

some observations detailed in a recent letter to me from Mr. Ernest Ronald Runnacles, of General Lavalle, in the eastern part of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The region is one which has long been well known to ornithologists from the early investigations of Mr. Ernest Gibson, so that modern studies here have a double importance.

Mr. Runnacles, who is thoroughly familiar with the birds of his region, writes me that on February 16, 1937, he saw two, or possibly three, Eskimo Curlews on a level plain near the town. The birds were quite wild and were observed for some time from an automobile. One had been seen in this same region about a month previous, and another was recorded there on February 19. On the 28th of the month the birds had disappeared. Finally, one individual was seen at this same place on January 17, 1939.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Western Sandpiper near Chicago.—A number of reports of the presence of the Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes maurii*) in the Chicago region, based on sight records, have been published during recent years. We have very few records based on specimens, however, and it seems advisable to report one which I collected several years ago. This specimen, a male, was taken at Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois, on July 29, 1928. It was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser and bears the number 516 in my collection.—STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR., *Winnetka, Illinois.*

Black Terns in New Brunswick.—While studying the nesting of waterfowl on June 14, 1937, near Sheffield, Sunbury County, New Brunswick, I saw six Black Terns (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*) flying over a marshy area along a small creek. When near the same place on May 26, 1938, I observed three Black Terns which indicated, by their actions, that they might be nesting nearby. Lack of time prevented a search for a nest, but the marshy area was well adapted to their use. Again, on May 24, 1939, four Black Terns were observed flying over the same small marshy area. I know of no record of this species having nested in New Brunswick. Col. H. H. Ritchie, chief game warden of New Brunswick, and John Campbell, game warden, were with me when the terns were seen in both 1937 and 1938.—HAROLD S. PETERS, *U. S. Biological Survey, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Spring record of Dovekie in the Connecticut valley.—The strong blow on May 13, 1938, brought bad luck to a female Dovekie (*Alle alle*) a hundred miles or more inland from its native element. In the town of Granby, Massachusetts, Mrs. Henry Boyer reported sighting what she thought to be a chicken by the roadside as she rode with her husband westward toward Holyoke. Mr. Boyer stopped the car to investigate. The strange bird fluttered off down the road at his approach. After a chase of twenty-five feet or so, he succeeded in dropping his hat over the bird, which seemed to him exhausted rather than injured. He left his captive at a nearby farm where the bird expired two days later. At the Holyoke Museum of Natural History the specimen subsequently proved to be a female.

All previous records of the Dovekie in this section of the Connecticut Valley have occurred during the late fall or early winter. This is the first capture to be recorded in the spring of the year.—AARON C. BAGG, 72 *Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Massachusetts.*

Left-handedness in the Carolina Paroquet.—In connection with Friedmann and Davis's paper on "Left-handedness" in Parrots' in the 'Auk' for July, 1938, it may be worth while to call attention to Wilson's account of that behavior as it existed in *Conuropsis carolinensis*. (Though the individual particularly observed was taken alive at Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, and therefore may be presumed to have