

found most of the grass and wheat fields still uncut and full of weeds. Feeding conditions being unfavorable, I believe many of the plover left the region earlier than usual.

In 1947, the largest count (82) was on tract B, the Lancaster Municipal Airport, which had been put there a few years before. Within Lancaster County, the plover gather at the Airport, as a breeding and feeding ground, in the largest numbers. The birds, still wary of man, ignore rising and descending planes on the Airport. Tract D, where on July 16, 1906, there were 250 to 300 plover (Diary of Field-Sports), since 1937 has been practically without them.

Assuming that the census in Lancaster County represents conditions elsewhere in the bird's extensive breeding range in North America, the general numerical status of the Upland Plover seems to be stabilized today. While there has been a notable increase since 1914 (when the bird was removed from the game-list), the rate of production in the northern zone seems to be balanced by the rate of destruction in the southern zone. While the census of 1954 shows an encouraging increase, the Upland Plover is still being shot in large numbers along its migration route, as on the Barbados, where Richard H. Pough recently found it being murdered in the fall. Nor has there been any change in reports from the bird's winter home, where, in 1926, Alexander Wetmore found the Upland Plover to be the favorite game-bird of the sportsmen and many market hunters; the choice morsel of the Argentina restaurants.

A perpetual closed season on the Upland Plover in the United States has undoubtedly saved the species from going the unhappy way of its late cousin, the Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*). But who is to stop the killing of this tempting morsel along its 14,000-mile migration route and on the vast pampas of South America?

I was assisted in taking the census of 1954 by James P. Coho, Barton L. Sharp, and Milton G. Steffy.

HERBERT H. BECK, *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.*

Pleistocene Birds from Eichelberger Cave, Florida.—Eichelberger Cave is located about two miles southwest of Belleview, Marion County, Florida, in the northwest corner of Sec. 2, T.17S., R.22E. Vertebrate fossils occur in several feet of sandy matrix at two localities in the cave. Locality A lies about 350 to 370 feet from the entrance. It was investigated by Robert Cumming on October 5, 1952, and on June 6, 1953. Locality B is about 26 feet from the entrance. It was excavated by Walter Auffenberg on December 27, 1954. The Pleistocene age of these deposits is indicated by the presence of an extinct turtle of the genus *Testudo* at both localities and by six extinct species of mammals at Locality B. Nine bird bones, representing five species, have been recovered from the cave. They all represent species still living in the area today. Three of the five species have not previously been recorded as fossils.

Colinus virginianus (Linnaeus). Bob-white.—Locality A: left humerus, left femur (juvenile), left tibiotarsus, left tarsometatarsus. The Bob-white has been reported previously from the Pleistocene of Florida and Tennessee (Wetmore, 1931, *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, 85: 32).

Philohela minor (Gmelin). American Woodcock.—Locality B: left tibiotarsus. Previously unrecorded as a fossil.

Strix varia Barton. Barred Owl.—Locality B: left tarsometatarsus. Reported from the Pleistocene at three Florida localities (Wetmore, *op. cit.*: 40).

Colaptes auratus (Linnaeus). Yellow-shafted Flicker.—Locality B: right humerus. This species was unreported in a fossil state.

Sturnella magna (Linnaeus). Eastern Meadowlark.—Locality B: right coracoid, right humerus. Hitherto unrecorded as a fossil.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville.*

Two Albinistic Alder Flycatchers at Ann Arbor, Michigan.—There are few published records of albinism in the family Tyrannidae. Ruthven Deane recorded two: a Kingbird ("*Tyrannus Carolinensis*" = *T. tyrannus*), the only example in the family he had "ever heard of" (1876), and later (1879) a "perfect albino" Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*) reported to him in a letter (Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, 1: 22; 4: 29). Kenneth Gordon (Auk, 45: 101, 1928) collected an albino Kingbird whose body plumage was "snow white"; wing and tail feathers "pale lemon yellow, with white shafts"; eye "dark as in a normal bird." D. R. Hostetter (Auk, 51: 524, 1934) described a nestling Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) with wing and tail feathers "cream throughout"; contour feathers "gray beneath, but tipped with cream"; eye normal. The Phoebe's four nest mates were normal.

P. A. Taverner (Auk, 48: 603, 1931) described a partial albino Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) as follows: "The bird is all pale lemon yellow (Martius to Picric Yellow of Ridgway's 'Nomenclature'), whitening to throat, except for a saddle of normal dark olive across the shoulders extending from up the back of the neck to near rump."

During the years 1948 through June 1954, I recorded 308 young Alder Flycatchers (nestlings or young which had just left the nest) in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Michigan. In none of these was there any indication of albinism. Similarly, Walter Nickell of Cranbrook Institute of Science (letter, August 23, 1954) has recorded "at least 600" young Alders during the last 15 years in the nearby Bloomfield Hills area. He has never seen an albino, either partial or complete.

On July 4, 1954, near Dixboro, Michigan, I found an Alder Flycatcher nest with four eggs. On July 13, the nest contained four young about 6 days old. Two of the nestlings were normal examples of the species with pale olive-brown natal down. In the other two, the skin was paler, the down a pale yellow, the furled juvenal feathers appearing through the sheaths a deeper yellow. On July 19, I took the larger of the two albinos (estimated to be 12 days old) to raise it in captivity. On the following day as I approached the nest, the larger of the two normal-plumaged birds flew off some 50 feet and alighted about 20 feet from the ground in a tree. I captured the bird, hoping to raise it with the albino, but it died on July 25.

The other albino and the smaller of the two normal birds left the nest on July 21, before 8:00 P.M. I saw the normal bird near the nest but could not follow it because of the poor light. At 7:00 A.M. on July 22, the two birds were perched side by side on a branch 6 feet from the ground and 25 feet from the nest. As I approached, both birds flew off, in different directions, the albino flying about 100 feet and alighting 25 feet from the ground in a large tree. It was not possible to catch either of them. On July 27, the two banded young and the adults were in a *Crataegus-Prunus* thicket about 50 feet from the nest. I saw the albino again in the general vicinity of the nest on August 5, but I did not find it on August 11 or August 17.

I raised the captive albino in a screened breezeway (except from August 19 to 27) from July 19 to September 22. On the latter date, a study skin (U.M.M.Z. No. 135,857) was made. The bird, a female, weighed 12.1 grams. The skull was *completely ossified*. There are no dark feathers. With the exception of yellow, there is an apparent failure of all color factors that are expressed in the normal bird. The yellow (in north light on a clear day) is somewhat paler than Ridgway's Martius Yellow cited in Taverner's description above and is perhaps better matched