

were slaty blue like those of the adult. The two brown, normal young could not be found in the short grass even though seen with the adult from a distance. At least two other pairs of Willets were found on this occasion and on July 16 Messrs. Marburger and Potter found two young Willets just able to fly with the down still noticeable about the head, and the tails rather short. They took wing at the frantic urge of their parents and flew about fifty yards, making no attempt to conceal themselves by "freezing" as when in the downy stage.

A native of Beaver Dam, N. J., informed us that he had noticed Willets during the breeding season about five years ago and they had become fairly common during the past two years. The last actual breeding record of the Willet for New Jersey was 1884 (Stone's 'Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey' page 77—footnote).

The return of the Willet as a breeding bird to this region is a concrete example of the beneficial effects of the Migratory Bird Law.—EDWARD S. WEYL, 6506 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia; JULIAN K. POTTER, Collingswood, N. J.

Nesting of the Upland Plover near Lexington, Va.—In view of the present scarcity of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*), a nesting record is worthy of note, especially at a place so near the southern limit of its breeding range as Lexington, Va. I saw a nest of this species on June 3, 1930, in an alfalfa field two miles north of this place. A pair of these birds spent the summer of 1929 in a neighboring field and gave evidence of nesting but I was not able to locate the nest. The nest referred to above was uncovered by Mr. Alphin, the owner of the farm, while he was raking hay. There were four young at the nest, the eggs evidently having been hatched that morning. The shells in large pieces were still in the nest depression. The wheel of the hay-rake crushed one of the young birds, the skin of which I later saved. Knowing of my former efforts to find a nest, Mr. Alphin telephoned me at once and I reached the spot before the young had left the immediate vicinity of the nest. They were able to run about well in the stubble. Only one of the parent birds was in evidence. To my surprise, this bird did not feign injury, but did rush toward us with outcries when we came near the nest. When we moved off, it ran before us as if trying to toll us farther away. The little birds, when held in the hand, uttered a faint, mournful whistle, with such a peculiar ventriloquial quality that I was sure at first that it was the note of another adult bird on the wing at a great distance.—J. J. MURRAY, Lexington, Va.

Western Sandpiper in Massachusetts in Spring.—While the Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri* Cabanis) is not an uncommon spring migrant and occasional winter resident on the South Atlantic coast from North Carolina southward, there appear to be no records for its occurrence (other than occasional sight records) in spring for the North Atlantic States, except that of a specimen taken by Mr. I. N. DeHaven at Atlantic City,