

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,

1945, p. 425, has referred to a photograph of mine in *The Auk* for April, 1924, plate 20, that depicts a nest of the Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) built in the forks of a small spiraea bush at Hatley, P. Q., on June 16, 1922, it may not seem out of place to draw attention to two more nests of this warbler found by me near Montreal on June 17, 1942, that were also built in the forks of two small spiraea bushes about four feet above the ground. During the twenty years intervening between 1922 and 1942, I have found many nests of this warbler but all of them were saddled on the upper side of branches of coniferous trees, principally spruce (as is usual) until I came upon these two nests in the forks of spiraea bushes. The first contained three Cowbird eggs but none of the owner, although what had become of these latter I am unable to say. The nest was very small compared with the other and the three Cowbird eggs (possibly laid by the same bird as they look very much alike) nearly filled it. The second nest contained two Cowbird eggs and three of the owner. One of the Cowbird eggs was accidentally badly broken and could not be replaced when photographs of both nests were taken to show the eggs and general surroundings. Both nests were among low second-growth trees and shrubs in open situations.

There is a reference in Macoun's 'Catalogue of Canadian Birds,' p. 637, 1909, to a nest that had been found by the Rev. C. J. Young on July 1, 1895, built in a spiraea bush among small pines and hemlocks, near Otly Lake, Lanark Co., Ontario. It is not specifically stated that it was placed in the forks of the branches, but it may possibly have been like my four, two at Hatley and the two at Montreal. In conclusion, I might mention that of the large number of nests of this warbler that I have found, only the above two and one at Hatley (on June 30, 1915) have contained eggs of the Cowbird.—H. MOUSLEY, 4073 Tupper St., Montreal, P. Q.

Unusual nesting of two birds in South Carolina.—Through the kindness of a correspondent, the following unusual nesting of the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus tyrannus*) was made known to me recently. It seems worthy of record for, not only is it completely new in my lifetime of experience with the bird, but it is probably one of the few departures from custom for this species if, indeed, there are any more!

In July, 1945, a nest was found in a gourd, set up for a martin house on the place of Mr. R. A. Thomas of Smoaks, South Carolina. The custom of erecting gourds for the Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) is a very old one in many parts of the south, and Mr. Thomas makes a practice of it. He states that he usually has a pair of Kingbirds about the place and had not been able to find the nest this season. When he mentioned this to his boys, they informed him that the Kingbirds had built in one of the martin gourds. Hardly crediting it, he went out to see, and saw the old birds coming in and feeding the young which were well advanced in growth. They left the nest "about July 25." The dates of the building, egg laying, etc., he does not have. The writer is not now situated where an examination of the literature is possible to be certain that this occurrence is unique.¹

The writer is indebted to Prof. Franklin Sherman of Clemson College, S. C., for information regarding what appears to be a unique nesting record for the Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis sialis*). Coming at a time when an extraordinary nesting of the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus tyrannus*) had just been made known

¹A similar case, also from South Carolina, was reported to Mr. Bent who published it in his account of the Eastern Kingbird (*U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 179: 17, 1942*).—Ed.