

ence; the number of field trips on which each species was noted is given, together with the place, date and approximate number when the maximum was observed:

	<i>No. of times recorded</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Maxi- mum</i>	<i>Date</i>
Black-bellied Plover.....	31	Safety Harbor	350	Feb. 2
Killdeer.....	28	Safety Harbor	500	Feb. 2
Willet and Western Willet	26	near Sarasota	105	Mar. 31
Semipalmated Plover.....	24	Safety Harbor	1500	Feb. 2
Spotted Sandpiper.....	23	Davis Island, Tampa	4	Mar. 23
Semipalmated Sandpiper	23	Safety Harbor	1200	Feb. 2
Sanderling.....	21	Clearwater Beach	90	Jan. 18
Ruddy Turnstone.....	21	Safety Harbor	65	Feb. 5
Wilson's Plover.....	19	near Sarasota	125	Mar. 31
Dowitcher.....	18	Safety Harbor	850	Feb. 2
Red-backed Sandpiper....	18	Safety Harbor	1000	Feb. 2
Least Sandpiper.....	16	Tampa Bay	125	April 20
Knot.....	13	Safety Harbor	350	Feb. 5
Piping Plover.....	12	Tampa Bay	15	Mar. 31
Western Sandpiper.....	5	Clearwater Beach	30	Feb. 6
Greater Yellow-legs.....	5	Safety Harbor	1	Feb. 5
Lesser Yellow-legs.....	3	Rocky Point, Tampa	2	April 22
Hudsonian Curlew.....	3	Clearwater Beach	3	April 26
Long-billed Dowitcher....	2	Safety Harbor	10	Feb. 2
Cuban Snowy Plover.....	2	south of Sarasota	7	April 20
Solitary Sandpiper.....	2	Rocky Point, Tampa	1	April 29
Wilson's Snipe.....	2	Wall Springs	1	Mar. 3

Besides these 22 species, Mr. William G. Fargo has recently recorded (Wilson Bulletin, 1926, pp. 147-148) the following additional species from this region:—

"Pectoral Sandpiper.—Only seen in migration (March 31, 1926).

White-rumped Sandpiper.—A few in migration, May 14, 15, 1926.

Baird's Sandpiper.—Migrants, May 14, 15, 1926.

Marbled Godwit.—One seen near Pass-a-Grille, March 2, 1925 and one at Cedar Keys, Florida, February 19, 1923."

And in the Wilson Bulletin (1928, p. 54). Mr. Fargo gives:—

"Oyster-catcher.—One individual . . . seen at Pass-a-Grille on April 3, 1927."—PHILIP A. DUMONT, *American Museum of Natural History*.

**Notes on the American Woodcock in central West Virginia.**—In 1921 the State Game Commission established a game refuge near French Creek, Upshur County, West Virginia, and since that time there has been a very marked increase in the numbers of Woodcock (*Philohela minor*)

observed. Prior to this time the author and others had observed regularly in this community, and the bird, while not rare, was only occasionally met with. Since 1921 there has been a steady growth in the numbers of this species, and on the evening of March 21, 1929, Mr. Fred E. Brooks and the author counted six of the birds all "sky dancing" at the same time.

The sky dances have been observed and recorded regularly for the last ten years. The earliest date for the performance here is March 1, 1929, while in 1924 the dances did not start until April 6. The average first date for the ten year period is March 16. Dancing is usually intermittent throughout the greater part of April, the last date on which we have noted it here being May 3, 1928.

Great irregularity in breeding seems to characterize the species here. Half-grown young were observed April 24, 1922 and May 7, 1926, while young scarcely more than half-grown were seen July 11, 1929. A nest with four eggs was found May 15, 1917, in a very unusual place, being located in an orchard on top of a high hill. Not even a spring flowed near the nest, and a dryer site could scarcely have been found in the neighborhood. The female allowed herself to be stroked on the nest, and photographing her thus was easy.

Perhaps the most interesting result of the abundance of these birds has been the opportunity to observe twice the carrying of young birds by one of the parents. On May 7, 1926, while we were spraying an apple orchard, an adult Woodcock and two young were flushed. It was noted at a glance by three observers that the old bird appeared to have some object dangling from her body, and that she flew very heavily, for only a short distance. She was then followed up, and when she again rose from the grass, a young bird could be plainly seen hanging between her legs. Three of these flights were made before she finally abandoned the young bird.

Again on July 11, 1929, an old Woodcock and three young were scared from a small seep hole, and as the adult flew, a fourth young one was seen hanging from her. This time observation was made with a 6x glass at short range. Four of these over-burdened flights were made by the old bird before she gave it up as a bad job.

The notable increase in the number of birds of this species on the game refuge is another striking example of what reasonable protection will do for a much-harrassed tribe.—MAURICE G. BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

**Another Record of the Red Phalarope in Ohio.**—On November 2, 1929 a female Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) was collected at Buckeye Lake, Fairfield Co., Ohio, under rather unusual circumstances. Our attention was first attracted to the bird as it flew over the lake at a considerable distance. Before we were able to approach it, however, it was shot by a hunter from a nearby blind and left lying on the water. The specimen was secured and although somewhat mutilated was satisfactorily preserved. It is now in the collection of the Ohio State Museum.