

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.

There were four birds in the flock, feeding along the water's edge in quite a different manner from their usual habit near breaking waves. No facilities were at hand for collecting a specimen, but I am thoroughly familiar with the bird on the Atlantic coast, and feel that this identification is positive. The abundance of white was unmistakable, particularly as the birds were seen at close range with 6x glasses.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

**Shorebird Migration in Barbados.**—A much larger number of North American shore-birds than usual were driven by stormy weather to take shelter on Barbados during the autumn migration of 1933. Among them I was able to identify two species that are quite rare here—a few Knots (*Calidris canutus rufus*) and a Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*).—FRED P. PETERKIN, *Kendal Plantation, St. John, Barbados, B. W. I.*

**Oyster-catcher and Western Sandpiper in the British Virgin Islands.**—On December 31, 1933 I observed an Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus palliatus palliatus*) on a rocky point of land on Tortola known as Coffy Point. Before I could get within shooting range it took alarm and flew away out of sight.

On December 28, 1933 I collected one of two Western Sandpipers (*Ereunetes maurii*) seen at a brackish water lagoon on Beef Island. It proved to be a female.

Neither of the two species had previously been recorded in the British Virgin Islands.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

**Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) in Wisconsin.**—A living specimen of this bird was picked up on McKinley Beach, Lake Michigan, near Milwaukee. Its wing was broken and it was killed by its finder before being turned over to the Museum where its skin is now preserved. It is a female in immature plumage and was identified by Dr. Robert C. Murphy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. It measured 17.5 in. in length; wing spread, 41.5 in. and wing 12.5 in. and weighed 12 oz.—WALTER J. MUELLER, *Assistant Dept. Zoology, Milwaukee Public Museum.*

**Occurrence of the Pomarine Jaeger in North Carolina.**—On October 18, 1933, an immature male specimen of Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) was taken on the beach near Ocracoke, N. C., while feeding on the body of a Ring-billed Gull.

A recently-healed wound in the breast muscles of the specimen seemed to have originally been about one and one-half inches deep and nearly an inch in diameter, and this was, no doubt, responsible for the rather emaciated condition of the bird. A recent molt seemed to be about completed.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, this is the first record—supported by a specimen—of the Pomarine Jaeger in North Carolina. Mr. A. C.