

was very timid at the sight of it. I cut some bushes and placed them over and in front of the blind and returned to my post inside. This time she returned very quickly, approaching the eggs from the back. She flew to a spot some four feet from the eggs and sat there motionless with her eyes shut for about five minutes. Then she slowly waddled onto the eggs with an awkward shuffle and, spreading her breast feathers, she gave a slight hitch that raised her body over them. She then tucked the eggs well under her with her bill and finally settled down with ease and closed her eyes again. During this performance, I was taking motion pictures of her and she seemed not to mind the click of the camera." When she left the nest, she gave two small leaps on the ground, then jumped into the air and flew to a nearby limb, uttering a slight chuckle.

On May 26, Arthur A. Allen of Cornell University arrived for a short visit with us, and "we immediately investigated the nest. One egg had hatched and the young was squatting by the other egg. This makes an incubation period of 20 days for this bird." The second egg hatched on the 27th, which seemed to prove that incubation started with the laying of the first egg.

On the 28th, we found both young under a bush about ten feet from the nest site. Quoting again from the notebook: "They jump with both feet, and look like little toads or frogs, jumping on the pine-needle floor of the woods." On the 30th, we located them about 25 feet from the nest. "The parent was brooding them, and flushed when we approached very close."

The final note is on June 17, a few days after we returned from a furlough: "Several birds were flying around our yard this evening and giving the *chucking* note as they passed near us. On the fence not far from the house we could hear some strange hissing and chucking noises that sounded very much like young birds calling for food. The singing of the birds has been very much less than in the past and has been heard only in early evening and early morning."

The birds were heard calling off and on throughout the summer until September 13, when we presumed they left the area.—SALLY F. HOYT (Mrs. SOUTHCATE Y. HOYT), "*Aviana*," *Etna, New York, March 5, 1953*.

**Red Phalarope in Utah.**—In September 1951, botulism workers at Bear River Refuge picked up a partially-paralyzed Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). This appears to be the second record of the occurrence of the species in Utah, the first having been reported by C. Lynn Hayward (1937. *Wilson Bull.*, 49:304) from southern Utah.

An interesting feature of the paralysis exhibited by this individual was that the skeletal musculature of the neck remained largely unaffected. The bird's muscles of locomotion were so weakened that it could neither stand nor move its wings, but when stimulated it carried out the characteristic side-to-side "pecking" movements associated with phalaropes. The sickened bird was hospitalized, but it failed to respond and soon died.

Dr. John W. Aldrich has had a skin prepared from the badly battered remains, and (personal communication) confirms the identification. The skin is now deposited in the Fish and Wildlife Service collection in the U. S. National Museum.

The assistance of Dr. Clarence Cottam in supplying information on the previous occurrence is gratefully acknowledged.—GEORGE W. SCIPLE, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife Research Laboratory, Denver, Colorado, March 13, 1952*.