

A Note on Nesting Killdeers.—On the morning of April 19, 1931, Robert Montgomery and I found a set of Killdeer's eggs consisting of four, as usual, one of which was not turned with the pointed end down. The eggs were located among some small chips of limestone, but there were only a few more chips lining the depression than were scattered about the vicinity of the nest. Seven hours later the nest was revisited, and much to our surprise the nest was not only completely lined, but the eggs were resting on a bed of the limestone chips covering the ground from view.

The next day two more Killdeer's nests were found while I was accompanying the University of Minnesota ornithology class on a field trip. One of them, to the surprise and interest of all the observers, was composed of shot gun wads, and was surrounded by several hundred old shot gun shells. This nest was apparently finished, but the other one found was only slightly lined with coarse grasses and the wings of boxelder seeds; so on the next possible occasion, which was two days later, I revisited this latter nest, and found it had been added to considerably, though there was not as much difference in the amount of nesting material as in the case cited first.

A previous observation leads me to suspect that it might be a common occurrence for Killdeers to lay their eggs before completing the nest. On April 27, 1930 I found a single Killdeer's egg lying among some dry leaves without the slightest suggestion of a depression or a nest. The assumption is, of course, that the birds would have laid the rest of the eggs in the same spot and built a nest around them.—ALDEN RISSEK, *St. Paul, Minn.*

Wilson's Phalarope and Red-backed Sandpiper at Battle Creek, Michigan.—On May 10, 1931 while studying shore-birds along the Kalamazoo River, I came upon a female Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*). She was feeding with a flock of Lesser Yellowlegs on one of the numerous mud flats above the Consumer's Dam. I rented a boat and was able to row within twenty feet of the bird before she flew. The markings of the female on the head, neck and throat are so outstanding at such close range that the bird was easily identified. Even at a distance she stood out clearly from the other shore-birds.

As I approached the Phalarope I was surprised to see three Red-backed Sandpipers (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*). This is another uncommon, even rare, shore-bird in this part of the state. Since the birds allowed an approach of fifteen feet without flying the red back and the black band on the belly were easily noted.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan.*

The Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) near Charleston, S. C.—It is with pleasure that the writer is able to record the capture of the second specimen of *Micropalama himantopus* in South Carolina since the time of Audubon. The bird was seen in a small pond on Sol Legare Island, Charleston County, S. C., April 17, 1931 and was feeding in company with some Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*). On examining the birds