

F. Miller, who has taken notes on his observations of birds in this locality for the past thirty-five years, he finds that the average date of fall departure is October 9 and that of spring arrival April 21.

During the past winter, I have found four birds of this species remaining with us at the Richmond Marshes, a tract within the city and situated along the Delaware River. The weather had not been too mild, and there were a number of freezes. However, the safety of these birds throughout the ice and snow was probably due to an influx of warm water through a culvert pipe, which kept open about one hundred square yards of water and cat-tails. I visited this locality on December 22, 1938, while working on a Christmas census report for the Philadelphia area. The marshes were frozen solid except for the small patch kept open by the warm water. At first, there seemed to be not a single sign of life; but, after remaining still for about five minutes, I was rewarded by a clucking sound. Right off, I believed I had a Coot; which appears to be the more hardy of the two cousins; but, a second later, a jerky head started out from behind a cat-tail clump and a gallinule burst out into the open. I clapped my hands to start the bird in order to see if it had been injured and robbed of its powers of flight. It seemed to be strong as it pattered across the water where it arose and flew to a dense cat-tail thicket. I remained quiet and saw one more individual come out from hiding. On January 5, 1939, I returned to the marsh, and this time saw four birds which took wing and flew to the middle when I flushed them. A record of crippled birds wintering would be the result of a forced issue upon them; but their stay must have been voluntary for all of them seemed possessed of their full powers of flight.

Heretofore, the only winter records of Mr. Miller for Philadelphia County had been one bird captured at Richmond, February 13, 1913; two birds seen at Richmond, November 9, 1927; and one bird at Richmond, November 7, 1932.—EDWARD J. REIMANN, 2285 E. Kennedy St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**Lapwing at Bridgehampton, Long Island.**—While pursuing a rough survey of the winter bird life of Long Island, New York, Messrs. Robert J. Newman and Millard Lindauer of the Miller Ornithological Club of Philadelphia discovered a mounted specimen of the Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) in the home of Dr. Eagleston, of Bridgehampton. His father while hunting in that vicinity had observed that it appeared to be of an unusual kind and shot it. The present Dr. Eagleston states that this occurred sometime during the fall of the year 1910. He asserted that his father at the first shot only wounded it, but finally caught it. The 'German Plover,' as he called it, was mounted, and to this day, remains in the Eagleston household, in the possession of his son, the present Dr. Eagleston of Bridgehampton.

So far, there are only two published records of the occurrence of this species on Long Island: two birds in December, 1883 (Dutcher, Auk, 3: 438, 1888); and a single bird in the autumn of 1905 (C. W. Beebe, Auk, 6: 221, 1906).—EDWARD J. REIMANN, 2285 E. Kennedy St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**Long-billed Curlew in Massachusetts.**—On June 14, 1938, Mr. J. P. Bishop, of South Chatham, found one of these great curlew on the "Red River" salt marsh at Chatham. At 7.30 p.m. it showed every sign of bedding down for the night, so he very kindly telephoned me in Cambridge. Knowing him to be most reliable and careful, his account was the first one I had ever received from an observer without previous experience of the species in life, that made me certain his bird was in fact a Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*). I accordingly left Cambridge at day-break, and reached Mr. Bishop's house some three hours later. The curlew was