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Food fluctuations and multiple clutches in the Mountain Plover.—Based on research conducted on the Pawnee National Grassland, Weld County, Colorado from 1969–72, I described the Mountain Plover's (*Charadrius montanus*) social system and discussed its adaptive significance (Graul 1973, Living Bird 12: 69). Data collected in the same place from 9 to 17 May 1974 provide support for two of my earlier predictions: (1) extreme fluctuations in food (insects) occur on the shortgrass prairie on a yearly, seasonal, and spatial basis; and (2) female Mountain Plovers respond to high food levels by producing multiple clutches; a female will produce a clutch to be incubated by her mate and another that she will attend herself. The new data are needed, as only two cases of females producing multiple clutches in this fashion were documented previously and the extreme fluctuation in food prediction was based on indirect evidence.

Following a wet 1973 season (J. Stoddard pers. comm.) the prairie in early May was strikingly different from any period during 1969–72. Many shallow basins that had been dry contained water and *Carex* sp. grew luxuriously in places that had been covered predominantly by blue grama grass (*Bouteloua gracilis*) and/or buffalo grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*). Mountain Plovers eat a variety of insects, including grasshoppers, and in conjunction with the wet condition short-horned grasshoppers (*Acrididae*) were abundant locally; my car flushed hundreds in pastures where previously I had flushed only occasional individuals. The wet condition was only temporary and was followed by drought in late May (M. Howe pers. comm.). Thus the preceding observations support the food fluctuation prediction.

Six adults at separate nests were individually marked with color bands and dye. Based on a total of 18 checks during the daytime and 14 at night each of these birds was tending its nest alone. On the last check at each nest the sex of the incubating bird was confirmed by laparotomy (5 cases) or through collection (1 case) and all were males.

Three females with brood patches were collected and their ovaries were examined. One was being courted by a male who was tending a nest containing a complete clutch (3 eggs). Ovary examination showed clearly that this female had completed one clutch. Follicles were present that could develop into eggs, but a new clutch would not have been laid for at least a few more days. The other females were being courted by males having brood patches, but it was not determined whether the males were tending nests. Both females had ovaries indicating they were in the process of laying a clutch and had laid a separate clutch several days earlier.

Based on the above, it appears that the 1974 data were collected at a time when many females had already laid clutches that were being attended by males and some females were in the process of laying additional clutches in response to plentiful food. The preceding speculation is especially likely as it was found previously that laying usually begins in late April and females are capable of producing clutches 11 to 13 days apart (based on two cases).

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Cape May Warblers in Middle America.—The paucity of records for the Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) in the bird literature of Middle America and recent sightings of this species led me to delve into the records. The A.O.U. check-list (1957: 490) gives the winter range as the West Indies, casually to Tobago, Yucatan, and Quintana Roo in Mexico, Cayo Norte, Turneffe, Bay Islands of Honduras, and Old Providence. In general the Cape May Warbler is listed as a casual from Mexico to Panama. Let us examine the records from north to south in this region.

Mexico.—In the "Distributional check-list of the birds of Mexico" (Miller et al. 1957: 247) are three records from the Yucatan Peninsula in 1955, given in more detail by Paynter (1955: 248). Peterson and Chalif (1973) reported no further records, but a letter received in 1974 from Allan Phillips tells me he collected one of three or more birds that were flycatching from utility wires near San Miguel, Cozumel, Quintana Roo, on 12 November 1965. Binford (1973) reported a specimen at San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, 25 April 1972. Peter Alden (in litt. to Eisenmann) reported he saw and photographed a male at Xicotepec, Puebla in February or March 1968.

British Honduras.—Russell (1964: 153) mentions a specimen in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology collected from "several seen in bunch" 7 April 1931 and repeats Bond's (1954) record of a specimen taken 23 January 1954 at Rendezvous Point. A Florida Audubon Tour party led by Russ Mason, Nina Steffee, and Dora Weyer saw a single male at Half Moon Cay 4 February 1968.

Guatemala.—This species is not mentioned in Land's "Birds of Guatemala" (1970) nor in earlier publications on the birds of that country. In February 1974 a natural history tour party of 23, led by Russ Mason and Doris Mager, found Cape May Warblers on four successive days. On 11 February we saw a single male in a wooded edge along the road between Guatemala City and Chulimar. From 12–14 February at least three or four males were seen daily in a bottlebrush tree in the enclosed garden of the former Casa Contenta Hotel, now a government rest house at Panajachel on Lake Atitlán. Referring to earlier records of a similar trip, I discovered we had listed up to three male Cape May Warblers in exactly the same place on 8, 9, and 10 February 1970 on a tour led by Russ Mason and Nina Steffee. Alden (in litt.) reported to Eisenmann that he saw one at Panajachel in January 1970. Alden (pers. comm. 1974) stated he has plenty of pictures of many Cape May Warblers all around Lake Atitlán in February and March "every year." He considers them common in that section. Yet annual Florida Audubon Tours from