

surface from which it rose with the greatest ease and flew in a wide curve to the shore.—J. E. H. KELSO, M.D., *Edgewood, Arrow Lakes, B. C.*

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) on the Arrow Lakes, British Columbia.—On May 5, 1925, on the shore of the Lower Arrow Lake I came upon a flock of from ten to fifteen Avocets, and succeeded in getting two specimens for identification out of the flock. I believe this to be the third record of this species for B. C.—J. E. H. KELSO, M.D., *Edgewood, Arrow Lakes, B. C.*

Oystercatcher in Cape May Co., N. J.—On June 22, 1924, Mr. T. E. McMullen and the writer saw three Oystercatchers (*Haematopus palliatus*) on a sand spit at the lower end of Seven Mile Beach in company with a belated Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*). Two Oystercatchers were seen at the same spot on July 3, 1921, associated with a couple of Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*). Whether the latter were the eastern or western race could not be determined.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Status of Upland Plover in Lancaster Co., Pa.—Northern Lancaster County is unquestionably one of the most favorable breeding and feeding ranges of *Bartramia longicauda* in Pennsylvania.

The topographical and agricultural conditions—level to rolling fields of large size—are exactly fitted for the bird's wary habits. The Plover's wild chromatic of May, its mellow triple-tongue of the July moon, and its graceful figure standing on a fence post or driving high above the stubble, were formerly features, as prominent as they were picturesque, in the central and northern townships. It was not uncommon as late as 1900 to find three or four hundred of these birds within a favored square mile. For some years before and a few years after this date the Plover was one of the features of my sporting calendar. My field records show that there was a marked decrease in 1909, and in 1911 the birds were scarce. Fortunately in 1914 they were removed from the list of game birds. In 1921—after the bird had had six years of protection—I made the first of a series of four studies of its numerical status. In company with Frank Thurlow, my former "smooth-bore" companion on many a summer afternoon, and in 1925, with Clifford Marburger, I counted the Plover in early August on four tracts—the best Plover ranges of the region. Tract "A," embodying parts of Warwick, Penn and Manheim townships, is approximately three square miles in area; "B," covering part of the boundary between Warwick and Manheim, is one and a half; "C," in Warwick township is about a square mile; and "D," on the border line between Elizabeth and Clay, is one and a half square miles. On any one of these tracts twenty-five years ago there would have been a hundred or more Plovers in early August. The records of the recent counts are these:—