

southern Okanagan Valley, on June 10, 1922, was not far from its nesting grounds, even though we are plainly told that this was "not a breeding bird" (see Brooks and Swarth, l. c.).—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Late Nesting of the Bob-white in North Carolina.—Having found two nests of *Colinus virginianus* in the North Carolina mountains on dates which seemed to the writer to be somewhat late for this species, he communicated with Mr. H. H. Brimley, of the State Museum at Raleigh, inquiring as to late records for the nesting. Mr. Brimley replied as follows: "We seem to have very few definite records of the nesting of *C. virginianus* in North Carolina. . . . It nests early and late . . . sometimes a brood, almost grown, may be found on November 15 associated with a brood of 'little squealers' just about able to fly." He further states that the State Game Warden informs him that August 16, was the latest date of which he knew, a farmer having flushed Quail from two nests on that date, but "did not ascertain whether the eggs were fresh or far gone in incubation."

In view of the above it seems well to say that the writer was shown a Bob-white nest containing 17 eggs on August 10, 1934, which had been almost overturned by a mowing machine. The eggs would have hatched in another day. On August 27, he collected a set of 11 eggs which were only very slightly incubated. Both of these were found at Blowing Rock, Watauga County, N. C., in the heart of the mountains, at elevations of slightly more than 4000 ft. Mr. Brimley's notes were secured from observations in much lower elevations, and it seems that late August is very late for birds in the mountains. It might be added that this species is abundant in the mountainous sections.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1., Charleston, S. C.*

Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) in Connecticut.—On October 9, 1934, two birds of this species were identified by Charles W. Vibert, at South Windsor, five miles north of Hartford, in a marsh where the Florida Gallinule breeds and is well-known. At daylight Mr. Vibert was studying two Florida Gallinules when two more Gallinules appeared, and he immediately noticed the difference in their colors. Finally the four birds were within 150 feet, and close together, giving excellent opportunity for careful comparison of the two kinds.

In this same marsh on June 5, 1922, Mr. Vibert and I studied another Purple Gallinule for over a half hour. This enabled Mr. Vibert to recognize the 1934 visitors at once.

Having in mind the three northern records of Purple Gallinules in the October 'Auk' these records in Connecticut seem to be of particular interest.—GEORGE T. GRISWOLD, *47 Willard Street, Hartford, Conn.*

The Golden Plover near Philadelphia, Pa.—On November 5, 1934, I found a badly mutilated specimen of a Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) in Tinicum Township, Delaware Co., Pa., near the southern extremity of the city of Philadelphia. The bird had been killed by a trolley car probably only a day or two previously as no decomposition had taken place. It was exceedingly fat and the whole plumage was saturated with grease. My identification was confirmed by Dr. Witmer Stone who managed to save what was left of the skin and degrease it so that it could be preserved in the local collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The species is of rare enough occurrence in this region to warrant the publishing of this record.—C. BROOKE WORTH, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Wilson's Plover at Brigantine, N. J.—On September 15, 1934, the writer ob-

served a Wilson's Plover (*Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia*) at Brigantine, N. J., following a week of stormy weather. A direct comparison with the Piping and Semipalmated Plovers was obtained but the bird under observation was so unlike them that it could hardly be mistaken by any experienced bird student. It looked somewhat like a dull colored Semipalmated Plover with a large black bill, a distinct light line over the eye and a dark Shrike-like line passing through the eye. The brownish back of the bird was somewhat mottled. The legs were pink compared with the yellow or orange colored legs of the others. No note was heard.

This is the first observation of this species on the New Jersey coast in the writer's experience.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Collingswood, N. J.*

Long-billed Dowitcher taken near Toledo, Ohio.—The Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*) was placed by M. B. Trautman in the "Hypothetical List" of his 'Revised List of the Birds of Ohio' published in April, 1932. No specimen or authentic sight record existed for that bird in Michigan according to records obtainable through the Division of Ornithology, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. During the summer of 1934, however, the following records show that this form was of fairly common occurrence in the vicinity of Toledo:

July 22. At least two at Erie Marsh, Erie Twp., Monroe Co., Michigan (9 miles N. by N. E. of Toledo, O.). One male bird collected, given to the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

July 26. Waterville Twp., Lucas Co., Ohio. One female collected, given to the Ohio State Museum at Columbus.

July 28. Four in Maumee River, Waterville Twp., Lucas Co., O.

August 12. Four in Erie Marsh, Erie Twp., Monroe Co., Mich. Two females collected, specimens presented to the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

September 2. One in Jerusalem Twp., Lucas Co., Ohio.

Identification of all specimens taken was checked by Mr. Pierce Brodkorb of the University of Michigan. Both *Limnodromus griseus griseus* and *L. g. scolopaceus* were found in the same flock. Length of bill was used as the standard both for sight records and for selecting specimens for collecting.

Whether the drought of 1934 in the West drove these birds east or the seeming rarity of this form is due to a lack of collecting remains to be seen.—LOUIS W. AND BERNARD ROY CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

Further Notes on the Occurrence of the Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) in Wisconsin.—Mr. A. W. Schorger, in his article in 'The Auk' for October, 1934, reports several Hudsonian Godwits from the Madison, Wis., region. He mentioned that there appears to be no other state records for the past thirty years.

I therefore wish to make note of three hitherto unreported specimens in the Milwaukee Public Museum collection. In addition to the male collected on Lake Winnebago, Wis., on June 12, 1934, Mr. Perkins and I collected a male and female on the Bear Bluff marshes of Jackson County, Wis., May 21, 1931, and Mr. Clarence Jung collected a female on May 13, 1933, in Ozaukee Co., Wis.—O. J. GROMME, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.*

Marbled Godwit at Pine Point, Maine.—On August 29, 1934, while walking across a salt marsh east of the railroad embankment at Pine Point, Cumberland, Maine, we saw a number of shore birds feeding at the edge of a small pool. As we approached them, we found a mixed flock of Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*