

the Tortugas, Smithsonian Report, 1917). Scott's observations were recorded (Auk, 7: 301).

It may be of further interest that on Long Key, the writer's son picked up on June 16 a pair of wings attached to an almost complete sternum and ribs. These were identified by the writer, and corroborated by Dr. Wetmore, as those of a purple gallinule.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina*.

The southernmost nesting of the killdeer.—On June 1, 1948, Glenn T. Chandler found a nest and four eggs of the killdeer, *Charadrius vociferus*, at "Nigger Duck," three miles west of the mouth of the Kissimmee River, Lake Okeechobee, Glades County, Florida. On June 20, the writer went to the spot with Warden Chandler and saw the bird on the eggs. As far as can be ascertained, this is the southernmost point at which this species has been found breeding in this country. Old-timers in the Lake Okeechobee-Kissimmee Prairie region, who have spent their lives in the area, stated that they had never seen or heard of the "killdee" except in winter.

Donald Nicholson (MS) found killdeer eggs hatching at the mouth of the Kissimmee River on June 7, 1943. The most southerly record next to this is that by Howell (Florida Bird-Life, 1932: 221) at Lake Istokpoga, some 20 miles to the northward. The breeding range is now extended at least to Lake Okeechobee.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *The Crescent, Charleston 50, South Carolina*.

Long-billed curlew breeding in Colorado.—Peters (Check-list of Birds of World, 2: 263, 1934) reports that the long-billed curlew, *Numenius a. americanus* Bechstein, "now breeds only in southern Idaho, eastern Nevada and Utah; formerly bred east to Wisconsin and Illinois." It seems appropriate, therefore, to record our finding breeding birds and downy young just out of the nest along Two Buttes Creek, 14 miles north of Springfield, Baca County, Colorado, in early June, 1948. At this locality a dozen or so pairs were nesting on grassy flood plains along the creek. Downy young were handled and photographed by members of our group on June 10.

Birds in breeding condition were also collected three miles south of Campo, Colorado, on June 8. This is some 40 miles south of Two Buttes Creek. The birds were paired and behaved as if they were nesting.

In 1947, several curlews were observed on grassy flats three miles southeast of Texline, Dallam County, Texas, on June 2. A male collected there had large testes in breeding condition. It is quite likely that these birds were nesting in the vicinity.

These records indicate that some of the former breeding range, at least, is being reoccupied. Also, they suggest that the numbers of curlews are on the upgrade.

Measurements in millimeters of two males were: culmen, 137 and 162; wing, 265 and 265; of two females: culmen, 200 and 216; wing 285 and 293. Measurements of the females are well above the maximum for *N. a. parvus* and within the range of variation for *N. a. americanus*.—WILLIAM B. DAVIS, *Department of Wildlife Management, College Station, Texas*.

Status of the upland plover in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.—Lancaster County, perhaps more so than any other parts of Pennsylvania that are hilly and still quite generally wooded, today affords conditions well-suited to *Bartramia longicauda*. Originally of the midwest plains, the species probably came into this part of eastern North America only after this heavily timbered region had been cleared into broad farmlands, for the bird's adopted habitat must be sufficiently prairie-like.