

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-