

have come from New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, and elsewhere. The neighboring states of Alabama and Louisiana have listed the Lark Bunting as part of their avifauna since 1966 and 1952, respectively (Imhof 1976, Lowery 1974).

Hodges obtained several photographs of the bird which are recognizable as to species, and document the Lark Bunting as a member of Mississippi's avifauna. Copies are on file in the Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University. The species is probably of more frequent occurrence than these few recent records indicate.

#### Literature Cited

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 Gates, L., M. Hamilton, D. Hamilton, and T. Fairley. 1980. Lark Buntings in Mississippi. Mississippi Kite 10:5-6.  
 Imhof, T.A. 1976. Alabama birds. 2nd ed. University of Alabama Press, University.  
 Lowery, G.H., Jr. 1974. Louisiana birds. 3rd ed. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

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#### Audubon's Caracara - First Mississippi Record

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On 13 March 1981 while flying a waterfowl survey, we observed an Audubon's Caracara (Caracara cheriway) on Hillside National Wildlife Refuge. The bird was first noticed as it flew toward and alighted in the top of an oak tree at the edge of the wood line. Field markings observed at this time were its dark belly, whitish dark tipped tail, and pale white wing patches. Also noted were the pinkish red face, black on the top of the head, and long yellow legs. To the south of the wood line lies a field, and to the west lies an area of open shallow water of approximately 94 acres. We flew by the bird 6 to 8 times and observed the distinguishable characteristics from within approximately 50 feet from the bird. The bird did not seem disturbed by the airplane's presence and did not fly as we left the area. Time of day was around 3:00 p.m. and the weather was partly cloudy, temperature 65° F and wind velocity 8-10 mph.

The Caracara was again observed and photographed in the same area on 14 March 1981 when it was first noticed flying toward the open water area, carrying something in its talons. The Caracara was not seen after 14 March, although efforts were made to find it. Lowery (Louisiana Birds, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1974: 242-243) notes that this species is a rare permanent resident of Louisiana).

Photographs are on file at the Mississippi Museum of Natural Science and the Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University.

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A White-eyed Vireo Feeding Brown-headed Cowbird Young  
of Different Ages

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On the afternoon of 17 July 1978, I saw two young Brown-headed Cowbirds (Molothrus ater) near bird feeders in my yard at Jackson, Mississippi. A fledged juvenile with slightly streaked breast and tail feathers about 2 cm long was perched on a wooden feeder. The other, a fully developed light gray bird, sat on the edge of a feeder filled with sunflower seeds. As I watched, a White-eyed Vireo (Vireo griseus) carrying food flew from a hedge, hovered momentarily a few feet above the younger cowbird and returned to the hedgerow. The juvenile then flew to the vireo, received the food and returned to perch on a feeder. A short time later a vireo called from a nearby plum tree. The older cowbird began to beg for food, then flew to a wire and continued begging. The vireo flew to the wire, fed the cowbird and later returned and fed the other young bird on the wooden feeder before both cowbirds flew away.

This was my first observation of a cowbird victim feeding more than one young cowbird. The two young of markedly different ages were possibly from separate nestings of the vireo.