

stones, which matched the bird's brownish-gray back perfectly, and waited until it passed.—EVERETT N. ELDRIDGE, JR., Chatham, Massachusetts.

**Note by Editor.**—In Bulletin 146 of the United States National Museum, "Life Histories of North American Shore Birds," by A. C. Bent, Tyler writes of the Spotted Sandpiper's habit of catching insects as follows: p. 85 "In order to come within striking distance of an insect before it flies away, the Spotted Sandpiper resorts to a ruse by which its approaching head and beak are concealed or made inconspicuous. As the bird walks over windrows of seaweed and such places where flies abound, it stretches its body out with the bill pointing straight in front, the whole bird lengthened into a line with the long axis parallel to the ground. In this position the head, from the flies' point of view, is masked by the body as a background and the bird is enabled to come so near that it can snap up a fly, even after it has taken wing, by a straight forward movement of the head. In stalking a flying prey the Spotted Sandpiper creeps up to the fly, moving slowly with cat-like steps, the tail motionless. . . ."

It is interesting to note that these two accounts of the Spotted Sandpiper's behavior agree so closely. We are also glad to publish a photograph showing the attitude of the bird just prior to seizing a fly.—C. L. W.

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**A Chimney Swift Recovery.**—W. L. Skinner of Proctorsville, Vermont, reports the capture of Chimney Swift No. 27978, banded by E. O. Grant at Patten, Maine, June 14, 1926, one of fifty-two birds banded by him that year. Skinner reports that the Swift was one of a pair of birds nesting in a chimneyless stable at a sporting camp on the east branch of the Penobscot River, seven miles from Stacyville and about twelve miles from the place of banding. The recovery was made about the first week in July 1929, and the bird was again liberated after the number was read.—C. L. W.

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**An Important Purple Finch Recovery.**—An olivaceous Purple Finch, No. 37972, was banded by William P. Wharton at Groton, Massachusetts, May 6, 1929, and in less than two weeks (thirteen days to be accurate) it was recovered by Mrs. J. Franklin Anthony, a bird-bander, at Bar Harbor, Maine, May 19, 1929. Such rapid traveling as this, approximately two hundred miles in a straight line in so short a period, points to a bird definitely in migration to its nesting-area, rather than an erratic wandering so habitual with this species, and the time of year also supports this view.—C. L. W.

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**A Correction.**—On page 89 of the July, 1929, number of the *Bulletin*, Plate II, the date of the weather map is given as October 30, 1929. This should read 1928.