

nesting, we made it a point to examine the nest at least once a week until it was destroyed. Following are our notes as we made them after each investigation.

April 27—Lifted incubating bird from nest. Examination of both eggs showed that one had been chipped to the membrane.

April 29—Vulture incubating. The chipped egg had been crushed and trampled into the nesting debris. Another egg had been deposited leaving the nest still with two eggs.

May 6—Bird flushed as I started climbing. Only one egg in the nest. Markings on this egg showed it to be the last deposited.

May 14—Bird incubating one egg.

May 20—Bird still incubating single egg.

May 28—Mr. C. J. Goetz, of Cincinnati, banded the incubating Vulture. The single egg showed a polished surface.

June 3—Nest had been destroyed.—KARL H. MASLOWSKI, 950 Glenwood Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Errata: African Vultures.—Plate 4 of the album of 'Abyssinian Birds and Mammals' from paintings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, published by Field Museum of Natural History is mis-identified on the face of the plate and this error unfortunately is continued in the title which appears in the List of Plates as well as on the front and back of the plate itself. The bird shown is the Hooded Vulture (*Necrosyrtes monachus*), not the White-necked Vulture (*Pseudogyps africanus*).

It is thought worth while to call the attention of libraries and owners of the album to this slip, since the plates are so extensively used for reference by artists and others not intimately familiar with African birds.—RUDYERD BOULTON, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.*

Coots Breeding on the Delaware Marshes Below Philadelphia.—Having been informed by Mr. Delos E. Culver that he had seen a brood of young Coots (*Fulica americana*) with their parents on the Tincum marshes, Delaware Co., Pa., I visited the locality on July 29, 1933, and saw one adult and four young, the latter about two-thirds grown. The whole group was sitting on a submerged, moss covered log, making a fine display.

On July 22 I saw in the same locality an adult Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) with eight young about three-quarters grown and about half a mile away another adult. That evening there were present seven Dowitchers (*Limnodromus griseus*) a species which I had never seen here before. Florida Gallinules (*Gallinula chloropus cachinnas*) and white Herons have been very abundant all summer and on the evening of the 29th, there was a flight of approximately one hundred of the latter taking wing for the New Jersey side of the river possibly for a roost near the sea shore. About three-quarters of them were Egrets (*Casmerodius alba egretta*) and the rest Little Blues (*Florida caerulea*). The breaking of the dykes on the marshes, some months ago, has flooded large areas and the

water birds have evidently not been slow to take advantage of the situation.—V. A. DEBES, *Prospect Park, Pa.*

Hudsonian Curlew in the West Virginia Panhandle.—On the afternoon of July 24, 1933, a Hudsonian Curlew (*Phaeopus hudsonicus*) flew over the village of Bethany, Brooke County, West Virginia, headed southeastward. The bird's loud cries attracted our attention to it. It was not following Buffalo Creek, the largest stream of the vicinity, nor had it, apparently, been feeding nearby. There had been a heavy rain and considerable wind during the morning, and the bird had probably been blown off its course by the storm.

I have not heretofore noted this species in the West Virginia Panhandle, and this record is apparently the second for the state, a specimen having been taken at Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, on May 25, 1926, by Mr. A. B. Brooks and his co-workers (*Auk*, XLIII, 1926, 541; and *Wilson Bulletin*, XLII, 1930, 246).—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Spotted Sandpiper Eludes Eastern Kingbird by Diving.—On July 29, 1924, at Moorhead, Minnesota, while I watched from a bank of the Red River, a mild exigency caused a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) to exhibit its propensity for diving. A Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) gave chase to the passing Sandpiper which was flying about three feet from the surface of the water near the center of the forty yard stream. After a chase of about ten yards, at which time the Kingbird was close upon the innocent passer-by, the Sandpiper dived into the water. It remained submerged four or five seconds and then as it came to the surface it took wing directly. On shore it stopped to preen before continuing its course down the river.—ADOLPH MURIE, *Museum of Zoology, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

The Western Willet in Michigan.—Mr. W. P. Proctor, of Benton Harbor, Michigan, has accorded me the privilege of recording what seems to be the second definitely known occurrence of the Willet in the state of Michigan—near Benton Harbor, on August 7, 1933. The only previous record that I can find in available literature is for Ann Arbor in May, 1889 (Bent, 'Life Histories of North American Shore Birds,' Part 2, 1929, p. 41). There is little doubt but that both records refer to the western form (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*).

Mr. Proctor reported four birds in all, on the beach of Lake Michigan. At first, only two were seen. These soon flew out over the Lake, where they were joined by two others coming from a northerly direction, when all four returned to the beach near the observer. Altogether, Mr. Proctor had some or all of the birds before his glasses for more than an hour, sometimes at distances of not more than forty feet. He watched them feeding, preening, and sleeping, and several times heard their characteristic notes. It is his opinion that, because of their tameness, all four were birds of the