

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,