

The fourth and fifth localities at which this rail is known to rear its young in southern Ontario did not come to the attention of ornithologists until very recently, and both places (Toronto and Hamilton) lie at the western end of the north shore of Lake Ontario and represent a slight northward and eastward extension of the known breeding range of this species in the province. At Toronto, F. H. "Bill" Emery had the good fortune to see five dark immature birds of this species together in one of the marshes bordering the lower Humber River on August 22, 1938, and at Hamilton three dark immatures were seen together at a small cat-tail marsh on the Burlington Golf Course (at Aldershot) on August 6, 1939, by a party comprising George W. North and Oliver Hewitt of Hamilton and F. H. Emery, Dr. Richard M. Saunders, William W. H. Gunn and Douglas S. Miller of Toronto. Four days later, at the same marsh at Aldershot, D. Bruce Murray, Lloyd Slichter and the writer saw an immature bird accompanied by its parent.

The record of the King Rail breeding at Pelee Island, at the west end of Lake Erie (Jones, Wilson Bull., 24: 145, 1912) seems insufficiently conclusive and should be considered hypothetical until some supporting evidence is forthcoming.

Localities which mark the northernmost penetrations of this rail into southern Ontario, all of them somewhat north and east of its known nesting range, are: Crane Lake, Bruce County, where one was identified on July 31, 1931, by William C. Baker (Auk, 49: 100, 1932); Port Perry, Ontario County, where one was seen by Russell G. Dingman and the writer on April 21, 1923; and Ottawa, Carleton County, where one was shot (at Billing's Bridge) on May 7, 1896, according to Eifrig (Ottawa Nat., 24: 176, 1911).—JAMES L. BAILLIE, JR., *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario.*

Status of the Upland Plover.—Supplementing my records on the status of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*), already published in 'The Auk', I submit my 1939 report. Since 1921 I have taken this census over four widely separated tracts in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is one of the most used breeding grounds east of the bird's original range—Saskatchewan and the prairie lands southward. These definite tracts, about two square miles each, are (A) in Penn-Warwick townships; (B) in Warwick-Manheim townships; (C) in Warwick township; (D) in Elizabeth-Clay townships. The census records to date are as follows:

	A	B	C	D	Total
1921 (August 4)	12	3	3	3	21
1922 (August 3)	8	9	1	4	22
1923 (August 9)	23-24	35-38	1	15-20	74-83
1925 (August 8)	1	3	0	1	5
1936 (August 4)	5	22	4	11	42
1937 (August 4)	11	28	1	17	57
1939 (August 3)	14	75	0	5	94

Dr. Alexander Wetmore of the Smithsonian Institution, who spent eighteen months in South America studying our migrant shorebirds (1926), attributes this increase entirely to protection in North America. He says he knows of no improved enforcement of the loose game-laws in Argentina or Uruguay where the Upland Plover spends the winter. Richard Pough, of the Audubon Association, found the bird being shot with other shorebirds in Barbados (1938). The writer was assisted in making these observations, by Frank T. Thurlow, Clifford Marburger, Samuel Beck and Kenneth Schmid.—HERBERT H. BECK, *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.*