

Disposal of Egg-shells by the Upland Plover.—Mr. Henry Mousley has referred in a recent article (*The Auk*, LII, 4, 408–411) to the different ways in which ground nesting birds treat the shells of hatched eggs. The difference that he notes between species also obtains at times among different pairs within a species. I have seen two nests of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) near Lexington, Va. In the first case, June 3, 1930, all the shells were left in the nest depression after the four young were running about nearby, some pieces being as large as a third of the entire shell. In the second case, May 27, 1935, the shells of the first two eggs to hatch were removed before the last two hatched. I did not see the nest after the other eggs hatched.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Stilt Sandpiper in Arizona.—In the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, are three Sandpipers which have been identified by Dr. J. Grinnell as *Micropalama himantopus*. These birds (Z8.111–Z8.113) were taken by Lewis D. Yaeger on April 25, 1933, from flooded farm land near Tempe, Maricopa County. All were adults: one male, one female, and one sex questioned. Yaeger reports that the species was common, scattered over the area feeding with other Sandpipers. Not previously noted by Yaeger.

Although not reported from New Mexico, Mearns collected this Sandpiper in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, about one mile from the New Mexico state line (Bailey, F. M.: *Birds of New Mexico*, 1928, p. 278). This Arizona record then extends the known range of the Stilt Sandpiper in the southwestern United States about 250 miles to the northwest.

The number of individuals seen by Yaeger suggests the possibility of a more westerly migration route than that recorded, rather than accidental occurrence. This possibility is implied by Dr. Grinnell in a letter to me dated January 22, 1936.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff*.

A Hudsonian and a Marbled Godwit Taken Near Toledo, Ohio.—On September 2, 1935, in Jerusalem township, Lucas Co., Ohio, we collected a female Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) and a female Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). The latter had scars of a recent injury upon the lower breast. Both were feeding together with a small group of shore-birds in a pond near Lake Erie. The skin of the Hudsonian was prepared by Bernard R. Campbell and that of the Marbled by Louis W. Campbell. Both skins have been deposited in the Ohio State Museum, Columbus.

These specimens appear to be the only ones taken in Ohio in more than fifty years. Concerning the Marbled Godwit, Wheaton states:

“Not common spring and fall migrant. Dr. Kirtland notes its capture in several instances in northern Ohio, in addition to that mentioned on page 220, and in connection with the Glossy Ibis following. Mr. Langdon states, on the authority of Mr. Drury, that thirty-three were ‘shot in one day, near the mouth of the Little Miami, some years ago by Charles Weeks, Esq.’ A specimen was taken by a son of Dr. Jasper in the immediate vicinity of this city [Columbus], April 21, 1879.¹”

Lynds Jones states: “I am able to add nothing to Dr. Wheaton’s records of this bird in the state.”² William L. Dawson makes a similar statement.³ Mr. Edward S. Thomas, curator of Natural History at the Ohio State Museum, however, reports that the Museum has a specimen with the following data, “Licking County Reservoir (Now Buckeye Lake L. W. C.), Oct. 8, 1881.”

¹ Wheaton, J. M., Section II, Report on the Birds of Ohio, Nov. 1, 1879, p. 480.

² Jones, Lynds, *The Birds of Ohio*, Ohio State Academy of Science Special Papers No. 6 October, 1903, p. 72.

³ Dawson, William L., *The Birds of Ohio*, 1903.

Dr. Wheaton's notes on the Hudsonian Godwit are as follows:

"Rare spring and fall migrant. Dr. Kirtland notes its capture in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and Mr. Winslow mentions its occurrence near Cleveland. I met with a flock of eight birds in the spring of 1858, wading in a shallow pond in an old brick-yard within the city [Columbus] limits, but was not so fortunate as to secure specimens. In the spring of 1861 a fine specimen was taken below the State dam, near the city, by a sportsman and taxidermist, which was preserved until recently."¹

In commenting upon this species Jones says: "The records which Dr. Wheaton gives for this species are all that I have been able to find."² Dawson also has nothing to add to Dr. Wheaton's account.³—LOUIS W. AND BERNARD R. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio*.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) at Madison, Wisconsin.—On September 22, 1935, in company with my son, I found a female Red Phalarope on a small lake near Madison. When first seen it was swimming in shallow water near the shore and, in its fall plumage, looked much like a "Northern," though appreciably larger and whiter. It covered more distance than the latter; did no spinning, and, though turning quickly from side to side in true Phalarope fashion, it kept on its way. Save for a faint reddish band on the breast, the underparts, as also the flanks and sides of the neck, were of purest white. There are few records of this species for the state, this being the first for Dane County.—JOHN S. MAIN, *Madison, Wisconsin*.

Glaucous Gull Collected in Ohio.—The Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) was not recorded for Ohio in the lists of Wheaton, Jones, Dawson or Trautman. No specimens or sight records are known for the state previous to 1933.

On March 22, 1933, Thyra Jane Hicks and the writer observed at close range a Glaucous Gull in pure white plumage along the beach at Ashtabula, Ohio. On December 25, 1933, the writer obtained another sight record of an adult along the Lake Erie shore near Conneaut in the same county. On February 25 and 27, 1934, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stearns and Mr. Lewis W. Campbell secured a third sight record of a bird in second year plumage along the Maumee River within the city limits of Toledo at the western end of Lake Erie (*Wilson Bulletin*, 34: 119-120, 1934).

On October 19, 1935, while accompanied by Eugene Good, the writer collected a Glaucous Gull on the beach at Ashtabula, Ohio. This was probably a three or four year old bird, being in complete snow white plumage. However, on close examination, about twenty-five small brownish feathers were detected concealed among the body plumage. The specimen is now in the Ohio State Museum collection.

This bird was quite striking when contrasted in size and behavior with the numerous Herring, Ring-billed and Bonaparte's Gulls accompanying it. It weighed in the flesh 1484 grams (53 ounces) as compared to the 923 grams of an immature and the 926 grams of an adult Herring Gull taken at the same time. This specimen is the first of the species taken in Ohio. The early autumn occurrence of this northern bird is somewhat surprising. Even more remarkable was the detection of an adult Iceland Gull among this same flock of Gulls. This bird was observed repeatedly at rather close range, all identification marks being noted, and the bird compared in size with the four other species of Gulls present. All attempts to collect this bird failed.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

¹ Wheaton, J. M., op. cit., p. 481.

² Jones, Lynds, op. cit., p. 73

³ Dawson, W. L., op. cit.,