

June 25—Two birds, same locality, calling. I quote from my notes of that date: "Two Greater Yellow-legs were flushed from One Tree Pond on the 25th. One returned repeatedly, was very noisy, and did a spectacular tumble while in flight."

July 2—Two birds, same locality, calling.

July 9—One bird, same locality, calling.

The presumption seems to me reasonable that the straggling birds lingering here up to June 25 and those seen in same locality July 2 were identical in view of: (1) the previous complete absence (according to my records) of the species here June 15 to July 15; (2) the presence of two birds in the same locality whenever that locality was visited by me from June 11 to July 2, 1921; (3) the presence of one bird, in the same locality July 9; (4) the total absence of the species from other normally more favored feeding grounds on the marsh from May 21 to mid-July 1921. Since the birds were heard calling and were well seen there was no chance of confusion in identification.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

**A Remarkable Specimen of the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*).**—A superb adult female of this rare bird in full nuptial plumage that I secured in May on Long Island, S. C., has the black band on the chest completely coalesced measuring half an inch in width. This band is as wide as on any female Semipalmated Plover (*C. semipalmatus*) in nuptial plumage, but, of course, is not as solidly black basally, the feathers being basally white and apically black as is usual in this species.

If there are other specimens in collections similar to the bird I describe I should like to hear of them, as this plumage for the female is very rare.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Summer Shore Birds.**—In the April 'Auk' E. L. Poole records an assemblage of northern breeding Limicoline birds at islands of the Virginia coast, which, for the dates when the recorded observations were made, namely June 30 to July 2, 1921, is truly remarkable. The species noted are as follows: Wilson's Snipe, Dowitcher, Knot, Pectoral Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Red-backed Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling, Black-bellied Plover, Semipalmated Plover and Turnstone.

Let us for a moment suppose we are modifying the given status of these species in a Virginia list, to fit this observation. The simplest way to dispose of it would be to label them all off hand "non breeders sometimes summer." However, the writer's studies of shore-bird movements (mostly on Long Island, N. Y.) lead him to look at the matter differently. Distances mean so little to a migrating shore-bird that the difference of latitude between New York and Virginia is almost negligible, except as it affects climate. In the present connection, the most important difference probably is that, according to available evidence, these birds are more likely