

(*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.