

served a Wilson's Plover (*Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia*) at Brigantine, N. J., following a week of stormy weather. A direct comparison with the Piping and Semipalmated Plovers was obtained but the bird under observation was so unlike them that it could hardly be mistaken by any experienced bird student. It looked somewhat like a dull colored Semipalmated Plover with a large black bill, a distinct light line over the eye and a dark Shrike-like line passing through the eye. The brownish back of the bird was somewhat mottled. The legs were pink compared with the yellow or orange colored legs of the others. No note was heard.

This is the first observation of this species on the New Jersey coast in the writer's experience.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Collingswood, N. J.*

Long-billed Dowitcher taken near Toledo, Ohio.—The Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*) was placed by M. B. Trautman in the "Hypothetical List" of his 'Revised List of the Birds of Ohio' published in April, 1932. No specimen or authentic sight record existed for that bird in Michigan according to records obtainable through the Division of Ornithology, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. During the summer of 1934, however, the following records show that this form was of fairly common occurrence in the vicinity of Toledo:

July 22. At least two at Erie Marsh, Erie Twp., Monroe Co., Michigan (9 miles N. by N. E. of Toledo, O.). One male bird collected, given to the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

July 26. Waterville Twp., Lucas Co., Ohio. One female collected, given to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.

July 28. Four in Maumee River, Waterville Twp., Lucas Co., O.

August 12. Four in Erie Marsh, Erie Twp., Monroe Co., Mich. Two females collected, specimens presented to the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

September 2. One in Jerusalem Twp., Lucas Co., Ohio.

Identification of all specimens taken was checked by Mr. Pierce Brodkorb of the University of Michigan. Both *Limnodromus griseus griseus* and *L. g. scolopaceus* were found in the same flock. Length of bill was used as the standard both for sight records and for selecting specimens for collecting.

Whether the drought of 1934 in the West drove these birds east or the seeming rarity of this form is due to a lack of collecting remains to be seen.—LOUIS W. AND BERNARD ROY CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

Further Notes on the Occurrence of the Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) in Wisconsin.—Mr. A. W. Schorger, in his article in 'The Auk' for October, 1934, reports several Hudsonian Godwits from the Madison, Wis., region. He mentioned that there appears to be no other state records for the past thirty years.

I therefore wish to make note of three hitherto unreported specimens in the Milwaukee Public Museum collection. In addition to the male collected on Lake Winnebago, Wis., on June 12, 1934, Mr. Perkins and I collected a male and female on the Bear Bluff marshes of Jackson County, Wis., May 21, 1931, and Mr. Clarence Jung collected a female on May 13, 1933, in Ozaukee Co., Wis.—O. J. GROMME, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.*

Marbled Godwit at Pine Point, Maine.—On August 29, 1934, while walking across a salt marsh east of the railroad embankment at Pine Point, Cumberland, Maine, we saw a number of shore birds feeding at the edge of a small pool. As we approached them, we found a mixed flock of Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*