

the male was flushed from the cavity; he quickly returned, however, and remained as though incubating. On June 4, Verne Dockham watched the nest from 11:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. For the first four hours of this period, only the female entered the cavity, remaining in it for periods of 25, 12, 10, 20, 15, 21, 8, 18, 5, 15, and 4 minutes (average, 14 minutes); and away for periods of 5, 3, 20, 3, 32, 6, 7, 5, 7, 9 minutes (average $9\frac{1}{2}$ minutes). Then the male came to the cavity and remained 50 minutes. The birds were believed to be incubating at this time.

On June 11, Walkinshaw and W. A. Dyer visited the nest and found the adults feeding young whose calls could be heard in the cavity. During a three-hour period on the morning of June 12, the female visited the nest for periods of 22, 1, 2, 38, and 17 minutes; the male visited for periods of 2, 1, 4, 31, and 13 minutes; and the nest was unattended by adults for periods of 14, 7, 20, 7, and 15 minutes.

In a period of three hours and 25 minutes on June 14 and two hours and 10 minutes on June 15, Dr. and Mrs. W. Powell Cottrille noted eight visits by the female on two of which the bird stayed to brood (24 and 19 minutes each); and 11 visits by the male, of which six lasted 6 to 13 minutes and others two minutes or less. The adult male was banded on June 23 by A. J. Berger. There appeared to be two young birds in the nest, one with the yellow head-patch of a male. On June 29 the young birds raised their heads to the entrance, and on June 30 stood in the entrance (one at a time) with heads protruding. Even when hidden in the cavity, the young almost steadily uttered vibrant calls that could be heard more than 100 feet. Verne Dockham found both young birds present on July 2, but only the young male was visible when Walkinshaw and Dyer arrived on July 3. The young bird called incessantly as though very hungry, and the adults did not appear during the half hour the men waited. The next day Dyer spent more than two hours waiting for the adults to appear while the young male called steadily as though in great hunger.

On July 4 at 10:30 a.m., 34 days after the nest was discovered, the young male left the nest, flying 200 feet to a tall dead pine and then on to a grove of living pines, calling steadily. The adults were not seen.—HAROLD MAYFIELD, *River Road RFD, Waterville, Ohio, January 9, 1958.*

American Avocet in Michigan.—On September 22, 1957, Laurence C. Binford, Larry L. Wolf, and I observed an American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) on a pond at the corner of Dunbar Road and U.S. Highway 24 A., Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan. The bird was feeding in water two inches deep about 25 feet from a cat-tail marsh bordering a city dump.

The bird (UMMZ No. 152485) proved to be an immature female; bursa of Fabricius 12×10 mm., ovary 12×7 mm., weight 338.1 grams, moderately fat.

This appears to be the first specimen for Michigan, although Walter B. Barrows (1912. "Michigan Bird Life," pp. 169-170) reports an unverified specimen taken by W. H. Collins from the St. Clair flats (? Michigan or Ontario) in 1874. Mr. Louis W. Campbell saw an Avocet near the Erie Shooting and Fishing Club Clubhouse, near Erie, Michigan (10 miles south of the collecting site of our specimen) on September 8, 1957. It is likely that the bird seen by Campbell is the one we collected. However, an invasion of the species may be indicated by observations in Ohio. Alta Smith reports having seen an Avocet on September 14, 1957, at Bay Point near Marblehead, Ohio, 45 miles southeast of Monroe, and Jack Confer photographed 12 on the mud flats of the Miami River near Dayton, Ohio, on August 27, 1957.—ROBERT P. KIRBY, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 10, 1958.*