

on the wing. These were different from the usual mellow, rather low notes which the birds were uttering more or less all the time while on the sand. Their notes on the wing were higher in tone and rather long drawn out, and mixed in with them were some little chuckles. The whole might be described as some sort of a mating song.—JOHN A. FARLEY, *Melrose, Mass.*

Upland Plover in New York.—Since 1917 there has been a steady and most satisfactory increase of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) in the town of Coxsackie, Green Co., New York. The average date of their arrival is April 24 and they leave about September 12.

On May 8 this year, while walking five miles along a road bisecting the Flats that lie west of the village, I counted the songs of over fifty individuals and saw nearly as many.

They often alight on top of the telephone poles bordering the road, where one can approach them within twenty feet; give their bubbling call and fly off only to circle around to another pole further on. They begin nesting May 6-8 and then become very shy, and their song is rarely heard.

By July 15 the young birds are well grown. On that date, 1918, one came from the field down to a stream, bobbing its little round head, bathed and dried its feathers, all within fifteen feet from where I was sitting on the opposite bank.

Their occurrence in the Hudson Valley seems to be unusual, as I can find no record of that fact.—CHARLOTTE BOGARDUS, *Coxsackie, N. Y.*

Turkey Vulture at Plymouth, Mass.—A Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) was shot at Manomet, Plymouth, Mass., July 25, 1910, by Mr. Wallace Miles. I saw the dead bird at Mr. Miles' farm.—JOHN A. FARLEY, *Melrose, Mass.*

Harris's Hawk in Kansas.—As I was reading the 'General Notes' in 'The Auk' for April, 1919, I noticed that C. D. Bunker of Lawrence, Kansas, stated that a female Harris's Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*) had been killed near Lawrence, Kansas, on December 25, 1918.

I wish to state that on the 14th day of December of 1918 I found a male Harris's Hawk which had been shot, in Wichita on the Little Arkansas River. This hawk is mounted and is in my collection.—LEROY SNYDER, *Wichita, Kansas.*

***Tachytriorchis*, the Generic Name for the White-tailed Hawk.**—The name *Tachytriorchis* Kaup (Class. Säug. und Vögel, 1844, p. 123; type by monotypy, *Falco pterocles* Temminck [= *Buteo albicaudatus* Vieillot]) now stands in our Check-List of North American Birds as a sub-generic heading under the genus *Buteo*. Examination of its type species (*Buteo albicaudatus* Vieillot), however, shows that it represents undoubtedly a generic group, its short tail, long tarsus, and long wing-tip trenchantly separating it from *Buteo*. In detail, *Tachytriorchis* differs from *Buteo* in

having the tail less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the wing, whereas in *Buteo* it is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the latter; the tarsus about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the tail (instead of much less), also $2\frac{2}{3}$, or more, times the exposed culmen with cere (instead of $2\frac{1}{3}$ times or less); wing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the tarsus (instead of $5\frac{1}{2}$ times or more); and the primaries exceeding secondaries by nearly the length of the tail (instead of, as in *Buteo*, by not over $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length).

Mr. Charles Chubb (Birds Brit. Guiana, I, 1916, p. 231) has recognized this genus, but into it puts also *Buteo abbreviatus* Cabanis. The latter action, however, is doubtless an inadvertence, since this species is absolutely congeneric with the type and other species of the genus *Buteo*. The forms of this genus, *Tachytiorchis*, are as follows:

Tachytiorchis albicaudatus albicaudatus (Vieillot).

Tachytiorchis albicaudatus exiguus Chapman.

Tachytiorchis albicaudatus colonus (Berlepsch).

Tachytiorchis albicaudatus sennetti (Allen).

— HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, Washington, D. C.

A Flight of Broad-winged Hawks and Roughlegs in Lake Co., Ohio.— While seated by a country roadside, overlooking some low meadows on April 27 of this year, four medium-sized hawks came low and directly over my head. Hastily turning my glass upon them, I secured enough field marks to pronounce them Broadwings (*Buteo platypterus*). As I followed them with the glass their number suddenly increased to eight, and then, as I swept the sky, it seemed to be alive with them and I counted twenty-five after some had vanished in the distance. Realizing I was at last witnessing a hawk flight I kept a good watch and within a short period of time saw nearly a hundred. Soon after the first bunch of Broadwings had passed came some larger birds, singly, or at most by twos, flying high and far apart. When one was directly overhead another would be seen coming in the distance. Their identity puzzled me at first, until finally one came comparatively low, and the black belly band of a Roughleg (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*) was plainly discernible. Among these large hawks was a single Osprey. All the Roughlegs were sailing with the wind and flying a straight northeasterly course, while the Broadwings kept in bunches and circled about to some extent while still progressing steadily in the same direction. The day was clear, with a fresh wind blowing steadily. The most interesting fact to me was the late date the Roughlegs were leaving the country and the number of them — some twenty all told — and I have reason to believe I missed a good many by not being farther along the road, where I could also have seen across the wide valley of the river back of my position. As to all of the large hawks being Roughlegs, I think there is no question, since all were of the same size and silhouette, and the one which came low was easily identified. And I know the Eagle, Redtail and Red-shouldered, too well to have confounded them. A number of Roughlegs were resident here through the winter.— E. A. DOOLITTLE, Painesville, Ohio.



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