

(*Corvus cryptoleucus*) in scavenging remains of previously shot prairie dogs. The owner of the land, Homer Ricketson, said that the prairie dog town is hunted for sport frequently, and the hawks appear regularly when shooting begins. Apparently, the hawks have associated the gunfire with an easily obtained food source, since previous hunters have left the prairie dogs.

I would like to thank Gary D. Schnell for reviewing this manuscript.—RONALD K. CHESSER, *Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73019. Accepted 1 Mar. 1978.*

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Misidentified "Eskimo Curlews."—In his admirable "Birds of the Labrador Peninsula and Adjacent Areas" (Univ. Toronto Press, 1963:308), Todd mentions the last specimen of the Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*) known to have been taken in Labrador. This bird, collected by Ernest Doane on 29 August 1932, at Battle Harbour, was reported by Van Tyne (*Wilson Bull.* 60:241, 1948). Todd goes on to say that "the same collector had also taken specimens at Red Bay, on September 5, 1926 (one) and August 29 and 31, 1927 (four). These are in the collection of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology." All 6 specimens are indeed in the collections of this Museum, but only the first is an Eskimo Curlew. The others are Whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*) and were catalogued as such by Van Tyne after they were purchased from Walter Koelz in 1929. There is no indication on the labels that they were ever identified incorrectly. I am at a loss to see how this error came about and feel that it should be corrected.

Todd (*loc. cit.*) deplored the "woefully small" number of specimens of the Eskimo Curlew from Labrador still preserved in scientific collections. While this number is smaller than he believed, it should be pointed out that the critical shortage is in anatomical material of this species. Joseph G. Strauch, Jr., in a search for skeletons of this species was able to find only partial skeletons at the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the United States National Museum. The complete skeleton listed by Ames and Stickney (*Postilla* 118:17, 1968) as at the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, is another misidentified Whimbrel. Should remains of Eskimo Curlews be found in the future, it is essential that they be preserved whole in fluid or as skeletons.—ROBERT W. STORER, *Museum of Zoology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109. Accepted 1 Apr. 1978.*

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The role of parent and helper Red-cockaded Woodpeckers at the nest.—Breeding pairs of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*) are often assisted by helpers (Baker, pp. 44–59 in *The Ecology and Management of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker* [R. L. Thompson, ed.], Bur. Sport Fish. Wildl. and Tall Timbers Res. Stn., Tallahassee, 1971; Beckett, pp. 87–95 in *op. cit.*; Lay et al., pp. 74–77 in *op. cit.*; Ligon, pp. 3043 in *op. cit.*; and Ligon, *Auk* 87:255–278, 1970). Information in scanty, how-