

beautiful stand of sweet birch (*Betula lenta*) and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) on the west-facing slope of Cold Mt. The presence of the birds was first noted on hearing their tattoo, ending with the characteristic retardation. In thirty or more trips taken by the writers into the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies of the central-western part of the state, no summer occurrence of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker had been noted. It is known to breed, of course, on White Top Mt. in Grayson County, about 150 miles southwest of here, at an altitude around 5000 feet.—RUSKIN S. FREER, *Lynchburg, Va.*

**Prairie Horned Lark Summering in Lancaster County, Pa.**—On June 8, 1933, I saw a pair of Prairie Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) about four miles from Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa. I was able to walk to within six feet of them and study them with 10 power Zeiss glasses before they flew. The pair seemed to be mated and I believe they must have nested although I was unable to find a nest.

On June 11, I visited the spot again and found no less than fifty of the birds. They were very tame and we approached to within ten feet of them. The line over the eye was pure white and the throat very white; they also seemed to carry their "horns" more erect than in the winter months.

This is, so far as I know, the first occurrence of Horned Larks in Lancaster County in summer.—BARTON L. SHARP, *Lititz, Pa.*

**Prairie Horned Lark Breeding at Mt. Holly, N. J.**—Last winter we had quite a number of Prairie Horned Larks on our golf links just outside of Mt. Holly, N. J., and they remained plentiful through the early spring. On May 14 there were some still present and on June 23 I saw six in the same neighborhood. On July 1, I saw two birds and on July 4, four. These were all of about the same size but one of them was feeding another, evidently a young bird, as it stood still and allowed the first individual to seek food for it. The birds seem to like the fairways and sand traps of the links and are very tame so that one may approach to within a few feet of them before they take wing. With the characteristic habit of the species they will soar high up in the air and come down again within a few feet of the spot where they had been. Their occurrence in June and July is unprecedented.—NELSON D. W. PUMYEA, *Mt. Holly, N. J.*

**Nesting of the Prairie Horned Lark in Central Virginia.**—For three or four years previous to 1931 the presence of the Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) during the summer in the vicinity of Lynchburg had led me to believe that it was nesting here. It is a fairly common winter visitor. March 27, 1931, I saw a bird make two trips with nesting materials in the bill, and located the site that had apparently been selected for a nest. I did not return to the spot until April 10, when there were three eggs in the nest. On April 13, two of the eggs had hatched and the young appeared to be about two days old. The third egg never hatched.

On April 19 another visit was made to the nest, when it was found that feathers were rapidly replacing the dirty tan down covering the nestlings. On April 23, the nest was empty save for the sterile egg. There had been a severe storm on the preceding day, accompanied by unusually high winds, so it is probable that the young birds were destroyed.

This seems to establish the southernmost record for the breeding of the Prairie Horned Lark on the Atlantic slope.—RUSKIN R. FREER, *Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.*

**Barn Swallows Breeding on the Gulf Coast.**—Several days prior to July 4, 1933, I was cruising with a party of friends along the Mississippi and Louisiana coasts. On Ship Island just opposite Biloxi, Miss., while visiting an old fort built by the Confederates in 1862 for the protection of Ship Island Channel, I found a considerable colony of Barn Swallows (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) nesting inside the fort. This massive structure was half in the water and half on land. It is in a perfect state of preservation, and the swallow nests were built on the inside of the masonry under the arches. I counted sixty-eight nests, all of which appeared to have young birds pretty well grown. The nests were too high to look into, but I could easily see the young in the nests as the old birds fed them. This is, I believe, the most southern record of the nesting of Barn Swallows.—E. A. McILHENNY, *Avery Island, La.*

**A Late-nesting Colony of Cliff Swallows at Lexington, Virginia.**—On July 4, 1933, I examined a small colony of a dozen nests of the Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon a. albifrons*) in a barn at Big Spring Pond, near Lexington, Virginia, and found that nesting operations were unusually late in spite of the fact that the season had been wet and mud plentiful. Of five nests examined, one had young, two had three eggs each, one had one egg, and one was barely begun. Most of the others probably had eggs as the birds were on the nests. The new nest consisted of only two rows of mud pellets, the upper row still wet. At least one pair of the birds was seen gathering mud. These nests are not built in the usual site under the eaves, although the barn is unpainted, but about ten feet from the ground on the sides of joists under the main floor and over an open driveway at the side of the barn. This is the only colony that I know of at present in Rockbridge County.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

**Robins Nesting in Extreme Southern Louisiana.**—On July 18, 1933, Mr. I. A. Martin of New Iberia, telephoned me of a Robin's nest, found there by Mr. Edgar Guilbeau.

Mr. Guilbeau took me to see the nest on which the female Robin was sitting on four eggs. The tree in which it was built, an unusually large live oak, is growing in the northeast corner of the grounds of Howe Institute, which is the corner on Iberia Street next to Railroad Avenue. The nest was on a horizontal limb about 20 ft. above the ground. Mr. Guilbeau pointed out to me two other nests in this same live oak in similar positions,