

Mexican Black Hawk in Tamaulipas: a correction.—According to recent observations *Hypomorphnus urubitinga* and *Buteogallus anthracinus* occur in about equal numbers along the Mexico City highway from Victoria to Mante, Tamaulipas, both forms being found at low elevations, especially near streams. In working up material collected by the 1938 Semple Expedition I misidentified two *Hypomorphnus urubitinga ridgwayi* specimens, however, calling them both *Buteogallus a. anthracinus*. These were an adult male (not a female, as indicated in the report), taken by Thomas D. Burleigh at San José de las Flores, near Victoria, February 23; and an immature female, taken by me along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, March 2 (see Sutton and Burleigh, 'A List of Birds Observed on the 1938 Semple Expedition to Northeastern Mexico,' Louisiana State Univ. Mus. Zool. Occas. Pap., no. 3: 26, 1939). The mistake is regrettable. It probably would not have appeared in print had Mr. Burleigh and I not been in Mexico while the paper was being published. Mr. Burleigh is less responsible than I for the error, since he assumed that I was familiar with both species. I am grateful to Drs. Herbert Friedmann and John W. Aldrich for their assistance in identifying the specimens. Both are now in the collection of Cornell University.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Ithaca, New York*.

Status of Upland Plover in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.—Supplementing my report of August 3, 1939, in 'The Auk' of that year, my census of the Upland Plover, *Bartramia longicauda*, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, shows a notable increase. Following the well-defined tracts established in 1921, I saw more birds than I have seen since 1900, when plover shooting, during my lifetime, was at its height.

Tract B, since 1936, has become an airport, where no corn is planted, and where the manager, Jesse Jones, is so much interested in the plovers that he delayed cutting the grass until their eggs were hatched. Since 1710, when as an entirely forested area it was first settled, Lancaster County has never known so great a tract of continuously open, flat grassland as that of the Municipal Airport. It is ideal breeding ground in a country which must have been adopted by the Upland Plover. According to Alexander Wetmore, the increase since 1936 is due entirely to protection in the United States, for he knows of no change in the loose game laws of Argentina and Uruguay, where the plover spend the winter; and they are still being shot in many parts of their migration range, as in Barbados (Richard Pough). Obviously, with more than 6,000,000 licensed shotguns in the United States, the encouraging status of this picturesque bird depends upon keeping it off the list of North American game birds.

The census records are as follows:

	Tract 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	36	1	18	78
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
1941 (August 4)	94	65	0	2	161

Tract A includes three square miles in Penn-Warwick townships; B, two square miles in Warwick-Manheim townships; C, one square mile in Warwick township;

and D, two square miles in Elizabeth-Clay townships.—HERBERT H. BECK, assisted by BARTON SHARP, ELBERT NIXDORF, and JAMES COHO, *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.*

Western Sandpiper in western Missouri and eastern Kansas.—An unusual occurrence of the Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes maurii*) was noted in late summer of 1940 in western Missouri and eastern Kansas. Bent ('Life Histories of North American Shore Birds, Part I': 262, 1927) says ". . . it is rare or casual inland . . . migration records for the great interior are almost entirely lacking and how it reaches the Atlantic coast, where it is so abundant in fall and winter, is a mystery." Widmann ('A Preliminary Catalog of the Birds of Missouri,' Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 17: 70, 1907) states that this species "has been taken a few times in spring on sandbars in the Mississippi River by Mr. Chas. K. Worthen of Warsaw, Ill." Harris ('Birds of the Kansas City Region,' Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 23: 251-252, 1919) mentions that the Western Sandpiper "has been identified two or three times in spring flocks of other shorebirds, but no specimens have been taken." This is the latest information that the writer has on the occurrence of this species in Missouri. Bunker ('The Birds of Kansas,' Kans. Univ. Sci. Bull., 7: 144, 1913) says of this species, "new to the list, added by G. D. Hanna, May 26, 1906, near Lawrence. In the spring of 1906 six more specimens were collected, and one in 1910." Dumont ('A Revised List of the Birds of Iowa,' Univ. Iowa Studies Nat. Hist., 15: no. 5, 72, 1933) states, "the only Iowa record is of two males and a female, collected by Paul Bartsch at Burlington, Des Moines County, October 15, 1895." It is interesting that no fall records are available in Missouri.

Because of the failure of the June rise of the Missouri River, which usually overflows into the adjoining lakes, the water level of the lakes in the Missouri River valley in the region of Kansas City became low in the summer of 1940. The receding water left extensive mudflats at Sunshine Lake, Ray County, Missouri, and Sugar Lake (until August 18), Buchanan County, Missouri, both of which attracted large numbers of shorebirds in late July and August.

On July 14, 1940, Mr. Harold Hedges and the writer first identified at Sunshine Lake ten Western Sandpipers among a total of eighteen sandpipers, which consisted of three Spotted Sandpipers (*Actitis macularia*), two Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*), and three smaller sandpipers which flew before they could be identified. The 'Westerns' were studied for over 30 minutes in good light with 8-power binoculars. The bills of the 'Westerns' were noticeably longer than the heads, thick at the base, and slightly down-curved at the end. The upper parts and heads were quite rusty; the breasts were dusky; legs were black.

The first of this species was seen on July 4, 1940, by the writer at Bean Lake, Platte County, Missouri. Although this bird was unidentified at the time, notes were taken of certain pronounced characteristics: bill was longer than the head and was slightly down-curved at the end; size about the same as a 'Semipalmated'; breast was dusky.

Some friends notified me of some shorebirds seen at a small pond near Knobtown, Jackson County, Missouri, on July 14, 1940. I visited this place on July 15 and found three Western Sandpipers.

On July 21, I visited Sugar Lake. Six Western Sandpipers and four Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*) were compared. The rusty on the head and sides of neck was noted on five 'Westerns'; the sixth bird was lighter on the breast and light gray on sides of head and neck. On this same day, Mr. Hedges