

	1921	1922	1923	1925	1936
Tract A.....	12	8	23	1	5
Tract B.....	3	9	36	3	22
Tract C.....	3	1	1	0	4
Tract D.....	3	4	18	1	11
	21	22	78	5	42

HERBERT H. BECK, *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.*

Upland Plover Found Breeding in Berkeley County, West Virginia.—In June, 1935, I found two adult Upland Plovers (*Batramia longicauda*) in an overgrown pasture in Berkeley County, in the "Eastern Panhandle" of West Virginia. I watched the birds for a period of two weeks but was unable to locate a nest. On May 31, 1936, I visited the same field and after an hour of searching I found one young, which could not have been more than a day old. The adults were uneasy when I took the fledgling from the field to photograph it. Although Upland Plovers occur sparingly in the state during the breeding season, I believe this is the first actual breeding record.—J. L. POLAND, *Martinsburg, W. Va.*

Solitary Sandpiper in Summer at Deep Creek Lake, Maryland.—For the past several summers I have noted Solitary Sandpipers, presumably of the eastern race (*Tringa solitaria solitaria*) around Deep Creek Lake, a large artificial body of water that lies on the Alleghany Plateau in Garrett County, Maryland. The birds have been noted in small numbers throughout June, and it is natural to assume that they may breed in the area, although no evidences of that have been found. The high altitude of the region (2600–3100 feet above sea level) has made it an attractive spot for many birds of northern association.

Mr. James T. Handlan, Jr., tells me that he has seen Solitary Sandpipers throughout the summer at Lake Terra Alta, Preston County, West Virginia, fifteen miles from Deep Creek Lake. Sutton suggests (*Cardinal*; Vol. III, No. 5, Jan. 1933, p. 109) that the species may breed sparingly in the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia. This would represent a considerable southward extension of the breeding range given in the 1931 'Check-list.'—MAURICE BROOKS, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

The Western Willet on the Niagara River.—In the late afternoon of August 21, 1936, while watching Yellow-legs and Pectoral Sandpipers around the marshy pools and rock flats along the Niagara River bank south of Fort Erie, Ontario, a Willet suddenly flashed its white-marked wings within twenty paces of where the writer stood with his companion Mr. F. W. Gregory a co-worker in the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

The Willet apparently referable to the Western form (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*) made only a short flight toward the river, and alighted at the edge of the water where it remained while we advanced to a position scarcely twenty five feet from the unsuspecting bird. The very pale brownish grey of the upper parts with faint brown pencilling apparent only through field glasses, or with the naked eye only at the closest point of observation, combined with the uniform pale gray of the underparts, would apparently indicate that it was either a bird of the year, or an adult that had already assumed winter plumage.

While closely observing the Willet in question as it waded out into deeper water and grew uneasy at our persistent and close approach, my companion stated that he

saw a second bird apparently of the same species fly around the bend of the river some distance to the south. This observation however could not be substantiated; but an hour or more search of the vicinity the next day by the writer was rewarded by the sudden appearance of the one, and apparently the same Willet, in exactly the same place and at approximately the same time.

We know of no other recorded occurrences of this large handsome wader on the Niagara River; but there was a report last year by the Buffalo Ornithological Society, in their mimeographed journal 'The Prothonotory,' of another single bird of this species occurring at Crystal Beach, Ontario, a short distance away on the Lake Erie shore, on August 23, 1935.—R. W. SHEPPARD, 1805 Mouland Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Parasitic Jaeger in Connecticut.—On August 22, 1933, on Fairfield Beach, I observed an unfamiliar bird. I approached it slowly and was able to come within eight feet of it. It resembled a dark young Gull. It rose to its feet and flew off. Especially noticeable were its blue legs. It appeared to be sluggish and not well.

Five days later, on August 27, 1933, it was found dead on the beach. Mr. Frank Novak, of the Fairfield Bird Sanctuary and I identified it as a Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

This Jaeger has been recorded in Connecticut only three times before. Linsley notes it from Bridgeport, and it was taken in the fall of 1875, at Portland, Connecticut, by John H. Sage, and in September 10, 1903, by Dr. C. B. Graves at Noank (specimen in the collection of J. H. S.).

The present specimen is now in the possession of Mr. Aretas A. Saunders, one of Connecticut's most prominent ornithologists, who has made a skin of it and added it to his collection at Central High School, in Bridgeport, Connecticut.—JOSEPH BRAUNER, 426 Harral Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Glaucous Gull in Florida.—An immature Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) in the white plumage of the second winter was present in Pensacola Bay from March 14 to May 10, 1936. This, apparently the second recorded occurrence for Florida, is substantiated like the first (Howell, Florida Bird Life, 1932) only by photographs. It was through the courtesy of the observer and photographer, Aviation Cadet Robert R. Delareuelle, that prints of the photographs were furnished to the files of the Biological Survey and that I am privileged to record this occurrence.

On March 14, Mr. Delareuelle saw a large white Gull with black-tipped bill at the Naval Air Station, and obtained recognizable photographs of it. On succeeding days, he saw the bird often again and photographed it many times. The photographs show the subject at rest, in flight, alone, and in company with Herring Gulls, this last picture giving an excellent size comparison. After April 5, the Gull disappeared.

Early in May, reports were received of the presence of a "large albino Herring Gull" at a distant point on Pensacola Bay. On May 8, the writer, with Mr. Delareuelle and other observers, followed up these reports and had very satisfactory views of what was presumably the same Glaucous Gull. The bird's constant perch was on the rail of a highway bridge, where it was undisturbed by the frequent passing of cars; but our car, stopping about twenty feet away, immediately put it to flight. In the course of the afternoon, the bird was seen under varying conditions—once in close proximity to an immature Herring Gull, when the much greater size of the Glaucous was easily apparent. It was reported again by other observers on May 9 and 10.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.