

(Dr. Murray's name was inadvertently omitted in the signature of the previous note.) An incident of this observation seems to merit additional comment. We noted that a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilocus colubris*) followed the Sapsuckers closely from one new drilling to another, apparently for the sweet sap of the sugar maple and sweet birch. We watched this for about fifteen minutes. The relationship of these birds in this instance impressed us as a novel one. We would be glad to know of similar observations, if any.—RUSKIN S. FREER, *Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.*, and Dr. J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

**Breeding of the Wood Pewee in Volusia County, Florida.**—A. H. Howell in his 'Florida Bird Life' made no mention of the Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes virens*) breeding in east-central Florida. In a heavy stand of pines, near Samsula in Volusia County, I examined a Wood Pewee's nest. The nest held one egg on May 20, 1933, and three on May 25.

There were two or three other pairs of this species in the vicinity.

On May 16, 1931, I heard a Wood Pewee calling from an open cypress swamp in the pine timber three miles west of Fort Christmas, Orange County, Florida.

A Wood Pewee spent the 1933 breeding season fifteen miles north of Keenansville, Osceola County, Florida. Usually it sang from an open swamp of cypress, instead of dwelling in the pine land as is the custom in the northern part of the state.—J. C. HOWELL, *Rollins College Museum, Winter Park, Florida.*

**Barn Swallows Breeding on the Gulf Coast.**—Several days prior to the 4th of July, 1933, I was cruising with a party of friends along the Mississippi and Louisiana coasts. On Ship Island just off the coast, 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. This massive fort structure is half in the water and half on land and is in a perfect state of preservation. 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 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.*

**Death of Juvenile Tree Swallow Due to Over-feeding.**—Over-feeding on the part of birds is said to be prevented by a "nervous adjustment" of the throat muscles, which prevents swallowing when the bird has had sufficient food. It seems likely, however, that over-feeding may occasionally cause death, especially in the case of young birds. Thus F. C. Lincoln has recorded (Auk, 1926, p. 546) a case in which young Phoebes died in the nest after being "kept literally stuffed with moths" until late at night for several days. I can describe a case in which a juvenile Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) died suddenly after helping itself to an astonishingly large meal of flies under somewhat unnatural conditions.

One summer morning a few years ago I picked up from a highway on our ranch a young Tree Swallow, not long out of the nest, that had sustained a broken wing. Taking it to the house, I left it to the care of the younger members of the household. Returning from the hay field at noon, I found the Swallow's keepers in despair. They had killed and fed to the bird every fly they could find about the house and nearby buildings, but the Swallow was as hungry as ever. So I carried it to the horse barn, where on the inside of the windows large numbers of flies, of several species, were gathered. Perched solidly upon my finger, the Swallow picked flies