

area. I am especially indebted to James L. Baker, Wildlife Biologist at the refuge, for assistance in both the air and ground searches and for information about the nest sites both before and after my visit. Taylor Dunn, of Titusville, Florida, provided me with both flying time and assistance in searching those nest sites lying outside of the NASA controlled area.—J. C. HOWELL, *Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916*. Accepted 21 Jul. 72.

Willetts in southern Brazil.—On 16 December 1971 while driving on the ocean beach about 19 km southwest of Torres, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, approximately 29° 29' S, 49° 50' W, I saw two Willetts, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*, with a small flock of Golden Plover, *Pluvialis dominica*, and collected one of them. Eugene Eisenmann has kindly identified the bird as belonging to the eastern race, *C. s. semipalmatus*; exposed culmen 57.5 mm; wing chord 185 mm. It is No. 539 in my personal collection. Sex could not be determined. This appears to be the most southerly record for this race and the farthest south on the Atlantic coast of South America for the species. Oliverio de O. Pinto cited it as only accidental on the ocean beaches of northern Brazil (1938, *Catalogo das Aves do Brasil*, Rev. Mus. Paulista 22). This bird was found in the course of an avifaunal survey of Rio Grande do Sul under the aegis of the Smithsonian Institution and the Museu Nacional of Rio de Janeiro, with assistance from the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund.—WILLIAM BELTON, *Caixa Postal 119, Gramado, Rio Grande do Sul, 95670, Brazil*. Accepted 19 Jul. 72.

Ventriloquism in a Wilson's Plover.—On 16 June 1972 on a tidal inlet at Destin Pass, Okaloosa County, Florida, I was startled by sharp single whistling notes that seemed to emanate from small clumps of grass near the water's edge. The notes seemed to be coming from right at my feet, then a few yards to my left, then my right, then ahead of me. The grass clumps were too small to conceal any birds and were searched to no avail. As I walked forward the notes seemed ahead of me, then at my feet, then to the side. They continued until I was about 60–70 feet from where I first heard them, and a Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia wilsonia*) then appeared out on the flat about 50 feet ahead of me. The notes continued, and as I watched the bird through binoculars, its bill movements coincided with the calls all around me. When I moved closer the bird flew to about the same place where I first heard the notes and stopped calling. The bird's ventriloquial ability was remarkable. I can find no reference to it in Bent (1929, *Life histories of North American shore birds*, U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 146: 257), who states only that it decoys prospective predators away from its nests.—ROBERT A. DUNCAN, *614 Fairpoint Drive, Gulf Breeze, Florida 32561*. Accepted 21 Jul. 72.

Unusual bird records from southeastern Oregon.—Since reports by Marshall (1959), Kridler and Marshall (1962), and Kridler (1965) from Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon, several other unusual birds have occurred on the refuge.

ARCTIC LOON, *Gavia arctica*. McLaury collected an adult male in breeding plumage 15 miles south of refuge headquarters 2 June 1968. The specimen is now in the refuge museum. Although the species commonly occurs along the Pacific Coast, this is believed to be the first record in Oregon east of the Cascade Mountains.

KNOT, *Calidris canutus*. On 17 May 1970 Littlefield saw a single Knot feeding with Willetts (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*), Long-billed Dowitchers (*Limnodromus*