

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

thick swampy woods bordering the Oconee River a few miles north of Athens, a small bird flew into a bush thirty feet ahead of me and on looking at it through my binoculars I saw that it was a male Connecticut Warbler. For seven years I had watched in vain for this species here, spending many hours in woods where I felt there was the strongest possibility of finding it, so my pleasure at finally seeing one can be easily realized. Unfortunately it soon flew, and although I searched carefully it could not be found again. The following week, on May 15, while in another rather thick swampy wood bordering Sandy Creek, a small stream flowing into the river three miles north of town, another male was seen, and this time collected. It was perching quietly in a bush within a foot of the ground and would have been passed unobserved had it not suddenly sung as I stood within twenty feet of it. The song, which I heard several times, was loud, ringing and emphatic, and resembled more than anything else that of a Northern Water-Thrush. Descriptions I have read compare it favorably with the song of the Ovenbird, but I personally could see no resemblance whatsoever, and feel this comparison is not very apt. These birds are said to rarely sing in migration, but I doubt if a fuller more vigorous song could be heard on their breeding grounds, and the privilege I was accorded was by no means unappreciated. Earle R. Greene recorded this species for the first time this past spring at Atlanta, Georgia ('The Auk,' July 1927), and R. J. Longstreet had a similar experience at Daytona Beach, Florida, ('The Auk,' October 1927), so my records are of interest in confirming an unusual migration of these birds through the southeastern states this past May.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia.*

The Nashville, Wilson's, and Connecticut Warblers in South Carolina.—On April 27, 1927, I collected a male Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora rubricapilla*) in some cut-over woods about two miles from Clemson College. This bird was discovered in a small tree about thirty feet from the ground; I fired immediately, securing it in splendid condition. I did not hear this bird sing.

The only other records that I can find of this species for the state are: Dr. Coues (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1868, 109) includes this species in his list of South Carolina birds, but Wayne ('Birds of South Carolina,' 1910, 222) says that this "record requires confirmation, as the Nashville Warbler is known to be very rare in the South Atlantic states." It was later recorded tentatively on the authority of Mr. Kershaw who recorded seeing one in April 19, 1909, near Aiken, S. C. (Bull. of The Charleston Museum, Vol. 8, No. 3).

On May 14, 1926 I took a male Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*) within a mile of the College. This bird was in poor plumage. I also took another male on May 17, 1927. This bird was singing, and was in good plumage. There are very few records of this species for the state, although it is considered to be a rare though regular spring migrant in the Piedmont section.