

the disgorging of food can be seen as an effective means for transporting viable propagules from the birds' feeding places to their roosting places.

The observations reported in this note were made when I was a Research Fellow of the Ohio Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.—PAUL A. STEWART, *Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Oxford, North Carolina, 13 July 1966.*

Buff-breasted Sandpiper in northwestern Ohio.—On 11 June 1966 I was participating in a state-wide breeding bird census. I, accompanied by five of my students, ran a 25-mile transect stopping to make a 3-minute observation every half mile. Approximately half of my transect was in Hardin County and the remainder in Wyandot County. At 10:00 AM we were standing outside the car beside a plowed field on Wyandot County Road 294, five miles west of Harpster, Ohio. While I was listening for bird songs from a nearby woodlot my attention was drawn to a sandpiper moving among the clods in the adjacent field. It was a Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*). Within a few minutes we located six other individuals. They were exceedingly tame and fed over the plowed field independently. On several occasions they approached within 30 feet and we observed them for 20 minutes. At the end of that time the birds got up as one and flew off to the east. The only previous spring record of this species in Ohio is given as 6 May 1923 by Borror (1950. *Ohio Jour. Sci.*, 50:1-32). Although the spring record of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper in Ohio is unusual, the date is not. Oring (1966. *Wilson Bull.*, 78:173) had this species in Oklahoma on 3 June.—RICHARD S. PHILLIPS, 834 Liberty Street, Findlay, Ohio, 23 July 1966.

Egg teeth and hatching methods of the Long-billed Curlew.—Recent discussions on egg teeth (Wetherbee, 1959. *Bird-Banding*, 30:119-121; Clark, 1961. *Wilson Bull.*, 73:268-278; Parkes and Clark, 1964. *Wilson Bull.*, 76:147-154) stress the paucity of information on Scolopacidae, so some recent observations on three hand-reared Long-billed Curlews (*Numenius americanus*) seem pertinent. The set of four eggs was obtained from a nest west of Brigham City, Box Elder Co., Utah on 24 May 1966. Upon pipping, all four chicks had cream colored egg teeth on both upper and lower bills. The upper tooth was a raised projection 1 mm from the distal tip of the culmen. The lower tooth, on the distal tip of the lower mandible, was smaller, rounded, and barely raised from the surface of the bill. Both teeth were ephemeral and deciduous. In each of the three birds that survived, the lower mandibular teeth were lost on the first day after hatching, and the upper tooth persisted until the second day. The same situation has been described for the American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) by Wetherbee and Bartlett (1962. *Auk*, 79:117), and for the Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) by Tomkins (1965. *Wilson Bull.*, 77:151-167). Conflicting data have been reported for other members of the genus *Numenius*. Willink (cited in Clark, op. cit.) found only a lower egg tooth in *Numenius* sp.; while Parkes and Clark (op. cit.) found only an upper bill tooth in *N. tahitiensis*.

Observations on the hatching method of *N. americanus* showed that the pip hole was started approximately one third the distance from the large end of the egg. It was progressively enlarged until a circle about 1.5 cm in diameter was formed. The chick then pushed out the large end and emerged by splitting the remaining shell into three approximately triangular pieces. This method is similar to that utilized by the