

that, a sight record made by Maurice and Ruth Brooks of Morgantown, on September 6, 1935, near Volga, Barbour County, West Virginia, and was published in 'The Auk,' 53: 97, 1936.—GEORGE F. FLOUER, *Lost River State Park, Mathias, West Virginia*.

Wilson's Plover in Massachusetts.—Supplementing the note by Mr. F. H. Allen (Auk, 57: 111, 1940)—for he writes me that he thinks all reasonably authentic records of Wilson's Plover (*Pagolla wilsonia*) in Massachusetts ought to be made public—I wish to call attention, first, to two sight records by that thorough, veteran observer, Miss Fannie A. Stebbins of West Springfield, on September 14, 1928, at Provincetown, and on May 24, 1932, at Longmeadow, as published in 'Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts' by Bagg and Eliot (p. 199, 1937); second, to three sight records on Martha's Vineyard (two of which were also published in Bagg's and my book); and third, to a second Connecticut Valley sight record, made in October 1939. I have, moreover, heard of sight records in the State on August 12, 1938, and August 29, 1939, upon the authenticity of which I cannot pass.

On the south coast of Martha's Vineyard (Chilmark Pond eastward to Tisbury Great Pond) a Wilson's Plover was identified on August 25, 1934, by Mr. Guy Emerson (who knew the species perfectly), checked by Mr. Roger Baldwin and Mrs. Marion F. Wakeman. On August 10, 1935, Mrs. Wakeman discovered another, and got Mr. Emerson to confirm it; and on August 23, 1939, after she had become thoroughly familiar with the species in the South, Mrs. Wakeman observed another, in immature plumage.

At the Springfield Reservoir in Ludlow, Massachusetts, on October 16, 1939, Mr. Willard D. Leshure of Longmeadow, a bird student of long experience and keen discrimination, noticed a plover that was not, as he at first guessed, a late Semipalmated, but a species new to him. It was very tame, and let him study it with Peterson's 'Field Guide' in hand; and it answered a Killdeer's call with a shrill, not plaintive call. On several later dates he tried to show it to other observers, but only succeeded in finding it when he was again alone, on October 25. It again allowed very close approach and ample study.

I might add that the very first Massachusetts record, for which Mr. Allen's note refers to Forbush's 'Birds of Massachusetts,' is there mis-dated 1887; it should be 1877. The greatly increased number of records in the last dozen years is paralleled in Connecticut and on Long Island, New York (see, for instance, Auk, 51: 397, 1934). Certainly the bird is occurring northeast of its breeding range, more frequently than the older generation of ornithologists supposed.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Northampton, Massachusetts*.

Wilson's Plover nesting in New Jersey.—The Wilson's Plover (*Pagolla wilsonia*) is believed to be rare in New Jersey where, according to some writers, the bird formerly bred. In Dr. Stone's 'Bird Studies at Old Cape May,' he cites the following records for New Jersey. In May (probably about 1820), George Ord and Titian R. Peale found the birds rather common in the vicinity of Brigantine Beach and also observed them at various places between Great Egg Harbor and Long Beach (Wilson, Amer. Ornithology, 9: 77, 1814). William A. Baird secured two specimens at Cape May on July 15 and 17, 1843. On September 15, 1933, J. Fletcher Street saw an individual at Ludlam's Beach (Cassinia, 29: 5, 1935). On exactly the same date in the following year Julian K. Potter detected a Wilson's Plover on Brigantine Beach (Auk, 52: 80, 1935). F. W. Loetcher found one there

on September 4 and 5, 1935. There is no mention of a nesting record for New Jersey.

On June 8, 1935, accompanied by Richard F. Miller, Robert W. Smith and Daniel Smith, the writer observed a pair of these birds and their nest at Brigantine Beach, New Jersey. After searching for nests of the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and having found one with four fresh eggs, our party scattered over the dunes to do more hunting. About fifty yards from the above nest, R. W. Smith found another in which an egg was pipped. Upon close examination, it was observed that the egg differed somewhat in markings from the former; and after taking the egg to the Piping Plover's nest for direct comparison, it was apparent that this new find, differently marked and larger, belonged to the Wilson's Plover. This belief was corroborated when soon afterward a pair of Wilson's Plovers showed much concern over our presence at the site.—EDWARD J. REIMANN, 2261 E. Kennedy St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mourning Dove in Newfoundland.—Last fall, 1939, Dr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, received a head and wing of a Mourning Dove, *Zenaidura macroura*, from Miss Clara Pearl Cox of Vottel Cove, New Bay, Newfoundland. The letter accompanying the specimen was dated October 25 and apparently the bird had been shot just previously by her brother. The fragments were seen by Mr. C. H. Young, late of this museum, who vouches for the identity. This appears to be the second record for Newfoundland, a previous one being for Trepassy, October, 1920 (see Lewis, Auk, 39: 106-107, 1922).—P. A. TAVERNER, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Unreported New York State specimens of Passenger Pigeon.—On September 29, 1939, through the courtesy of Mr. D. W. Mason, Member of the Board of Directors, and Miss Helen C. Hydon, Librarian and Curator, of the Pember Library and Museum at Granville, New York, I had the opportunity of inspecting the zoological collections in that institution. Among the noteworthy specimens preserved there are three mounted examples of the Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*). Since data on the specimens themselves and the definite records which they afford have not heretofore appeared in the literature, so far as I can discover, the information pertaining to them may be of interest to ornithologists generally and to investigators of the late status of this now extinct species.

The three specimens are mounted and, although they carry no catalogue or other numbers, a hand-written label attached to the T-perch supporting each pigeon, bears the data pertaining to that individual. All three birds were collected by F. T. Pember near Granville, Washington County, New York. One specimen, a male in good condition, was shot August 6, 1863; another male, in fine plumage and excellent state of preservation, was collected September 26, 1878; a female, in fair condition, was taken October 7, 1874.

Eaton ('Birds of New York,' Mem. N. Y. State Mus., no. 12: pt. 1, 385, 1910) lists the Passenger Pigeon from Washington County, New York, for September 1893, on authority of F. T. Pember—"3 seen"—but no other published records from or notice of preserved specimens taken in that locality have come to my attention. In view of the fact that the three specimens herein reported were collected so many years prior to the Pember record chronicled by Eaton, it seems altogether unlikely that the same three birds are concerned in both instances.

In connection with the matter of unreported New York State specimens of the Passenger Pigeon, it may be appropriate to mention here that the zoological col-