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**Male “incubation” in a Chestnut-collared Longspur.**—During 1981, 16 breeding pairs of Chestnut-collared Longspurs (*Calcarius ornatus*) were studied in Grand Forks County, North Dakota. Females were mist-netted and banded with federal and colored leg bands. Daily activity observations and nest checks were made in each territory and time budgets were conducted for males. Although the “typical” male behavior during incubation involves use of perches in the general vicinity of the nest (Bailey and Niedrach, *Wilson Bull.* 50:243–246, 1938; Harris, *Wilson Bull.* 56:105–115, 1944), the males in this study were found to differ greatly in their temporal and spatial attendance to nests. Two males occasionally “stood guard” on the ground near the nest, and one male, #14, was observed “incubating” on four different occasions.

This is the first record of incubation behavior by a male for this species. The nest in territory 14 was located during the construction phase and a four-egg clutch was completed on 31 May. During egg-laying and incubation the male was frequently observed on three perches within 4.2 m of the nest. On 3 June, at 11:09, the male circled low over the nest and vocalized. When the female left the nest the male landed and began incubating. His position was observed from a distance of 3.6 m with binoculars until 11:19. At 11:22 the female returned and replaced the male on the nest. On 4 June, the male was flushed from the nest and the female was found foraging 7.2 m away. On 5 June, at 11:29, the male was again observed on the nest, being replaced by the female at 11:34. A similar exchange of positions was witnessed on 6 June at 10:30.—ANN M. WYCKOFF, *Dept. Biology, Univ. North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota 58202. Accepted 30 Nov. 1982.*

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**Notes on the breeding biology of Wilson’s Phalarope.**—During the course of other studies (Murray, *Auk* 86:199–231, 1969), I was able to observe Wilson’s Phalaropes (*Phalaropus tricolor*) in North Dakota. The following notes on the breeding biology of Wilson’s Phalarope supplement those of Höhn (*Auk* 84:220–244, 1967), Johns (*Auk* 86:660–670, 1969), Howe (*Condor* 77:24–33, 1975a; *Wilson Bull.* 87:248–270, 1975b), and Kagarise (*Bird-Banding* 50:12–22, 1979).

*Study area and methods.*—The study was carried out at the Lower Souris National Wildlife Refuge (now called the J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife Refuge) in north-central North Dakota in May, June, and July of 1965 and 1966. Wilson’s Phalaropes bred on the freshwater marsh in the floodplain of the Souris River, about 4.8 km E of Upham, McHenry Co. The predominant vegetation was cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*) interspersed with small and large patches of squirreltail (*Hordeum jubatum*), whitetop (*Scholochloa festucacea*), and phragmites (*Phragmites communis*) (see Murray 1969, for photographs of the study area). My observations were made as opportunity permitted and concerned mainly nesting biology.

*Arrival.*—Wilson’s Phalaropes were already present by 8 May when I arrived in 1965. In 1966 I arrived on 30 April and saw the first phalaropes on 3 May (a group of one male and four females and another of two females). On 4 May I found one group of two males and three females. One male and female kept close company, feeding and resting together, and were generally undisturbed by other phalaropes (they were once approached by a female, which was chased away by the female). On 6 May the group numbered three males and eight females. Two of the males were each accompanied by a single female, whereas the third male was accompanied by four females, one of which seemed to dominate the others.

Although these observations are few and the population small, some birds did give the