

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,

both of which had been built by the Robins, and in which broods had been raised—one of four early in April and one of two during the last days of May. The male bird was present with the two last hatched young, neither of which was yet fully grown.

This, I believe, is the farthest south nesting of the Robin in Louisiana so far recorded, and is only about eight miles in direct line from Vermilion Bay—an arm of the Gulf of Mexico.—E. A. McILHENNY, *Avery Island, La.*

Starlings Wintering in Central and Western Texas.—The Starling (*Sturnus v. vulgaris*) is the most recent addition to the list of birds of the Austin, Texas, region.

Last winter, during late November and December, migrating Starlings were observed at several stations in and near this city. None were known to remain in the immediate vicinity of Austin, but many wintered in the agricultural district about fifteen miles to the south, near Manchaca, Buda and Kyle, for they were observed in these localities during December and January.

On January 15, 1933, when a trip was made to Laredo, hundreds of Starlings were observed south of San Antonio in farmyards near Pearsall, Dilley, Millett and Cotulla.

Many flocks were recorded between Temple, Waco and Fort Worth, and occasional bands were observed farther north near Denton and Gainesville, Texas, and Ardmore, Oklahoma, on February 1 and 5, 1933. The Starlings were often accompanied by English Sparrows, Cowbirds, Brewer's and Rusty Blackbirds, occasionally by Western Meadowlarks and rarely by Eastern Meadowlarks.

On December 28, I received a Starling, in the flesh, from State Game Warden Ray E. Miller, who had collected it near Fort Stockton, Texas. This town is 400 miles west of Austin and about ten miles east of the 103d meridian.—GEORGE B. SAUNDERS, *Department of Zoology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.*

Golden-winged Warbler Feeding on Larvae of *Talponia plummeriana*.—The following observation on the food habits of a Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), made in the vicinity of Port Tobacco (Charles Co.), Maryland on May 6, 1933, seems worthy of mention, inasmuch as little specific information on the dietary habits of this species has been recorded. About 1:30 we observed a single individual of this species actively feeding in a low shrubby growth of pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*), which was in full bloom at this date. Closer observation revealed that the bird was probing about inside the flowers, and apparently was getting some kind of larvae. Examination of the flowers revealed that they were infested with a small, brown-headed lepidopterous larva. Dissection of a large number of flowers indicated that the infestation was high, the majority of flowers having one larva, although in many cases two were present. Several infested flowers were collected for the purpose of rearing