

With the aid of my 8-power binocular, I counted one thousand (first by twos and last by twenties) and estimated that there were twice as many more. Most of them were in winter dress. Every tenth one wore the mottled feathers of the prenuptial molt; one in every hundred or so had attained adult breeding plumage. Later in the day (5.00 p. m.) we came across two scattered flocks of 150-200 each, three miles from the concentration ground, but the main body was still there.

A farmer living nearby told me that he had seen the plovers for about ten days. They left the field (which should yield a bumper corn crop next autumn) on the night of April 23, but I saw a flock of seventy-five the next noon, one mile from headquarters. These departed that night.

While I have recorded the Golden Plover nearly every spring in Indiana during the past ten years, I had never before seen more than one hundred and fifty in one flock. I hope the increase is general and permanent.—HAROLD A. ZIMMERMAN, *Muncie, Indiana*.

Broken-wing performance by the Eastern Willet.—Vogt (Proc. Linn. Soc. New York, no. 49: 21, 1938) reports that he has not observed a 'broken-wing' display by the Eastern Willet (*Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus*) in New Jersey, and also quotes an account of mine (Nature Mag., 31: 14-16, 1938) to the same effect. When my account was written, I naturally believed it correct, but now find it necessary to report that this behavior *has* been observed occasionally in our local (Georgia and South Carolina) birds.

One account was found in some old notes of mine, made long before the display had more than the old-fashioned significance to me. Two other instances have been seen in the last year or so. The performance has been noticed only in birds flushed from eggs, and not in parents guarding the young after hatching. Many other species seem more prone to display when with young than before hatching, in my judgment.

The term 'broken-wing' does not fit the performance of this species very well, for the bird postures by spreading wings and tail, crouching and moving off with a very slight beating of the wings. There is little appearance of being crippled, but it obviously is the equivalent of the 'cripple' performance in other species.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge DeWitt Clinton, Savannah, Georgia*.

Curlew Sandpiper in New England.—On August 4, 1940, I found an adult Curlew Sandpiper (*Erolia testacea*) in practically full breeding plumage on the shore of the pond at Monomoy Point, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The bird, after being watched for some time, most of it in close company with a Wilson's Phalarope, was collected and it is now mounted in the New England Museum of Natural History. This is the first record of this European species for fifty-one years in New England. In recent years a Curlew Sandpiper has been seen in several spring and several fall migrations on Long Island, New York. There is the interesting possibility that most if not all of these records will boil down to one individual.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts*.

Skua off Nova Scotia.—Supplementing the recent note by David L. Garrison on the 'Northern Skua in Massachusetts' (Auk, 57: 567, 1940), it may be worth recording that on August 5, 1940, I saw a Skua, presumably *Catharacta skua*, five miles southeast of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia.—J. C. GREENWAY, JR., *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts*.