the Yellow-legs I was not able to approach near enough to secure it with the thirty-two pistol which constituted the only collecting gun I had with me.

So far as I am aware this is the first report for the state of Maryland.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Washington, D. C.*

**Wilson's Phalarope Breeding in Michigan.**—On June 13, 1929, at Stoney Lake, Mich., I observed a pair of Wilson's Phalaropes, the first I had ever seen. Their presence there at that date seemed indicative of breeding, so I watched them every day or so. As my work was that of Nature Councillor at the Y. M. C. A. camp on Stoney Lake, I had unlimited opportunities to observe the birds and I frequently took groups to see them.

Stoney Lake, a small lake of about two miles in length is situated about eleven miles east of Jackson, Michigan. At the head of the lake, several minutes' walk from camp, is a rather extensive wet meadow overgrown in places with a heavy growth of shrubby cinquefoil. It was in this meadow that on the evening of June 25 I flushed the male bird from a small downy young only recently from the nest. The next morning I mailed the bird to Dr. Norman Wood of Ann Arbor who informed me that the capture of the young bird established the first authentic nesting record for the state of Michigan although the species had been suspected of breeding and reported without definite evidence. In June, 1926, Dr. Wood observed several pairs about Saginaw Bay, but no nests or young were found.

The male bird was last seen on June 30 by Mr. Tinker of Ann Arbor and myself. Since that date we were unable to find either of the pair; the birds apparently had left the lake.—ROGER TORY PETERSON, *Stoney Lake, Mich.*

**Wilson's Phalarope and Baird's Sandpiper in South Carolina.**—Mr. Herbert Ravenel Sass in his article "Wilson's Phalarope and Black-necked Stilt in South Carolina" (*The Auk*, XLVI, p. 383) referred to my observation of a Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) on Morris Island in Charleston Harbor, May 5, 1929. In view of the rarity of this species in South Carolina a few more details may be in order.

This Phalarope was feeding with a few White-rumped Sandpipers and