

Conservation, Beardstown, Illinois, who banded it (U. S. B. S. 36-802136, issued to Professor V. E. Shelford, Urbana, Illinois) and released it at Beardstown (Cass County), on February 28, 1936; a letter from Mr. F. C. Lincoln informs me that the bird was killed at Hillcrest (Calhoun County), Illinois, on March 28, 1936, by C. C. Jones, Jr., of Hamburg, Illinois; identification by G. W. Rexroat, Jr., Virginia, Illinois, and by warden Kuhlman.

Mattoon (Coles County), late autumn, 1935; mounted bird formerly in a sporting goods store in that town; information from the proprietor of the shop. Bird examined by the writer.

Goreville (Johnson County), March 26, 1936, bird killed by Will Lingle; data from Fred Cagle, Carbondale, Illinois.

Crystal Lake, Woodstock, and Huntley (all McHenry County), between 1910 and 1935, eight or ten birds mounted by P. E. Bertram, a taxidermist of Crystal Lake, Illinois. C. W. G. Eifrig considers Mr. Bertram's records as valid; however, the specimens now cannot be located.—CHARLES T. BLACK, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*.

An Illinois record for the Little Brown Crane.—As far as known, the Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis canadensis*) has never been reported from Illinois although it has been collected in Clark County, Missouri, in eastern Nebraska and in western Wisconsin. Recently, among a lot of kitchen-midden bones from a pit on the Ed. Korando farm, near Jacob, Jackson County, the distal end of a tibio-tarsus of this crane was found. Remains of the Whooping Crane have been found in a pit near Sand Ridge, Jackson County, as well as in kitchen-midden material from other places. The Sandhill Crane was represented in bones from pits on Plum Island, La Salle County. Forty-four species of birds have been identified from Indian mounds and village sites in Illinois. The Little Brown Crane, as well as the other bird bones, were identified by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States National Museum.—FRANK C. BAKER, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*.

Winter shorebird notes from Massachusetts.—In the ten years since Forbush published the first volume of 'Birds of Massachusetts,' I have accumulated records which extend the fall migration period of the White-rumped Sandpiper by more than a month, confirm the winter status of Knot, Sanderling, and Red-backed Sandpiper, and definitely establish the Black-bellied Plover and Turnstone as rare winter residents in the State. These notes are summarized below.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER (*Squatarola squatarola*). The A. O. U. Check-list gives North Carolina as the northern limit of the winter range, and Forbush defines its season in Massachusetts as "April 15–June 13; (summer); July 5–November 20; (December)." My recent records outside these limits are:—

- 1929. February 22, two at Gurnet Head, Plymouth, of which one was collected.
- 1934. December 7, one, Gooseberry Neck, Westport.
- 1935. January 11, one, Coatue Point, Nantucket.
November 30, three, Third Cliff, Scituate.
December 2, five, Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard.
- 1936. December 28, three, Nauset Inlet, Eastham.
- 1937. January 12, three at the same place, presumably the same birds. They were reported by other observers through February.

All these birds appeared to be healthy, strong-flying individuals, and their presence during the winter months fits in rather naturally with another pronounced tendency