

water birds have evidently not been slow to take advantage of the situation.—V. A. DEBES, *Prospect Park, Pa.*

Hudsonian Curlew in the West Virginia Panhandle.—On the afternoon of July 24, 1933, a Hudsonian Curlew (*Phaeopus hudsonicus*) flew over the village of Bethany, Brooke County, West Virginia, headed southeastward. The bird's loud cries attracted our attention to it. It was not following Buffalo Creek, the largest stream of the vicinity, nor had it, apparently, been feeding nearby. There had been a heavy rain and considerable wind during the morning, and the bird had probably been blown off its course by the storm.

I have not heretofore noted this species in the West Virginia Panhandle, and this record is apparently the second for the state, a specimen having been taken at Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, on May 25, 1926, by Mr. A. B. Brooks and his co-workers (*Auk*, XLIII, 1926, 541; and *Wilson Bulletin*, XLII, 1930, 246).—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Spotted Sandpiper Eludes Eastern Kingbird by Diving.—On July 29, 1924, at Moorhead, Minnesota, while I watched from a bank of the Red River, a mild exigency caused a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) to exhibit its propensity for diving. A Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) gave chase to the passing Sandpiper which was flying about three feet from the surface of the water near the center of the forty yard stream. After a chase of about ten yards, at which time the Kingbird was close upon the innocent passer-by, the Sandpiper dived into the water. It remained submerged four or five seconds and then as it came to the surface it took wing directly. On shore it stopped to preen before continuing its course down the river.—ADOLPH MURIE, *Museum of Zoology, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

The Western Willet in Michigan.—Mr. W. P. Proctor, of Benton Harbor, Michigan, has accorded me the privilege of recording what seems to be the second definitely known occurrence of the Willet in the state of Michigan—near Benton Harbor, on August 7, 1933. The only previous record that I can find in available literature is for Ann Arbor in May, 1889 (Bent, 'Life Histories of North American Shore Birds,' Part 2, 1929, p. 41). There is little doubt but that both records refer to the western form (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*).

Mr. Proctor reported four birds in all, on the beach of Lake Michigan. At first, only two were seen. These soon flew out over the Lake, where they were joined by two others coming from a northerly direction, when all four returned to the beach near the observer. Altogether, Mr. Proctor had some or all of the birds before his glasses for more than an hour, sometimes at distances of not more than forty feet. He watched them feeding, preening, and sleeping, and several times heard their characteristic notes. It is his opinion that, because of their tameness, all four were birds of the