

Disposal of Egg-shells by the Upland Plover.—Mr. Henry Mousley has referred in a recent article (*The Auk*, LII, 4, 408–411) to the different ways in which ground nesting birds treat the shells of hatched eggs. The difference that he notes between species also obtains at times among different pairs within a species. I have seen two nests of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) near Lexington, Va. In the first case, June 3, 1930, all the shells were left in the nest depression after the four young were running about nearby, some pieces being as large as a third of the entire shell. In the second case, May 27, 1935, the shells of the first two eggs to hatch were removed before the last two hatched. I did not see the nest after the other eggs hatched.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Stilt Sandpiper in Arizona.—In the collection of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, are three Sandpipers which have been identified by Dr. J. Grinnell as *Micropalama himantopus*. These birds (Z8.111–Z8.113) were taken by Lewis D. Yaeger on April 25, 1933, from flooded farm land near Tempe, Maricopa County. All were adults: one male, one female, and one sex questioned. Yaeger reports that the species was common, scattered over the area feeding with other Sandpipers. Not previously noted by Yaeger.

Although not reported from New Mexico, Mearns collected this Sandpiper in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, about one mile from the New Mexico state line (Bailey, F. M.: *Birds of New Mexico*, 1928, p. 278). This Arizona record then extends the known range of the Stilt Sandpiper in the southwestern United States about 250 miles to the northwest.

The number of individuals seen by Yaeger suggests the possibility of a more westerly migration route than that recorded, rather than accidental occurrence. This possibility is implied by Dr. Grinnell in a letter to me dated January 22, 1936.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff*.

A Hudsonian and a Marbled Godwit Taken Near Toledo, Ohio.—On September 2, 1935, in Jerusalem township, Lucas Co., Ohio, we collected a female Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) and a female Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). The latter had scars of a recent injury upon the lower breast. Both were feeding together with a small group of shore-birds in a pond near Lake Erie. The skin of the Hudsonian was prepared by Bernard R. Campbell and that of the Marbled by Louis W. Campbell. Both skins have been deposited in the Ohio State Museum, Columbus.

These specimens appear to be the only ones taken in Ohio in more than fifty years. Concerning the Marbled Godwit, Wheaton states:

“Not common spring and fall migrant. Dr. Kirtland notes its capture in several instances in northern Ohio, in addition to that mentioned on page 220, and in connection with the Glossy Ibis following. Mr. Langdon states, on the authority of Mr. Drury, that thirty-three were ‘shot in one day, near the mouth of the Little Miami, some years ago by Charles Weeks, Esq.’ A specimen was taken by a son of Dr. Jasper in the immediate vicinity of this city [Columbus], April 21, 1879.¹”

Lynds Jones states: “I am able to add nothing to Dr. Wheaton’s records of this bird in the state.”² William L. Dawson makes a similar statement.³ Mr. Edward S. Thomas, curator of Natural History at the Ohio State Museum, however, reports that the Museum has a specimen with the following data, “Licking County Reservoir (Now Buckeye Lake L. W. C.), Oct. 8, 1881.”

¹ Wheaton, J. M., Section II, Report on the Birds of Ohio, Nov. 1, 1879, p. 480.

² Jones, Lynds, *The Birds of Ohio*, Ohio State Academy of Science Special Papers No. 6 October, 1903, p. 72.

³ Dawson, William L., *The Birds of Ohio*, 1903.