

the night before while catching Pigeons, and not recognizing it, he secured it from them. When he showed it to me I immediately recognized it as the Starling in its brilliant "frosted" or speckled plumage, although I had never before seen one. I wanted him to let me preserve it as a skin, but the bird was alive, and his sister made him release it. Since then I have not been there enough to know if the species has established itself. I would like to know if the bird has been recorded from Iowa before, and if so the date and locality. The bird was evidently a straggler, as we had had cold weather and blizzards for the past week or two.—W. S. LONG, 1002 Linden St., Independence, Mo.

**Late Nesting of Indigo Buntings and Field Sparrows in South-eastern Ohio.**—On September 4, 1927 in Athens County, Ohio, I saw a female Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) with a berry in her bill; a little later the baby bird appeared; it could fly well, but its tail was only a half inch long. On the 10th, the mother was feeding two young whose tails were half-grown and whose bills had the characteristic yellow look of immature birds. On the 14th, the family was still together in the same thicket; the three fully grown young caught insects, preened themselves and quarreled—when one attempted to alight near another, the latter promptly drove it off.

Another female of this species objected to my presence Sept. 5 and Sept. 10 in a locality a quarter mile from the others; on the latter date I saw a young bird with a half-grown tail. In neither family was the male seen.

A nest of Field Sparrows (*Spizella pusilla pusilla*) was found September 4 three feet from the ground in a little oak; in it were three well feathered young that left the next day. This nest was conspicuous and most unusual in the fact that it was loosely constructed out of nothing but grass stalks except for a few horse hairs as lining; the outside was not woven into a cup shape, but the stalks stuck out in every direction. On the 10th both parents scolded when I approached the young that seemed fully grown except that their tails were not quite the proper length.

It may be that the unusually wet season was responsible for the delay of these nesting operations so far beyond the normal time.—MARGARET M. NICE, 156 West Patterson Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

**Lawrence's Warbler in New York.**—On July 20, 1927, on my place at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., I observed an adult male Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*). The bird was accompanied by two young.

Two years ago, at about this date, a Lawrence's Warbler was seen near this spot.

The Golden-winged Warbler is rare in this part of Westchester Co., but the Blue-winged Warbler is a common summer resident.—MARCIA M. B. TUCKER, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

**Occurrence of the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) at Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia.**—On May 8, 1927, while in a stretch of