

described. The delay in this matter is due to the specimens having been lost by another, and eventually found by me.

The nests, mere hollows on mounds of tundra, were about three inches deep, and lined, almost flush with the rims, with dry leaves of the dwarf willow. In one nest were four fresh eggs; in the other three; the male parent on the former, while upon the latter was a female. Both, upon leaving the nests, fluttered along close to the ground in the characteristic manner of Sandpipers. The measurements of the eggs in millimeters (number 3570 M. C. Z.) are: 29 x 22.5; 29.5 x 22.5; 30 x 22; 29.5 x 22. In form the eggs are pyriform. The ground of light vinaceous-buff is heavily spotted, especially at the larger end, with small specks and blotches of dark reddish-brown. The second clutch has a lighter ground color, and is somewhat less heavily spotted.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Museum Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

The Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) in Essex Co., Mass.—On September 1, 1929, Messrs. C. E. Clarke, George Perry, S. Gilbert Emilio, John Conkey and I made a bird-census in the country around Newburyport. The great flats of the bay back of Plum Island were covered with shore-birds, but lack of time prevented the careful examination of but a small sector of this territory. As we stood on the dunes at the edge of the beach overlooking the flats, a large shore-bird was seen flying along the water's edge several hundred yards away with Herring Gulls and Black-bellied Plover. Thanks to experience in the far West I instantly recognized this bird as a Marbled Godwit. Its great size, long straight bill, general warm brown coloration, and blackish tips to the primaries, make this species readily recognizable at very great distances. Needless to say we approached as rapidly as caution would permit, while the obliging bird proceeded to go to sleep. When about seventy yards away, it was aroused by the increasing restlessness of other birds, nearby and proceeded to run about in a somewhat aimless and nervous manner, gradually edging away towards the border of a marsh where there was a dike of boulders. I thereupon made a detour and sneaked down behind the far side of the dike in the faint hope of getting near enough to collect it with "a game-getter." This proved to be impossible, but I did get within shot-gun range, and we all had an excellent observation. The bird was immature.

On September 5, presumably the same bird was found in the same place by Messrs. Emilio and Stubbs and Dr. C. W. Townsend.

The locality was revisited on September 15 by Messrs. Clarke, Perry, Francis H. Allen and the writer. Either the same or another bird was again present. Fortunately Mr. LeRoy H. Smith of Haverhill, the owner of a nearby bungalow, was interested in this bird and the desirability of collecting it. He very kindly produced a shot gun and rendered able assistance in stalking through soft black mud. The specimen was presented to the Boston Society of Natural History.

As is well known, the Marbled Godwit was formerly a regular transient

on the Atlantic coast, and there were six definite records for Essex County up to 1888. Since this time it has been one of the rarest of casual shore-birds, and there is but one recent record.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) in Oregon.—In 'The Auk' (Vol. XLVI, no. 2, 1929, p. 219), after reviewing the evidence on which this species had attained a place on the list of Oregon birds, I made the following statement: "This species should be placed on the hypothetical list in the future." Since this was published, I have had the pleasure of looking over a collection of local bird skins prepared by Overton Dowell, Jr., and, much to my pleasure and surprise, I found an adult male *Bartramia longicauda* collected by Mr. Dowell himself at Summitt Prairie, forty-five miles east of Prineville, Crook County, Oregon, on August 9, 1919. Since the specimen was taken, it has been laid away with a small series of Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) in Mr. Dowell's collection and its identity and rarity in Oregon never suspected until I happened to see it. Thus, the question of the occurrence of the Upland Plover in Oregon as a straggler is settled in the affirmative.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Poriland, Oregon.*

Companionate Feeding Activities of a Spotted Sandpiper and a Red-winged Blackbird.—A seemingly unusual occurrence of a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) and a Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) feeding under a partnership agreement came to my notice for a second time the past summer, with a number of repeats. It is not unusual for some of the brooks to dry up in mid-summer and the smaller fry, consisting of pollywogs, shiners and aquatic insects, which do not escape to the deeper pools when the water becomes stagnant, then afford abundant food for both snakes and birds. Such species as the Bittern, Green Heron, Woodcock, Sandpipers, Crow, Blackbirds, Song Sparrow and Northern Water-Thrush utilize such a food supply commonly. But when I saw a Sandpiper and a Blackbird feeding together, first in 1928 and again several times in 1929, it aroused my curiosity sufficiently to make careful observations. On July 16, 1929, the two birds were seen to approach a small pool about eighteen inches wide and six inches deep. The Sandpiper waded along, dove its bill under water—which was clear enough to see the bottom—and drew forth a small cylindrical object about an inch long, probed it and swallowed something, discarding the shell. Later I identified these aquatic insects as the bottom feeding larvae of the caddis-fly. Often the Sandpiper entered the water up to its breast, immersing the entire head to obtain one of these larvae, invariably bringing it to the shore, perhaps to eat, but collected a number without eating more than a half of them. Then I discovered to my surprise that the Red-wing was waiting for just this thing to happen and, following its host, picked up and extracted the larvae, discarding the case as did the Sand-