



Figure 1. Killdeer nest near Pontotoc, Mississippi, composed primarily of fossil oysters.

components of other marine macroinvertebrate fossils, namely echinoids. The bird(s) retrieved the pieces of fossil shells from the bare area, which was a featureless, weathered exposure of a soft, sandy limestone. The limestone had disintegrated (since the lot was scraped ~10 years ago) to an even softer, fine, sandy, limey sediment rich with fragmentary fossils.

UPLAND SANDPIPER SEEKING CAMOUFLAGE

Holly Cox - 183 Keesler Circle, Biloxi, MS 39530.

On 15 May 2017 at the Hancock County Arena at Kiln, Mississippi, I watched an Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia*

longicauda) feeding in a field. It was feeding over green grass and then went to a patch of dead grass and hunkered down to blend in (Figure 1). When I looked up to see what it was watching, I saw a Swallow-tailed Kite flying low above.



Figure 1. Upland Sandpiper foraging in green grass (A), and seeking camouflage while crouching in alert position in dead grass (B), Kiln, Mississippi.

LEUCISTIC SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER

Wayne Patterson - 283A County Road 501, Shannon, MS 38868.

On 5-6 August 2016 I found an almost all-white sandpiper (Figure 1) at the Tupelo Water Treatment Ponds, Lee County, Mississippi. Some of the bird's feathers showed tan to light brown edging, and it appeared larger than nearby Least Sandpipers (*Calidris minutilla*). The bird's rounded head and short, stubby bill indicated it was a probable Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*). A second photo (Figure 2) showing webbing between its toes confirmed the bird was a Semipalmated Sandpiper.