

This Wren does not breed anywhere near Mount Pleasant, but is simply a migrant. It will, without doubt, be found breeding on the North Carolina coast.

Worthington's Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus palustris griseus*, which was described by Mr. Brewster (Auk, X, July, 1893, 216), was a very common resident breeding bird. In 1893 I took many nests and eggs—all of them being fully identified—but since that date I have taken but *two* birds! They do not breed here now, and the bird is practically extinct. The great cyclone of August 27-28, 1893, must have completely exterminated them, as it occurred at the height of the breeding season. This Wren was a very late breeder, as full complements of their eggs could not be taken until the first week in July, and two, or even three, broods were raised. This Wren is very distinct—being a *gray* bird—with the black of head confined to the extreme sides of head. There is no evidence that it interbreeds with *palustris* or *marianæ* and should be accorded full specific rank.

Since the above was written the July 'Auk' came to hand and I notice an article by Mr. T. G. Pearson mentioning Worthington's Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus palustris griseus*, page 250, as taken at Beaufort, N. C., the identification being made by Mr. Ridgway. I wrote Mr. Pearson to send me these Wrens and they are both typical *marianæ*. The August 2nd specimen is in very worn plumage, but the characters are diagnostic of *marianæ*—the crown being wholly black and the upper tail-coverts showing traces of barring, this being plainly noticeable in spite of the worn plumage.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Birds Feeding on Hairy Caterpillars.—In the July Auk, A. W. Perrior, of Syracuse, N. Y., in a note on the 'Food of the Robin,' expresses surprise at seeing the Robin feeding the larvæ of *Clisiocampa americana* to her young, saying that this is the first instance he has known of any bird feeding on them except the Cuckoo. From my own experience I can testify that the Baltimore Oriole eats them also. I have no doubt that a little observation would give us a long list of birds which eat them, judging from the list which has been found to eat *Clisiocampa disstria*, a caterpillar about as hairy as *C. americana*. While in Brandon, Vt., for a short time this spring, I saw the larvæ of the latter eaten by Baltimore Orioles, Red-winged Blackbirds, White-breasted Nuthatches, Chipping Sparrows, Robins and Red Crossbills; and this list is extended to no less than twenty-four species by the observations of Miss Caroline G. Soule, who is working on *C. disstria* at that place. Besides those given above, her list includes Tanagers, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, Cedarbirds, both Cuckoos, Bluebirds, Flickers, Warbling, Red-eyed, White-eyed and Yellow-throated Vireos, American Goldfinches, Catbirds and Yellow Warblers, as well as Kingbirds, Phœbes, Great-crested Flycatchers and Chebecs. The Flycatchers darted upon the caterpillars as they swung suspended by their webs or fed on pendant leaves.—MARY MANN MILLER, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*