

that, a sight record made by Maurice and Ruth Brooks of Morgantown, on September 6, 1935, near Volga, Barbour County, West Virginia, and was published in 'The Auk,' 53: 97, 1936.—GEORGE F. FLOUER, *Lost River State Park, Mathias, West Virginia*.

**Wilson's Plover in Massachusetts.**—Supplementing the note by Mr. F. H. Allen (Auk, 57: 111, 1940)—for he writes me that he thinks all reasonably authentic records of Wilson's Plover (*Pagolla wilsonia*) in Massachusetts ought to be made public—I wish to call attention, first, to two sight records by that thorough, veteran observer, Miss Fannie A. Stebbins of West Springfield, on September 14, 1928, at Provincetown, and on May 24, 1932, at Longmeadow, as published in 'Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts' by Bagg and Eliot (p. 199, 1937); second, to three sight records on Martha's Vineyard (two of which were also published in Bagg's and my book); and third, to a second Connecticut Valley sight record, made in October 1939. I have, moreover, heard of sight records in the State on August 12, 1938, and August 29, 1939, upon the authenticity of which I cannot pass.

On the south coast of Martha's Vineyard (Chilmark Pond eastward to Tisbury Great Pond) a Wilson's Plover was identified on August 25, 1934, by Mr. Guy Emerson (who knew the species perfectly), checked by Mr. Roger Baldwin and Mrs. Marion F. Wakeman. On August 10, 1935, Mrs. Wakeman discovered another, and got Mr. Emerson to confirm it; and on August 23, 1939, after she had become thoroughly familiar with the species in the South, Mrs. Wakeman observed another, in immature plumage.

At the Springfield Reservoir in Ludlow, Massachusetts, on October 16, 1939, Mr. Willard D. Leshure of Longmeadow, a bird student of long experience and keen discrimination, noticed a plover that was not, as he at first guessed, a late Semipalmated, but a species new to him. It was very tame, and let him study it with Peterson's 'Field Guide' in hand; and it answered a Killdeer's call with a shrill, not plaintive call. On several later dates he tried to show it to other observers, but only succeeded in finding it when he was again alone, on October 25. It again allowed very close approach and ample study.

I might add that the very first Massachusetts record, for which Mr. Allen's note refers to Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts,' is there mis-dated 1887; it should be 1877. The greatly increased number of records in the last dozen years is paralleled in Connecticut and on Long Island, New York (see, for instance, Auk, 51: 397, 1934). Certainly the bird is occurring northeast of its breeding range, more frequently than the older generation of ornithologists supposed.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Northampton, Massachusetts*.

**Wilson's Plover nesting in New Jersey.**—The Wilson's Plover (*Pagolla wilsonia*) is believed to be rare in New Jersey where, according to some writers, the bird formerly bred. In Dr. Stone's 'Bird Studies at Old Cape May,' he cites the following records for New Jersey. In May (probably about 1820), George Ord and Titian R. Peale found the birds rather common in the vicinity of Brigantine Beach and also observed them at various places between Great Egg Harbor and Long Beach (Wilson, Amer. Ornithology, 9: 77, 1814). William A. Baird secured two specimens at Cape May on July 15 and 17, 1843. On September 15, 1933, J. Fletcher Street saw an individual at Ludlam's Beach (Cassinia, 29: 5, 1935). On exactly the same date in the following year Julian K. Potter detected a Wilson's Plover on Brigantine Beach (Auk, 52: 80, 1935). F. W. Loetcher found one there