

This is the first record I have of the occurrence of this species in Utah. Wendover is close to the Nevada line in the midst of an arid region.—
CLAUDE T. BARNES, *Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Roseate Spoonbill in North Carolina.— On April 17, 1919, Edward Fleisher wrote of having seen a Roseate Spoonbill on Smith's Island, located at the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina. He wrote: "I had a perfect study of it with my field glass in my hand and my heart in my mouth."

Mr. Fleisher's home is in Brooklyn, New York, and his ornithological studies are well known to many.— T. GILBERT PEARSON, *New York City.*

Growth of a Young Killdeer (*Oxyechus v. vociferus*).— Last summer, as usual, a pair of Killdeers nested in the old familiar pasture near my home. Efforts at finding the nest were fruitless, but on July 21 a young one was finally discovered, which became subsequently an object of much interest. During the next few weeks, through a series of harmless captures which were as surprising to me as to the captive, because with each liberation I never expected to see it again, I came into possession of the interesting figures which indicate the growth of the little one during the period of a month.

On August 4 the primary wing feathers were sprouted, but still in the sheath. On the last date which I examined it — August 18 — these were well developed and the young able to fly short distances. The tail down was also largely replaced by fine feathers, as was also that of the remainder of the body.

Growth measurements of a young Killdeer taken in millimetres:

	July 21	July 28	Aug. 4	Aug. 18
Total Length	88	104	150	215
Height to Shoulder	68	80	85	110
Tarsus	27	30	33	40
Bill (Premaxilla)	11	13	15	19
Tail	25	40	45	70
Wing (Primaries)				110

— J. DEWEY SOPER, *Preston, Ontario.*

Mating "Song" of the Piping Plover.— April 1, 1917, was a fine warm and sunny spring-like morning on Plymouth Beach. There were quite a number of Piping Plovers (*Egialitis meloda*). They were pattering around up and down the beach, and many seemed to be laboring under some excitement. They were not a flock, as such, but seemed to be birds drawn together by a common mating instinct. Some were apparently paired and others were as apparently pairing. I noticed a group of three, two of which chased each other around just like two male Robins fighting over a female. Some flew around rather low over the beach (some of them rather close to me), in apparent sexual excitement, and uttered notes while

on the wing. These were different from the usual mellow, rather low notes which the birds were uttering more or less all the time while on the sand. Their notes on the wing were higher in tone and rather long drawn out, and mixed in with them were some little chuckles. The whole might be described as some sort of a mating song.— JOHN A. FARLEY, *Melrose, Mass.*

Upland Plover in New York.— Since 1917 there has been a steady and most satisfactory increase of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) in the town of Coxsackie, Green Co., New York. The average date of their arrival is April 24 and they leave about September 12.

On May 8 this year, while walking five miles along a road bisecting the Flats that lie west of the village, I counted the songs of over fifty individuals and saw nearly as many.

They often alight on top of the telephone poles bordering the road, where one can approach them within twenty feet; give their bubbling call and fly off only to circle around to another pole further on. They begin nesting May 6-8 and then become very shy, and their song is rarely heard.

By July 15 the young birds are well grown. On that date, 1918, one came from the field down to a stream, bobbing its little round head, bathed and dried its feathers, all within fifteen feet from where I was sitting on the opposite bank.

Their occurrence in the Hudson Valley seems to be unusual, as I can find no record of that fact.— CHARLOTTE BOGARDUS, *Coxsackie, N. Y.*

Turkey Vulture at Plymouth, Mass.— A Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) was shot at Manomet, Plymouth, Mass., July 25, 1910, by Mr. Wallace Miles. I saw the dead bird at Mr. Miles' farm.— JOHN A. FARLEY, *Melrose, Mass.*

Harris's Hawk in Kansas.— As I was reading the 'General Notes' in 'The Auk' for April, 1919, I noticed that C. D. Bunker of Lawrence, Kansas, stated that a female Harris's Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*) had been killed near Lawrence, Kansas, on December 25, 1918.

I wish to state that on the 14th day of December of 1918 I found a male Harris's Hawk which had been shot, in Wichita on the Little Arkansas River. This hawk is mounted and is in my collection.— LEROY SNYDER, *Wichita, Kansas.*

Tachytriorchis, the Generic Name for the White-tailed Hawk.— The name *Tachytriorchis* Kaup (Class. Säug. und Vögel, 1844, p. 123; type by monotypy, *Falco pterocles* Temminck [= *Buteo albicaudatus* Vieillot]) now stands in our Check-List of North American Birds as a sub-generic heading under the genus *Buteo*. Examination of its type species (*Buteo albicaudatus* Vieillot), however, shows that it represents undoubtedly a generic group, its short tail, long tarsus, and long wing-tip trenchantly separating it from *Buteo*. In detail, *Tachytriorchis* differs from *Buteo* in