

shown by the Black-belly since shooting was stopped; namely, to linger in numbers well into November. Prior to 1927, newly arrived plover from the north were soon shot out or hastened along to the south, and since the last substantial flights came along about October 15, I do not remember this species as much more than a straggler, in pairs and very small flocks, after that date. Today the plover accumulate in great flocks on their feeding grounds, spreading out over the flats as the tide goes off, and repairing to some sandy point in flocks of many hundreds at high water, and at such favored places as Duxbury Bay, Nauset Inlet, Monomoy, and Nantucket, it is not unusual to find them in large numbers as late as November 15-20.

**RUDDY TURNSTONE** (*Arenaria interpres morinella*). The Check-list again gives North Carolina as the northern winter limit; Forbush cites October 16 as the last Massachusetts date in fall. I have late-fall records of one Turnstone at Duxbury Beach, November 6, 1921; two at Fourth Cliff, Scituate, December 24, 1930; two at Third Cliff, Scituate, November 30, 1935; and fourteen at Nantucket, November 30, 1936. Finally, a little band of eight or nine Turnstones successfully passed the winter of 1934-35 on the harbor jetties at Nantucket Island, in company with thirty to forty Purple Sandpipers. On January 8, 1935, I collected a male from this flock for W. F. Kubichek of the U. S. Biological Survey.

**AMERICAN KNOT** (*Calidris canutus rufus*). This species has been previously recognized as an occasional winter resident in Massachusetts, but not, I think, north of Cape Cod. For the Cape I have records of one at Monomoy, December 11; thirteen at Nauset Inlet, December 29; and nine, Nauset Inlet, December 30, all in 1935. At Gurnet Head, Plymouth, I collected a Knot on February 22, 1927, and saw six on February 26, 1936.

**WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER** (*Pisobia fuscicollis*). Forbush's last fall date is November 10. In 1935, I saw three at Yarmouth on November 13, one at Scituate November 30, and one at Monomoy, December 11.

**RED-BACKED SANDPIPER** (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*) and **SANDERLING** (*Crocethia alba*). In 'The Auk' of January, 1920, Mr. J. A. Farley recorded the presence of three Sanderlings and one Red-back at Plymouth Beach during the winter of 1916-17, and made the comment, "no other records north of Cape Cod." On the Cape the Sanderling is, of course, a fairly regular winter resident, and the American Dunlin not unusual; and even north of Boston, in Essex County, there have been recent winter records for both species. My records for the Plymouth Beach-Saquish Beach-Gurnet area since 1920 are as follows. Red-back: December 31, 1921, two males collected out of six; February 22, 1927, one collected; February 22, 1929, twenty-seven. Sanderling: December 29, 1920, one collected out of two; December 28, 1925, one collected out of six; February 22, 1927, six; February 5, 1936, six; February 26, 1936, seven.—**JOSEPH A. HAGAR**, *Massachusetts Division of Fish and Game, 20 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.*

**Long-tailed Jaeger observed on the Bear River Marshes, Utah.**—It is safe to assume that there are comparatively few collectors who have not had the unpleasant experience of losing desirable specimens because they have become tired or careless watching common species for a considerable length of time. Here is one of my experiences. On October 3, 1926, I had the pleasure of being with my friend, A. P. Bigelow, duck shooting at the Bear River Club, which has large holdings on the Bear River Marshes south of Corinne, Utah. The day was fine and bird life abundant. Besides maybe a dozen species of ducks, Franklin's Gull, California Gull, ibises, snowy herons, night herons, terns, godwits, willets, avocets or other species

were continually in sight, flying in various directions. These species although very interesting to the ornithologist, were somewhat troublesome to the sportsman in attracting his attention from approaching game. While watching a bunch of incoming Mallards in the distance, I could see out of the corner of my eye a bird passing by me. When it became evident that the ducks would not come within range, I casually turned to look at the passing bird, and was startled to see an adult Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) just passing out of range.

Later when I learned that it never had been reported from Utah, although there was no doubt in my mind regarding its identity, as I knew the bird well and had seen and collected it elsewhere, I followed my fixed habit of not publishing a sight record of a species previously unknown to the locality. However, as another species of jaeger has been taken in the region, and as friends feel I should make a record of this species, I am publishing my observation for what it is worth.—A. K. FISHER, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**Common Tern and Wilson's Phalarope nesting in northern Indiana.**—

For three years this Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) has been found nesting in Lake County, Indiana, on the shore of Lake Michigan. In 1934, it was reported and its nest found by Archie T. Wilson. In 1935, two pairs were reported at the same place and a set of four eggs was taken. A banded bird was found in a dying condition. The band was taken but later it could not be found. June 3, 1936, Mr. Wilson again reported a single pair nesting. June 13, S. E. Perkins, III, Mr. Wilson, H. M. Smith and I visited the site. The nest was on a gravelly fill at the end of a railroad spur on the property of the State Line Generating Plant. The nest contained two eggs. Both birds were close to the nest and permitted a near approach. One of the birds was collected and it and the eggs were preserved for verification.

On the same day, June 13, 1936, near Lake George in Indiana, we saw the nest and four eggs of Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*). The birds were much excited when we were examining the nest. Another nest had previously been found but upon a later visit it had been destroyed. These birds nest there regularly.—AMOS W. BUTLER, 52 Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

**Least Tern in Colorado.**—Recently while checking over unaccessioned material in the University of Colorado Museum, the curator, Hugo Rodeck, found a ragged specimen of what proves to be a Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum antillarum*). Since this is apparently the only authentic Colorado specimen, it seems desirable to place it on record. The specimen was found dead on a street in Boulder, Colorado, May 26, 1935, by Albert Milzer, a student in the University. The bird was very thin, and may have died of starvation. Measurements of the specimen suggest that it is a typical Least Tern, rather than a specimen of Brown's Tern. However, the color pattern of the primaries confuses this issue inasmuch as only the two outer primaries of the right wing are blackish (as in typical *S. a. antillarum*), while the three outer ones of the left wing are blackish (as in typical *S. a. browni*). In spite of this apparently anomalous condition, the eastern subspecies is rather definitely suggested by the measurements, a definite blackish tip to the beak, and the nearness of Colorado to the known breeding range of the Least Tern.

Previous Colorado records seem to be limited to those referred to by W. W. Cooke in 1894 ('Auk', vol. 11, p. 183). Quoting this reference: "One at Colorado Springs; reported as having been taken near Fort Collins." These records were repeated by Ridgway ('Birds of North and Middle America,' part 8, pp. 522, 524), but had been previously retracted by Cooke. The latter, in his 'Birds of Colorado' (State Agri-