

He appeared to step out with wider and more "get there" strides than other shore birds use. He did not forage systematically, but moved rapidly along, making flashing jabs in the mud on both sides and in front. Foraging in this manner he was constantly jerking his head from side to side. During occasional pauses he would up-bob his head in the manner of a Willet, only more so. Most of the time he was feeding in shallow water, but often he got in belly-deep.

The Willets and Godwits that were feeding with the Yellow-legs appeared to probe more intelligently; in other words, they probed only where a prospect was indicated. The Yellow-legs jabbed indiscriminately. His system, if any, was to work fast, jab everywhere miss or hit, and by covering more ground than the systematic probers he would fare as well in the end. And besides, all his actions seemed to indicate a nervous disposition that would not permit of the slow but sure methods.

Standing beside the Yellow-legs, the Black-bellied Plover looked plumper and more hunchy than ever; actually his body appeared to bulk larger and heavier than the body of the Yellow-legs.

For two hours we sat on the bank of the slough with one Lesser Yellow-legs on our right and one on our left, all of the time hoping that one or the other would move within photographic range, but no luck. During this time several other Willets arrived to feed on the same flat with the Yellow-legs. Much of the time the birds were a hundred yards from where we sat, but even at this distance it was no trick at all to separate Yellow-legs from his companions. As he moved about, his quick, jerky mannerisms, his ceaseless jabblings and his hurried stridings set him apart. And also at this distance his gleaming breast was a conspicuous mark compared with the dull breasts of the Willets.

Later in the day we saw other Lesser Yellow-legs and finally we got within "shooting" range. This was a matter of luck; we had the camera set up and were taking a picture of a Long-billed Curlew when our friend the Yellow-legs walked into the scene.

During the day we saw nine Lesser Yellow-legs; always they were feeding with other shore birds, but not once did we see two Yellow-legs feeding together.—CHAS. W. MICHAEL, *Yosemite, California, June 4, 1934.*

**Water Ouzel Nests on Black River, Arizona.**—Black River, in the White Mountains of Eastern Arizona, still an area remote from heavy traffic, is a naturalist's paradise. Here, on May 17, 1934, I located and photographed a Water Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*) nest with two hungry young in it. I watched the parent birds tilting anxiously up and down on the wet, slippery stones in mid-river, while I stood, tip-toe, on a convenient rock to look into the nest for the young.

The nest, secure in the niche of a rock bluff overhanging the water, was a mossy, mound-like structure padded inside with straw. The entrance was from below at an angle of forty-five degrees.

I am indebted to Mr. Grover Pfluger, foreman of the Fish Stream Improvement in that region, for knowledge of these ouzels. He had previously seen two nests, one with two young in it, other than the one I found, in a section locally called "The Narrows," at an altitude of 9000 feet. Later, he and Mrs. Pfluger saw six nests on Black River, a thousand feet lower in altitude. One of these contained two eggs. May 19, I observed Water Ouzels in the "Box" of Black River at 7000 feet, but I did not locate a nest.

Both Mr. Pfluger and I noticed ouzels on Eagle Creek, Greenlee County, at 5200 feet. Since the stream offers favorable locations for Water Ouzel nests, it is possible that nesting may occur here, too.—CHARLES W. QUAINANCE, *Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Colorado, August 12, 1934.*

**An Anserine Fossil from the Pliocene of Western Nebraska.**—In August, 1931, a field party from the University of Kansas Museum of Paleontology made a small collection of Middle Pliocene vertebrates from the type locality of Darton's Ogalalla formation in southwestern Nebraska. In this collection was a fragment of a bird sternum, which, through the kindness of Mr. C. J. Hesse, of the University of California, was turned over to me for examination. This specimen, Kansas University Museum of Paleontology, no. 3795, is from the Ogalalla Pliocene at its type locality (Feldt Ranch Beds), SE¼ of Sec. 33, T14N., R38W., Keith County, Nebraska, and was collected by C. W. Hibbard and W. C. McNown.