

Golden Plover and Lapland Longspurs in southern Indiana.—On November 11, 1943, I observed a Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) in a large upland field at Walesboro, Bartholomew County, Indiana. It was in the company of Horned Larks and several Killdeers. The Plover, which was in winter plumage, alighted within 15 yards of me before circling and disappearing in the distance, where I believe it was joined by another. The characteristic two-syllabled whistle of the species was uttered at least six times. On the Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, Kentucky, Golden Plovers have been occasionally seen in fall from September 3 to September 20, with one record for October 1 (*Kentucky Warbler*, 15:42). The occurrence of this example in mid-November, well after the first light snowfall in the area, seems worthy of note.

I visited the same field on November 13 and saw a scattered flock of some 65 Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*), which I observed for over an hour. Years of search have failed to reveal these birds in the vicinity of Louisville, Kentucky, only sixty miles to the south. The Longspurs were very active and noisy, and showed little fear, sometimes allowing me to approach to within 20 feet.—ROBERT M. MENGEL, *Glenview, Kentucky*.

An Ohio specimen of the Purple Sandpiper.—On November 29, 1943, while Kenneth H. Doan and I were visiting Starve Island, near South Bass Island, Ottawa County, Ohio, I saw a small bird alight at the water's edge. About twenty minutes later I found the bird, a Purple Sandpiper (*Erolia maritima*), feeding among the *Cladophora*-covered rocks, which had been recently exposed by the falling water level. I collected the sandpiper after observing it for several minutes. Presumably the bird had been feeding about the *Cladophora* from the time I saw it alight.

Since the species is chiefly maritime, I carefully examined its stomach contents. The gizzard and proventriculus were filled, principally with the remains of small algae, which Dr. Clarence E. Taft identified as belonging to one or more species of the genus *Ulothrix*. There were wing and thorax fragments from very small beetles; 158 bits of gravel, 0.4 to 3.0 mm. in greatest diameter and totaling 0.4 grams; an otolith of a fish, 4.2 mm. in diameter; a portion of the right pharyngeal arch of a cyprinid fish; and a few small fish scales. No algae of the genus *Cladophora* were found, although the sandpiper had been feeding among them; apparently the bird could separate the minute *Ulothrix* from the *Cladophora* without consuming the latter. The otolith and pharyngeal arch were probably eaten as grit, since the sandpiper was too small to have swallowed whole a fish of the size indicated, and I know of no instance of a shorebird tearing a fish apart to eat it. The bird was a male, weighed 76.90 grams, and was very fat. The skin is in the Ohio State Museum.—MILTON B. TRAUTMAN, *F. T. Stone Laboratory, Ohio State University, Put-in-Bay, Ohio*.

First Hudsonian Chickadee for Ohio.—Turtle Island is a dot of land in Lake Erie about two miles off North Cape at the southeastern corner of Michigan. It is less than 100 yards in diameter but lies half in Ohio and half in Michigan. When I visited the island on November 6, 1943, my attention was caught by a peculiar note, which I traced to a brownish chickadee in the higher branches of the elms at the northern edge of the island. I returned to my canoe for a gun, and meanwhile, the bird moved to a patch of weeds on the southern, the Ohio part, of the island. Collected, the specimen was sent to the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, where J. Van Tyne confirmed its identification as the Hudsonian Chickadee, *Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus*. This is, I believe, the first record of the species for the state of Ohio and the first specimen record for Michigan south of the Straits of Mackinac.—HAROLD MAYFIELD, *3311 Parkwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio*.