

Eskimo Curlew and Whimbrel collected in Newfoundland Labrador.—On August 29, 1932, Ernest Doane collected a female Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*) at Battle Harbour, Labrador, from a small flock of curlews scattered about the barrens eating berries. When Doane approached within "long gun-shot range," all but two of the flock took wing. Having collected one of the remaining two, Doane realized that both were Eskimo Curlews. He was sure, however, that the other birds in the flock were Hudsonian Curlews (*Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*). Doane wrote me that the bird he collected was very fat—unlike Hudsonian Curlews, which "never are." It is noteworthy that Murphy (1933. *Auk*, 50:101) reported a very convincing "probable record" of four Eskimo Curlews seen on Montauk Point, Long Island, just two weeks later than Doane's Labrador record. The last previously reported specimen of the Eskimo Curlew is apparently that taken April 17, 1915, near Norfolk, Nebraska (Swenk, 1916. *Smiths. Rept.* for 1915:338).

At Red Bay (Straits of Belle Isle), Labrador, Doane collected a male Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus phaeopus*) on May 14, 1932. Doane wrote that a single strange curlew had been reported to him about April 27 but he had discounted the report at first. Then others reported it, and finally Enos Yetman shot the bird for him on May 14. Doane recognized it as a Whimbrel and made special note of the fact that it was not unusually thin (as a stray might be expected to be) and that the testes were slightly enlarged. This specimen measures as follows: wing, 238 mm. (arc); tail, 103 mm.; culmen, 77 mm. It seems, therefore, to be typical *phaeopus*. Salomonsen (1935. *Dansk Orn. Foren.*, 29:112–113) gives the wing measurement of the male of the somewhat larger subspecies, *islandicus* (recorded a number of times in Greenland), as 240 to 260 mm. There seem to be but three previous records for any form of Whimbrel in North America exclusive of Greenland: off Sable Island, Nova Scotia, May 23, 1906; Great South Bay, Long Island, New York, September 4, 1912; Barrow, Alaska, June 10, 1938.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.*

Notes on care and development of young Chimney Swifts.—I had an unusual opportunity to observe nesting Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) on July 5, 1948, when we discovered a nest with four eggs in a chimney, directly opposite the flue opening, in the kitchen of our home near Columbia, Missouri. Since the flue was at eye-level, it was easy to make daily observations of the nest.

We partly closed the flue-opening with paper, leaving an aperture for observation purposes. The adult birds flushed readily, and care was necessary to avoid disturbing them. On the morning of July 17, all four eggs were hatched. The parent birds were more reluctant to leave the nest the last three days of incubation and the first few days after the hatch than they had been previously.

At hatching the young appeared to be completely naked and blind. They were brooded almost continuously until the sixth day, at which time the primaries were unsheathed. From the sixth to the tenth day after hatching, the young were brooded part of the time each day but not continuously. After the tenth day the young were not brooded during the day. By this time the tail and dorsal feathers were unsheathed, and the young were quite black, except one, which was smaller than the other three and still naked. This "runt" survived and left the nest with the others, but was about one week behind his nest-mates in early development. On and after the eighth day, the young preened considerably. The young left the nest on August 5, but remained in the chimney for several days thereafter. The exact time of their first flight could not be determined, but it was on or before the twenty-fourth day. All four were seen in the chimney on the twenty-first day after hatching.