

I finally collected this entire family on July 11. There were three young ones, about two-thirds fledged, and appearing very nearly equal in age. The young resembled the female parent in plumage.

Carriker states that Salvin's Barbet inhabits the highest jungle tree-tops in Costa Rica, but I never detected it anywhere in Panama except in dense thickets. Here it may easily be overlooked in consequence of its habit of perching quietly for long periods. It occasionally turns its head slowly from side to side, peering cautiously at the onlooker. It allows itself to be closely approached before flying away. I never heard an adult utter any note.—C. BROOKE WORTH, *Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.*

**Arkansas Kingbird in South Carolina.**—On November 19, 1937, during the occasion of the annual field trip of the A. O. U. meeting, an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was seen by the majority of more than two hundred visitors. This constitutes the second known occurrence of the species in South Carolina, the former specimen having been secured on December 16, 1913 (Auk, 31: 248, 1914). Though this second instance is a sight record, the bird was seen by so many Fellows, Members and Associates of the A. O. U., that securing the bird was unnecessary. This was out of the question anyway, as the locality involved was Bull's Island, a part of the Cape Romain Federal Migratory Bird Refuge.

The bird was seen by the first arrivals on the Island, and it remained in the oak trees near headquarters for the rest of the day, where it was seen at frequent intervals by highly interested groups. It was one of four very rare species observed that day, which, in many ways, made ornithological history for South Carolina.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, South Carolina.*

**Arkansas Kingbird in Florida.**—On April 2, 1938, I saw three Arkansas Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) at close range in a bush at the edge of the southwestern shore of Lake Okeechobee, Florida. The birds were all tame and allowed themselves to be studied closely through an eight-power binocular. Their light gray upper parts, black eye-stripes, gray breasts, and yellow bellies were all clearly apparent. They did not act as if they had recently flown far, but behaved quite normally. But inasmuch as there had been recent hurricanes in the Mississippi Valley, it is possible that the birds had been blown out of their normal range.—C. BROOKE WORTH, *Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.*

**Barn Swallow's nest without mud.**—During field work on South Fox Islands in Lake Michigan on June 23, 1937, I entered a deserted dwelling in which were seven mud nests of the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) attached to the walls, and two House Wren nests in crannies. Three of the above swallows' nests contained eggs and during my inspection the birds flew in and out of the empty windows and through the house. A nest was found in a circular flue opening in the wall, seven feet from the floor. Because the makers could not be easily guessed, I waited a quarter of an hour for the return of the birds, but they did not come into the room so I took the nest and eggs away with me. Comparison of the eggs shows them to be beyond doubt those of a Barn Swallow. The nest, however, is unique in that no mud was used in its construction, for the floor and sides of the chimney flue offered ample support for a nest corresponding to the usual lining of a Barn Swallow's nest, albeit, better and more massively made. The main mass of the nest measured about seven inches across, with rootlets, grass and feathers continuing well beyond this limit. The cup was firmly woven, chiefly of fine rootlets, but with coarse rootlets and some grass on the outside. A few of the rootlets had small globules of sand adherent