

year they are even more plentiful. Our gyrfalcon was not "eating a Ruffed Grouse," as supposed, but a Prairie Chicken and I so reported when I sent the bird to Ann Arbor. Dr. VanTyne in his letter says "The bird had inside it 140 grams of Prairie Chicken, meat, bones and feathers," and called attention to the following: "Albert Lane (Auk, Vol. 29, 1912, p. 239) published a note on a gyrfalcon taken near Madison, Lac Qui Parle Co., Minn., on December 11, 1894 and said it had the remains of a Prairie Chicken in its stomach."

Dr. VanTyne also states: "It is of course *Falco rusticolus* but the sub-specific divisions of that species are still very uncertain. For although the extremes are very different, we have so little material from the breeding range that it is not very clear how we should name them." In a later letter Dr. VanTyne writes me "The bird had best be called *Falco rusticolus candicans*. The bird is very like the adult male from Godthaab, Greenland, figured by Walter Koelz (Wilson Bulletin, Vol. 41, 1929, Dec., p. 209, fig. 5)." The under tail-coverts of our bird were virtually pure white, just a few minute specks of black on the shafts of a few feathers.

The wing measured 395 mm. Coloring of flesh parts as follows: Bill—near Pale Medici Blue; tip, black. Feet—near Reed Yellow (both of these from Ridgway's Color Standards and color Nomenclature, 1912). The cere and orbital skin dark grey. The bird is now No. 68,416 in the Museum's bird collection.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan*.

White Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus candicans*) at Wayland, Mass.
—On the afternoon of December 19, 1931, while watching a Sparrow Hawk on the bank of the Sudbury River in Wayland, about eighteen miles west of Boston, a large white bird was noted flying up river which on a casual glance was taken for a gull. Fortunately the bird came down river, raised to pass over the trees on the side of the road where I was standing and soared directly over me at an elevation of not over thirty yards, when it was easily identified as a falcon with long pointed wings, a rather long rounded tail and white below with the exception of a few dark streaks along the sides and towards the breast.

Over the marsh its flight was rapid with occasional short periods of sailing and sudden sharp turns either upward or to the side. As it dipped low the back showed nearly white with some streaks or bars of a dark color either gray or brown.

Most of the time while the bird was in sight, possibly ten minutes, its flight was rather low over the marsh where there are several pond holes not then frozen over and where a few ducks are usually to be found nearly all day, but when I last saw the bird it was flying north over the course of the river and at an elevation of about one hundred feet.—HERBERT E. MAYNARD, M.D., 464 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Another Golden Eagle Captured in Georgia.—I am in receipt of letters from Mr. S. A. Grimes of Jacksonville, Fla., telling of the recent presentation to the Zoo in that city of a live specimen of the Golden Eagle

(*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*). This bird was caught on November 5, 1931, in steel traps at Bellville, Evans County, Georgia, about fifty miles west of Savannah by Benny Johnson. Mr. Johnson writes that "The bird has been seen in this part of the country for some time. His mate is around here now." In 'The Auk' for January 1931, I reported the capture of a Golden Eagle in Oglethorpe County, Ga., on November 1, 1930. When I examined this bird in life here a few days later it was not at all fierce and allowed a close approach so that the apparent tameness and behavior of the bird reported by Mr. Grimes in the Jacksonville Zoo seems to tally with the actions of the one taken in Oglethorpe County. These records are the only ones I can find of the Golden Eagle in Georgia, at least within recent years.—EARLE R. GREENE, 642 Orme Circle, Atlanta, Ga.

Sex of Incubating Killdeers.—In the October 1930 issue of 'The Auk,' Pickwell records his observations on the sex of incubating Killdeers. He states that usually only one bird was seen giving the distress simulation or showing great concern about the young, that the incubating birds collected were all males, and that he has never seen the exchange of incubating birds. Recent experiences I had with a nesting pair are so different that they seem worthy of record.

A Killdeers' nest was reported on the campus in the spring of 1930. Several attempts were made at photographing the distress reactions of the birds and a few hours were spent in a blind. Both birds alike would try to lure me away when I first appeared. This failing they went through the usual simulations of an injured bird, at times getting quite violent in their actions. Both birds performed about equally often and I photographed whichever one happened to be in the most favorable position. While I was in the blind the bird not incubating would slip up and quietly take the place of the incubating bird. I was able to get two photographs showing this exchange. No efforts were made to collect the birds in order to determine their sex.—KENNETH GORDON, Department of Zoology, Oregon State College.

Breeding Willet of New Jersey.—Following the discovery in 1930, by Julian K. Potter and others, of several breeding Willet, probably *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus*, near Fortesque, N. J. J. L. Edwards, John F. Kuerzi and the writer made an effort to determine the extent of the breeding ground and the number of pairs present in 1931. Two full days were spent covering the salt marshes from Maurice River to Bayside. The dates were June 25 and 26. We found an unexpectedly large number of birds, scattered in groups over eleven miles of undrained salt marsh. We found two nests with eggs and saw over 200 individuals and estimated that there must be at least 125 pairs present. The birds are not molested, except by Fish Crows, a potent reason being the immense numbers of biting flies; and old natives state that the colony has always existed in that section of the state.—CHARLES A. URNER, Elizabeth, N. J.