

year.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, *Bldg. 45, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*

**Rufous-necked Sandpiper Nesting in Alaska.**—The first eggs of the Rufous-necked Sandpiper (*Pisobia ruficollis*) collected in North America—possibly the only known eggs of this species in any collection—were received recently, with the nest and skin of the brooding parent (not sexed), by the Chicago Academy of Sciences from its representative, Dwight Tevuk, at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska.

According to published records the only available evidence of the nesting of this species on the American continent was presented in an account by Alfred M. Bailey (Condor, XXVIII, p. 32). On June 14, 1922, he observed a pair building a nest along a stream bed—a small pit similar to the nest of the Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*) in which the birds had placed about twenty small willow leaves. Later the nest had been abandoned.

W. Sprague Brooks (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., LIX, 1915, p. 382) recorded two sets of eggs of this species taken at the head of Providence Bay, north-eastern Siberia, on June 11, 1913, but Bent was unable to locate these eggs or any others of this species.

The specimens received by the Academy were taken June 23, 1933. They are quite similar in appearance to those of the Western Sandpiper, but are not so thickly marked and hence are lighter in general tone. Also, they are somewhat larger, averaging 32 mm. by 22.6 mm.: (31.5 x 22.8; 33.6 x 22.3; 31.8 x 22.5; 31.0 x 22.8).

The nest was made of dry willow leaves and dry tundra moss. There were present a few feathers from the parent, one of which was a characteristically marked scapular.

The skin, showing the bare abdomen of a breeding bird, together with the nest and eggs, were shipped in a single container, and the usually brief field note of the collector was enlarged by the words, "on plains." Mr. Bailey explains that this signifies that these specimens were taken on the flat tundra in distinction to the hilly country beyond, which is usually described as "up hills," and is the locality in which the Western Sandpiper usually nests at Cape Prince of Wales.

The collector sent also two other containers in each of which were the eggs, nest, and skin of the Western Sandpiper. These were labelled "least sandpiper." The strange bird was marked simply "sandpiper" and the supplementary description as to the locality was obviously intended to make a further distinction.—EDWARD R. FORD, *Curator of Birds, Chicago Academy of Sciences.*

**First West Virginia Record for the Sanderling.**—While walking along the Buckhannon River near Tennerton, Upshur County, West Virginia, on September 22, 1933, my attention was attracted to a flock of very light-colored Sandpipers. When observed with the glasses, they proved to be Sanderlings (*Crocethia alba*), and, so far as I know, constitute the first record of this bird for the state.