

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,