

On May 13, 1924, Dr. Winsor M. Tyler and Mr. Samuel E. Brown saw a single bird of this species on the beach at Great Marsh, Westport, Conn. This bird, however, was not seen again and was evidently only a migrant. It is the only Connecticut record I know anything about between 1904 and my record of this year (1931).

On June 6, 1931, while watching the still migrating shore-birds on Lordship Beach, Stratford, Conn., I came upon a pair of Piping Plovers, acting very much as if they had a nest or nesting intentions. On June 13, I returned, in company with my son, Stanley B. Saunders. We searched the beach for about two hours, finding five nests of the Spotted Sandpiper but no nest of the plover, though we obtained a good idea, from the actions of the birds, of the vicinity in which it was probably located.

On June 20 I returned again, and after some search finally located the nest, with its four eggs. It was less than fifty feet from one of the sandpiper nests found the previous week. How difficult it was to see the eggs, unless the eye was directly on them, was shown by one of my foot-prints made some ten minutes before, and less than a foot from the rim of the nest. All of the sandpiper nests were hidden in the beach grass, but the plover's nest was on the open beach. The nest was merely a hollow in the sand between two large oyster shells. The bottom was beautifully lined with bits of broken shell.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Conn.*

Incubation Period of the Killdeer.—A Killdeer's nest was found on the cinder grading about three feet from the track of a small electric train at the salt works near the Great Salt Lake, Salt Lake County, Utah. The nest itself was a shallow depression in the cinders but was difficult to locate because small white pebbles had been placed, apparently by the bird, about the nest.

When first found on April 29, 1931, the nest contained three eggs and on the following day the fourth egg had been deposited. The site was passed almost daily and each time the bird would fly off the nest but toward the latter part of the incubation it would only raise off the nest and settle back as soon as the engine had passed.

On May 27 the nest still contained four eggs and when observed on the 28th three small birds followed the parent from the nest. The fourth egg remaining in the nest failed to hatch. The incubation period in this instance was just 28 days.—JOHN W. SUGDEN, *Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Occurrence of the Golden Plover on the South Carolina Coast.—In view of the fact that the writer published, in 'The Auk,' (Vol. XLVIII, page 415), an account of the first occurrence of *Pluvialis d. dominica* in South Carolina during the spring migration, it will perhaps be of interest to note that this record is now followed by the first October record of the species for the state.

On October 15, 1931, in company with Messrs. Edward A. Simons and E. Milby Burton, both of Charleston, the writer saw a fine specimen of the

Golden Plover at White Point, Slann's Island, Charleston County, S. C. The bird had an injured left foot and allowed our approach to within fifty yards where we studied it through 8 x glasses. There was a Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*) about twenty-five yards beyond it, both easily seen at one time in the field of the binoculars. Comparisons were therefore made without trouble and under ideal light conditions. Curious to see just how close I could get to the bird, I walked forward deliberately, stopping at intervals. When it finally flushed, I stepped off the distance from where I stood to the bird's footprints in the soft sand and found it to be four long paces! It called once as it rose and was apparently in splendid condition except for the injured foot.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Upland Plover Nesting on a Shooting Range.—On the afternoon of May 24, 1931, I attended a trap shoot on the grounds of the American Legion Trap and Skeet Club, four and one half miles south of Norwalk, Ohio. Upon my arrival, I immediately noticed a very disturbed pair of Upland Plover. They were alighting on the Skeet-trap houses and flying around and between them in such an excited manner that I was at once convinced that there were eggs or young in the immediate vicinity; in fact the birds kept so close that on several occasions the shooters had to hold their fire fearing the birds would get in line with the targets.

The Skeet-trap houses are only forty yards apart, and the shooting positions are on a semi-circle drawn from a point midway and directly between the houses; so it is apparent how close the birds remained to the shooters and spectators.

About four thirty p.m., while walking from one trap-house to the other to take the next shooting position, I discovered two young plover which were as yet hardly able to walk, they were about half way between the houses and directly in the center of the shooting. The little fellows were hungry and calling for food and must have been rather cold, as there was a cool wind from the northeast. During the short time the shooters and spectators were looking at the young the old birds were very close and sometimes came directly over us, almost within reach of my hand.

In spite of the fact that there were about one thousand shots fired and various noises made by the people and their automobiles during the entire afternoon, these birds continued flying near their young which seems to me a remarkable demonstration of the affection and protective instinct of parent birds.—C. B. GARDINER, 175 West Main St., Norwalk, Ohio.

Migration Dates of Yellow-legs and Others.—The following records as to the migration of Lesser Yellow-legs in the fall of 1930 and spring of 1931 of Madison, Wisc., may be of interest.

In 1930 the earliest fall date was July 1; the latest, October 21. In 1931, the earliest spring date was March 21; the latest, May 28. The fall migration therefore covered a period of 113 days, and the spring migration 69