

In 1946 I obtained a small lot of specimens from A. S. Loukashkin, formerly Director of the Harbin Museum. Among these were four skins marked *Haliaeetus albicilla*, but subsequent examination disclosed that they were *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*. These skins were donated to the U. S. National Museum and are now identified as follows: U.S.N.M. No. 370447, ad. male collected July 18, 1940, by Weymarm and Loukashkin; No. 385931, imm. male collected August 17, 1940, by Loukashkin; No. 388849, ad. male collected August 18, 1940, by Loukashkin; and No. 385929, imm. male collected August 27, 1940, by Loukashkin. All four skins were taken at Dalainor Lake, Barga. Another specimen reported by Marquis Yamashina (Tori, 10 [49]: 516, 1939) was collected by Orii at Lamagulusu, 10 kilometers southeast of Dalainor Lake, on May 9, 1936. The capture of five specimens of this eagle in the Dalainor Lake region between May 9 and August 27 indicates that it probably breeds in this area.—L. R. WOLFE, *Kerrville, Texas*.

The Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) at Beach Haven, New Jersey, in August, 1950.—Urner and Storer in Shorebirds on the New Jersey Coast, 1928-1938 (Auk, 66: 191) state: "None of the common species [of shorebirds], with the possible exception of the ruddy turnstone, could be said to have decreased in numbers." This statement recently was quoted by Palmer in his review of the article (Bird Banding, 23: 40).

Urner's highest daily counts on the New Jersey Coast from Newark Meadows to Brigantine in the fall migration for this species were as follows:

1928.	August 11	100 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1929.	August 1	125 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1930.	August 9	30 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1931.	August 9	100 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1932.	August 20	75 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1933.	August 25	34 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1934.	August 12	50 (Stone, Bird Studies at Old Cape May, 401)
1935.		84 (Urner and Storer, <i>op. cit.</i> : 181)
1936.		64 (Urner and Storer, <i>op. cit.</i> : 182)
1937.		107 (Urner and Storer, <i>op. cit.</i> : 183)

Urner's largest count at Beach Haven in 1928 was 50 on August 5. (Urner, Auk, 46: 325)

I spent the month of August, 1950, at Beach Haven, and made 23 trips to Beach Haven Inlet at the south end of Long Beach Island. During the month I had higher daily counts for Ruddy Turnstones (173), Least Sandpipers (550), and Sanderlings (3850) than any recorded by Urner for the fall. The daily pattern was about the same for all species as shown by Urner and Storer, *op. cit.*: 190-192. Western breeders such as Western Sandpipers and Long-billed Dowitchers tended to increase as the month progressed. Most interesting was the gradual disappearance of breeding plumage, particularly noteworthy in the Sanderling, Short-billed Dowitcher, Knot, Turnstone, and Black-bellied Plover.

Turnstones were found along the ocean from Beach Haven to the Inlet and along Barnegat Bay from the Inlet to the Lighthouse, but were most numerous in the pebbly part where the vegetation ended and the sand began near the south end of the island. They were recorded on each trip in the following numbers:

Date	Number seen	Date	Number seen	Date	Number seen
August 2.	7	August 11.	71	August 21.	45
August 3.	4	August 12.	21	August 22.	83
August 4.	68	August 14.	86	August 23.	173
August 5.	43	August 15.	53	August 24.	163
August 6.	15	August 16.	55	August 25.	78
August 7.	106	August 17.	146	August 26.	15
August 8.	90	August 19.	40	August 28.	36
August 10.	65	August 20.	15		

The Turnstone was seen every trip as were also the Sanderling, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Short-billed Dowitcher, Ring-necked Plover, and Least Sandpiper, but ranked behind all of these and the Knot in total numbers seen and behind all of these six and the Western Sandpiper in greatest number seen on one trip. However, the total of 1485 and average of 64.6 per trip and rank of 7 compares with Urner's 1935-1937 records of:

	Rank	Number of Trips seen	Number Trips	Total Number	Average per Trip when seen
1935	14	41	178	602	14.2
1936	15	53	171	693	13.13
1937	14	37	144	730	19.73

However, in considering relative rank, it must be remembered certain species like the Yellow-legs, Killdeer, Hudsonian Curlew, and Pectoral Sandpiper are rare or absent from Long Beach Island although common across Beach Haven Inlet in the Sheepshead Meadows, while Red-backed and Western sandpipers are commonest after the end of August. Furthermore, the Ruddy Turnstone migrates south on the Jersey Coast mainly in August.

Clearly the Ruddy Turnstone can hardly be said to have decreased in numbers along the New Jersey Coast between 1928 and 1950, at least on Long Beach Island. Its relative standing among the shorebirds would seem to be as given by Urner, common along with the Knot, but not abundant as is the Sanderling.—FREDERICK V. HEBARD, 1500 Walnut Street Building, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.

Breeding Notes on Two Panamanian Antbirds.—During a study in 1948 of birds attending army ants on Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y., No. 63, in press), nests of two common antbirds were found. Though both nests were prematurely destroyed, I was able to obtain certain information on the incubation period of *Thamnophilus punctatus atrinucha*, and on the appearance of the nest, eggs, and newly-hatched young of *Microrhophias quixensis virgata*.

Thamnophilus punctatus atrinucha, the Slaty Antshrike, is the most common member of the Formicariidae in the forest of Barro Colorado Island. Nests with eggs have been recorded from December through July (Eisenmann, Smith. Misc. Coll., 117 [5]: 34, 1952). Yet the incubation period has not been reported, though Skutch has given a good account of a nesting (Auk, 51: 8-16, 1934). *Building of nest and incubation:* On February 3, I saw a male carrying material to an unfinished nest, a thin cup of black fibers and moss, suspended from a horizontal fork in a low tree. On February 4, 5, and 6, the nest was still empty and no bird was seen nearby. When next visited, on February 10, at 12:40 p.m., there was one egg, white with many amber spots around the large end. On February 11 at 2:00 p.m. I found two