

Gooseberry Neck, Westport, Mass. The drake was still in breeding plumage. As Forbush's last date for Massachusetts is April 12, this pair seems worth recording.—ROLAND C. CLEMENT, 152 Tremont St., Fall River, Mass.

**Breeding of the Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) in Massachusetts.**—On June 16, 1936, the writer encountered a female Hooded Merganser and two approximately half-grown young on the flooded area of the Nashua River between Groton and Pepperell. This extensive area, caused by the damming of the river at East Pepperell, has many coves which the Mergansers frequent, stretching back from the main river, and there are many dead trees and stumps sticking out of the water. The birds allowed close approach, but were somewhat agitated, the young continually diving and the mother trying to distract one's attention by flying short distances and uttering its harsh, almost Crow-like cry. A canoe, an 8x binocular, and a 20x monocular glass were used to advantage. The birds were seen again on the 19th and 24th and each time were harder to observe.

This record is of interest because this Merganser has not hitherto been known to breed in southern New England. It is a rare summer resident in northern New England.—TUDOR RICHARDS, Groton, Mass.

**Wilson's Plover Taken Near Toledo, Ohio.**—On June 17, 1936, I collected an adult male Wilson's plover (*Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia*) from the shore of Lake Erie in Jerusalem Twp., Lucas County, Ohio. This bird was in good plumage, apparently in good physical condition, and very fat. The only irregularity noted was in the size of the gonads which measured: right, 5.7 × 3.9 mm., left 9 × 4.5 mm.

The Wilson's Plover was on a large sandbar associating with a small group of Spotted Sandpipers, Killdeers, and four Piping Plover which nested nearby. It was interesting to note that while the Piping Plover permitted the Spotted Sandpipers and Killdeers to approach their nest, they would drive away the Wilson's Plover when he approached.

This specimen is the first for the state of Ohio and one of the very few ever taken in the interior of the United States. The skin is No. 6980 in the collection of the Ohio State Museum.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.

**Second Record of Golden Plover in Alabama.**—On March 22, 1936, A. C. Martin, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, and I saw two American Golden Plovers (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) on a sandy bar of Little Lagoon at Gulf Shores, in southern Baldwin County, Alabama. The birds were observed with binoculars and allowed us to approach as close as 50 feet before flying. This appears to be the second record for Alabama, the first having been obtained on March 26, 1933, and recorded by Mrs. Helen M. Edwards (Auk, vol. 50, p. 359).—HAROLD S. PETERS, U. S. Biological Survey, Auburn, Alabama.

**European Turnstone, A Correction.**—In the Auk, XXXV, 439, the late Arthur T. Wayne recorded as *Arenaria interpres* (Linn.) a Turnstone taken on Dewees Island, S. C. on May 31, 1918. Being unable to distinguish this specimen from several of *A. i. morinella* I recently sent the skin to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for determination. Dr. Wetmore considers the bird *morinella*. Accordingly, *A. i. interpres* has been removed from the state list.—E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, The Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.

**Wilson's Snipe (*Capella delicata*) Breeding in Dutchess County, New York.**—Records of the nesting of Wilson's Snipe in the northeastern United States are surprisingly few.