

at the lake, we saw a flock of about thirty Black-bellied Plovers (*Squatarola squatarola*). The birds were exceedingly wary, and we did not collect a specimen. Early on the morning of the 19th the flock arose, circled once, and disappeared to the northward. Mrs. Nice (loc. cit., p. 88) calls the Black-bellied Plover a 'rare transient,' mentioning but one record for the State—a single bird seen near Gate, Beaver County, August 18, 1925.—JOHN B. SEMPLE, *Sewickley, Pennsylvania*; GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

Greater Yellow-legs swimming.—On November 15, 1937, while the guest of Mr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, Jr., at the Supawna Club, Salem, Salem County, New Jersey, for the purpose of some duck shooting in the marsh controlled by the Club, I made the following observation. In the middle of the day at high tide, I observed a Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) through the blind, not more than eight to ten feet away from me. The bird, to my amazement, entered the water, swam out among the duck decoys, a distance of perhaps twenty to thirty feet, and then leisurely swam back to shore and flew away. A little later in the day, two Greater Yellow-legs were observed on the far side of the creek about forty to fifty yards from my blind. Both birds entered the water, swam across the creek, a distance of about twenty yards, came out on the far side and resumed their search for food. I understand that A. C. Bent has quoted J. T. Nichols to the effect that while he never saw the Lesser Yellow-legs swim, he had not infrequently seen the Greater Yellow-legs do so. There seem, however, to be but few observations of this action.—CHARLES M. B. CADWALADER, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*.

American Knot in Iowa.—The observations which make this record possible were made at Goose Lake, Hamilton County, Iowa. Goose Lake, a typical Wisconsin Drift marsh, is located one-half mile east of Jewell, Iowa. It is about eighty acres in area, largely grown up to marsh vegetation. Three hundred yards of shore line along the east margin of the marsh are kept open by the activity of cattle and domestic waterfowl. In addition, it is probable that shade from nearby trees contributes toward elimination of the usual sedge and cat-tail growth along a portion of its length. This open shore line forms an attractive feeding ground for many migrant shorebirds.

On September 6, 1937, the writer observed an American Knot, *Calidris canutus rufus* (Wilson), at the water's edge on this open beach. In a listless manner the bird was alternately feeding and looking about. It apparently preferred to keep its own company to that of eight Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*), twelve Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*), three Least Sandpipers (*Pisobia minutilla*), and one Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*), that were feeding at another point along the shore. The Knot was seen again on September 8. This time, 'breast-deep,' it was attempting to accompany seven Lesser Yellow-legs in feeding. The Knot was noticeably more conspicuous by frequent bathing which seemed to be encouraged by its efforts to feed with the longer-legged birds. On September 10, the bird was collected by Dr. R. L. Roudabush of the Department of Zoology and Entomology at Iowa State College. The specimen proved to be a male. A museum skin was prepared and deposited in the Iowa State College collection. The measurements in inches are as follows: length, 9.56; wing, 6.50; wings extended, 20.00; tail, 2.31; tarsus, 1.50; and culmen, 1.38. Dr. Logan J. Bennett, Associate Biologist for the U. S. Biological Survey, and Dr. Geo. O. Hendrickson, Assistant Professor in the Department of Zoology and Entomology at Iowa State College, agree with the writer in recognizing the specimen as the American Knot.