

southwest of Willard. The bird had the typical plumage of a Lawrence's Warbler (the black throat and ear patches of the Golden-winged Warbler and the yellow crown and underparts and the two whitish wing bars of the Blue-winged Warbler) with one exception. Between the two white wing bars was a solid patch of gold, similar to the wing bar of the Golden-wing. The bird was singing a song indistinguishable from those of a half dozen Blue-winged Warblers singing nearby. The occurrence of this hybrid is interesting in connection with the record of a pair of typical Brewster's Warblers feeding young at Neotoma, Hocking County, on June 11 and 12, 1927. In 1928, only the male Brewster's Warbler returned, singing the same low pitched "sweive, eze, eze, eze" song of 1.8 seconds duration, as that heard the previous year, or varying it with a "sweeze, sweeza, zai-ze-e-e-e-e" song, lasting only 1.1 seconds. The first syllables were very rapid, but the last was long drawn out and had somewhat of a plaintive quality. Several Brewster's Warblers, in addition to these records, were recorded near Columbus during the summer months of 1928.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Fredericktown, Ohio*.

**Birds in Western Texas.**—During the months of July and August, 1928, I was working in Uvalde, Texas, about ninety miles west of San Antonio. As the flora, fauna and climate there were quite different from any I had formerly experienced, I made it part of my business to examine the various organisms found there. Not the least of these were the birds. Unfortunately, I did not have time to make a careful survey of the region. I was also handicapped by a lack of books and keys for identification. Certain species were so conspicuous, however, that they could not pass unnoticed. These I have listed as follows:

1. Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*). Very common. Strange to say, I never saw one of these birds on the ground.
2. Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*). Common. Often seen crossing the road. Texans call these birds "blue quail."
3. Mexican Ground Dove (*Chaemepelia passerina pallescens*). These little birds are common even in the towns. The wings are conspicuously reddish.
4. White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica asiatica*). Without doubt one of the commonest birds in West Texas. It is as large as a domestic pigeon, and is eaten by the people. Doves are common even in town. Their peculiar harsh "coo" can be heard on all sides throughout the day.
5. Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*). Very common. This is a bird of the country, and spends most of its time in the air. I have seen them, however, on fence posts.
6. Black Vulture (*Coragyps urubu*). Not as common as the last species. The ranchmen, who claim that Black Vultures carry anthrax, make constant war upon the birds. The only individuals that I saw close at hand were feeding on a dead jack rabbit in the road.
7. Road-runner (*Geococcyx californicus*). Very common. Often seen crossing the road or seated on fence posts. One lived back of the Government station.
8. Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*). Common.
9. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*). These birds are to be seen at any time, especially on telegraph wires. When flying, the tail often resembles a trailer or some foreign substance.
10. Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*). Hardly common, although some were seen near the Government station on several occasions.

11. Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubineus mexicanus*). These beautiful birds were common in the brush, but they were very timid, and could only be studied at a distance.

12. Western Goldfinch (*Astragalinus psaltria*). These pretty birds behaved very much like their eastern relatives. Like them they were fond of bathing under lawn sprinklers. They were very numerous.

13. Desert Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata deserticola*). I saw only one of these birds. It was on a fence wire not fifty feet from me.

14. Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*). Very common, even in town.

15. Western Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea lazula*). A single flock of these was seen in the valley of the Frio River.

16. Western Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*). Numerous everywhere, but especially so in town. Often came to lawn sprinklers.

17. Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*). One of these birds was seen near Asherton.

18. Cactus Wren (*Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi*). The only one seen lived near the Government station. It was often seen in company with a Texas Bewick's Wren.

19. Texas Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii cryptus*). A single individual was seen daily at the Government station.—CYRIL E. ABBOTT, *Elgin, Ill.*

#### **Nesting of the Yellow-throated Warbler in Volusia County, Florida.—**

While camping with William Leon Dawson, three miles west of Maytown, Volusia County, Florida, I found three nests of the Yellow-throated Warbler in the course of construction, between 8:00 A. M. and 10:00 A. M., April 1, 1927. We had been there three days, photographing nests of the American Egret in the dense, boggy cypress swamps, and, having the blinds set, I decided to go in search of Prothonotary Warbler nests, as the birds were to be heard singing from several points in the swamp. I had watched and listened to a singing male for some time, but could never see the female, so searched every possible stub for the nest, but without avail. I gave it up, as I figured it was too early for this species to begin nesting. It might be well to here record one nest of the Prothonotary Warbler, found May 15, 1923, with three well incubated eggs, too far gone to save. The nest was placed in a rotten cypress stub four or five feet above the water, in an open spot in the big cypress swamp about eight miles southwest of Kissimmee, Osceola County, Florida. This was discovered by Mr. Fred W. Walker.

Coming back to my story, I sat down to rest and heard several male Yellow-throated Warblers singing from the tall, moss-covered cypresses, and soon saw a female alight on the moss-covered trunk of a tree quite close to me. She fed for perhaps ten minutes and I saw her eat at least ten worms. At last she flew away to a cypress, and I watched her. It was not long before she flew rapidly, and in a straight line, to a point back of me and I hastened over to where I had last seen her, but I could not see anything of her. I sat quietly a few minutes and then saw her coming towards me with nest-material in her bill. She flew directly to the nest-tree, alighting on a limb, remaining about a second, and flying into a clump of moss hanging from the under side of the lower limb of a cypress about thirty feet up. The nest was three feet from the trunk of the tree. Both birds brought nest-material, and the male placed his, soon flying away in the same direction. Sometimes the birds would fly directly to the moss