

time. At my request Mrs. S. J. Sweett, New Smyrna, Mrs. Wilson's daughter, has made recent inquiry as to the status of these birds in the Mosquito Lagoon region. She reports upon the authority of Wallace Cook, who knows that district, having been warden for the Canaveral Club twenty-five years ago, that at that time there was a flock of about a hundred and fifty of these birds there. For the past fifteen years he estimates their number to have been about the same as this year (1929), some sixty to seventy birds. He has never known them to nest there but thinks they go to the "Big Cypress" to nest. Several other persons from the vicinity of the Haulover Canal verified the above statement as to these birds being found in that vicinity but they differed as to the number of birds seen.—AMOS W. BUTLER, 52 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) in Camden County, N. J.

—On September 2, a bird of this species in winter plumage was found feeding on a tidal mud flat along Newton Creek, West Collingswood, N. J. The Phalarope with its thin neck, small head and light coloration stood out in marked contrast to a group of Yellow-legs with which it was associated. The bird was very active—swimming about in a small pool, darting its slender black bill from side to side and sometimes turning its body half way around as it fed. Once it came out on the bare mud to plume and arrange its feathers—showing its pale yellow legs, white rump and plain wings.

During the half hour that the bird was under observation, it confined its activities to a space of a few square yards.

On September 15, a bird of the same species, probably one of the same flock was found in almost the same spot and was observed by Messrs. Gillespie, Livingston, Weyl and Yoder of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club.

On September 18, the bird was again present. Each of these times as before, it was feeding with the Yellow-legs.—JULIAN K. POTTER, Collingswood, N. J.

Northern Phalarope in Jackson Co., Mich.—On September 6, 1929, J. and R. Barley, of Toledo, Ohio, and the writer observed a Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) at a natural musk-rat farm near Napoleon, Mich. We first saw the bird in flight at some distance. Its note and white wing stripe reminded us of a Sanderling until it alighted for a moment among a flock of Teal on the water when we knew at once that it must be a Phalarope. Later we saw it at closer range in company with Yellow-legs and were enabled to establish its identity beyond doubt.—ROGER TORY PETERSON, 545 W. 164th St., New York City, N. Y.

Nest and Eggs of *Pisobia ruficollis* (Pall.).—On June 11, 1913, while collecting about Emma Harbor at the head of Providence Bay, east Siberia, I had the good fortune to find two nests of the Rufous-necked Sandpiper (*Pisobia ruficollis* (Pall.)). I believe they are, as yet, un-

described. The delay in this matter is due to the specimens having been lost by another, and eventually found by me.

The nests, mere hollows on mounds of tundra, were about three inches deep, and lined, almost flush with the rims, with dry leaves of the dwarf willow. In one nest were four fresh eggs; in the other three; the male parent on the former, while upon the latter was a female. Both, upon leaving the nests, fluttered along close to the ground in the characteristic manner of Sandpipers. The measurements of the eggs in millimeters (number 3570 M. C. Z.) are: 29 x 22.5; 29.5 x 22.5; 30 x 22; 29.5 x 22. In form the eggs are pyriform. The ground of light vinaceous-buff is heavily spotted, especially at the larger end, with small specks and blotches of dark reddish-brown. The second clutch has a lighter ground color, and is somewhat less heavily spotted.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Museum Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

The Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) in Essex Co., Mass.—On September 1, 1929, Messrs. C. E. Clarke, George Perry, S. Gilbert Emilio, John Conkey and I made a bird-census in the country around Newburyport. The great flats of the bay back of Plum Island were covered with shore-birds, but lack of time prevented the careful examination of but a small sector of this territory. As we stood on the dunes at the edge of the beach overlooking the flats, a large shore-bird was seen flying along the water's edge several hundred yards away with Herring Gulls and Black-bellied Plover. Thanks to experience in the far West I instantly recognized this bird as a Marbled Godwit. Its great size, long straight bill, general warm brown coloration, and blackish tips to the primaries, make this species readily recognizable at very great distances. Needless to say we approached as rapidly as caution would permit, while the obliging bird proceeded to go to sleep. When about seventy yards away, it was aroused by the increasing restlessness of other birds, nearby and proceeded to run about in a somewhat aimless and nervous manner, gradually edging away towards the border of a marsh where there was a dike of boulders. I thereupon made a detour and sneaked down behind the far side of the dike in the faint hope of getting near enough to collect it with "a game-getter." This proved to be impossible, but I did get within shot-gun range, and we all had an excellent observation. The bird was immature.

On September 5, presumably the same bird was found in the same place by Messrs. Emilio and Stubbs and Dr. C. W. Townsend.

The locality was revisited on September 15 by Messrs. Clarke, Perry, Francis H. Allen and the writer. Either the same or another bird was again present. Fortunately Mr. LeRoy H. Smith of Haverhill, the owner of a nearby bungalow, was interested in this bird and the desirability of collecting it. He very kindly produced a shot gun and rendered able assistance in stalking through soft black mud. The specimen was presented to the Boston Society of Natural History.

As is well known, the Marbled Godwit was formerly a regular transient