

July 17 the species was more numerous than it had yet been noted at that time of the year. Little change was apparent in 1938; the first migrants were seen March 30, and an estimated 5,000 were present on May 3. Mr. DuPre reported the species as plentiful by July 30, 1938, as the fall migration got under way. The spring flights of 1939 and 1940 were smaller but large numbers of the birds were seen in the fall of 1940. In 1941 the spring migration was stronger than in the previous two years and the fall flight was considered normal. The northward movement through the refuge in 1942 was slow, but by the latter part of July, fair numbers of curlews were resting on the refuge during their southern migration. Again, in 1943, the species was late in coming to the refuge and few birds were seen in April. However, by the end of May, Mr. DuPre reported that curlews were considerably more abundant than they had been in several years; the flight that fall was fair. Due to personnel changes resulting from the war, observations in 1944 were less regular. William P. Baldwin noted a flock of 60 birds passing through the refuge on May 24, 1944, saw individual curlews on several occasions during the summer, and recorded a flock of 15 on August 8.

Blackbeard Island Refuge, McIntosh County, Georgia.

Records of the occurrence of the Hudsonian Curlew on this refuge date from 1941 when Refuge Manager Oscar Goodwin noted a flock of six birds, April 20. Dr. E. P. Creaser reported that the species was seen quite regularly during the months of November and December, 1941. Flocks of 75 to 300 were present during May, 1942, along the tidal flats, according to Refuge Manager, Joe Morton, and 200 were seen by him in December. The species appeared to be more numerous the following spring, and it was estimated that a thousand birds were on the refuge by the end of April, 1943. Mr. Morton recorded the first fall migrants on September 15 when 100 birds were counted; the last observation that season was 300, December 22, 1943. Fewer numbers were seen in 1944 when Refuge Manager, E. S. Jaycocks, estimated that approximately 600 birds used the refuge.—FAXON W. COOK, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Chicago 54, Illinois.*

Status of the Upland Plover in Lancaster County, Pa.—The ninth census of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) in northern Lancaster County, Pa., was taken under the most adverse agricultural conditions thus far met with in the plan. During all of July, 1945, with the exception of four or five days, there had been rain. Sixty per cent of the wheat, usually harvested the first week in July, was still drooping on the fields on August 8. Much clover and grass was still uncut and weeds, mostly chicory and Queen Anne's lace, covered tract 'B,' the Lancaster Municipal Airport, which is the favorite breeding and feeding ground of the Upland Plover in Lancaster County today. The low wheat stubble and grass fields, where the birds were found before, were almost entirely absent over the four tracts this year. Most probably for these reasons the count was less than a third of the high mark of 1941. The birds were probably scattered over more favorable feeding grounds. Some of them may have started their long journey through Texas toward Uruguay and Argentina two or three weeks ahead of time. Invariably, all have left Lancaster County by September 1.

The tracts charted in 1921, known to the writer to have been the best places for plover shooting prior to 1913, when the species was taken off the list of game birds, were covered, as usual, by well-qualified observers. These tracts are widely separated, from one and a half to two square miles each, in four different townships.

The nine census records are as follows:

Tract	A	B	C	D	Total
1921 (Aug. 4)	12	3	3	3	21
1922 (Aug. 3)	8	9	1	4	22
1923 (Aug. 9)	23	36	1	18	78
1925 (Aug. 8)	1	3	0	1	5
1936 (Aug. 4)	5	22	4	11	42
1937 (Aug. 4)	11	28	1	17	57
1939 (Aug. 3)	14	75	0	5	94
1941 (Aug. 4)	94	65	0	2	161
1945 (Aug. 8)	5	28	12	2	47

The writer's diary of field sports, kept since 1885 (which tells of seeing about 125 Passenger Pigeons in near-by York County in 1888) records that there were at least 300 Upland Plovers on a tract of about a square mile in northern Lancaster County, July 25, 1895. It also records that Frank Thurlow and the writer shot 20 plovers on Tract 'D', July 16, 1906. There were certainly more than 150 plovers there that day.—HERBERT H. BECK, assisted by FRANK THURLOW, BARTON SHARP, GEORGE PENNYPACKER, LT. ROBERT SNYDER, AND CHARLES REGENNAS, *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.*

An unusual site for the nest of Swainson's Warbler.—On the morning of May 14, 1945, while nest hunting in the woods near the Kanawha City section of Charleston, W. Va., I found the nest of a Swainson's Warbler. My method was to scrutinize carefully any bunch of grass or dead leaves which might conceal some eggs, and it was when I reached for just such a bundle of leaves that a small brown bird left the nest. She did not return, so it was not until May 20, when I again visited the nest with several other club members, that I was certain this was a Swainson's Warbler's nest. On this date, as on May 14, there were the four unmarked white eggs, which seem rather large for a small warbler. Again the parent bird used the same tactics to escape detection, dropping directly to the ground and quickly disappearing. However, she would not leave the nest until I reached directly toward it.

My next visit was on May 27, and this time three young birds were lying limply together, completely covering one unhatched egg. Later in the day, Mrs. J. W. Handlan reported seeing both adults approach with food, but neither would go to the young so long as they were being observed. On Memorial Day the nest was visited by Alston Shields who found the situation unchanged, but on June 4 the nest was empty and the unhatched egg (which I am keeping) had fallen to the ground intact. After this date the young birds were not seen again but the male continued singing from his usual perch.

The actual site of the nest was about 30 yards from the road which leads through Donnally Hollow to the small dams known as Twin Lakes. It was placed in a spice bush about six feet from the ground and very cleverly concealed. The nest was constructed of coarse grasses and dried leaves outside, with finer grasses for lining, and was approximately half the size of a Wood Thrush's nest.

Several members of the local bird club have visited the site of what is the first nest of this species to be discovered in West Virginia.—ELEANOR SIMS, *Charleston, West Virginia.*

Unusual nesting site of Magnolia Warbler.—Since Dr. S. Charles Kendeigh, in his interesting paper, 'Community Selection by Birds,' in *The Auk* for July,