

woven of plant fibres, fine weed stalks, and a little grass, and was so compactly built that it could not be seen through. When discovered it contained one very small white egg, approaching globular in shape, with a very few minute spots of red-brown about the larger end.

Quoting from my field-notes: "The parent, male or female, sat very close and being flushed from the nest flew off about twenty feet, alighted, and watched me as I stood by the nest. As I did not move, it appeared to summon courage and returned to perch about a foot below the nest and not more than two feet from me. It sat there quietly, turning its head and eyeing me gravely for at least a minute. It would not enter the nest, however, and finally flew off into the jungle."

"The nest was not visited again until August 15. For the second time the parent bird sat very close, but finally flew out. Before this the bird had extended its head and calmly looked me over. Examination showed two eggs, so almost certainly incubation had commenced. This time the bird sat about twenty feet from the nest, and was there, observing me quietly, when I left at the end of five minutes."

Dr. Alexander Skutch, a frequent contributor to 'The Auk,' has recently written me regarding the nest of this species, and I give the following extract from his letter. "It was an elongate, pensile structure, with a little round opening in one side, giving access to a rounded chamber in the lower portion. In form it rather resembled the nests of *Todirostrum cinereum*, but was much more neatly constructed, being composed almost entirely of the light-colored bast fibres taken from some disintegrating forest vine. It was hung about twelve or fourteen feet above the ground, from a slender twig of a small tree in the undergrowth of the forest, close by a little rivulet on Barro Colorado Island. When I first found it, which must have been about the end of April (1935), it contained no eggs, and I went back many times without being able to discover its owner.—After considerable delay, the two tiny white eggs (faintly speckled on the larger end with brown?) were laid, and I found the Bent-billed Flycatcher sitting on them. Sometimes she allowed me to climb the ladder until I was almost in reach of her before she flew out. She sat facing outward, like the Tody Flycatcher, Kiskadee and Giraud's Flycatcher, not tail outward, like the Royal Flycatcher. I never found more than one bird in the vicinity of the nest, even when I watched for several hours one morning from a blind."

A thorough examination of the literature on Central American birds fails to bring to light any description of the nesting of *Oncostoma olivaceum*, nor of *O. cinereigulare* save that of Carriker already cited.—DAVID E. HARROWES, *Woodmere, N. Y.*

Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) Nesting in Baltimore Co., Maryland.—A second record of the nesting of this species in Baltimore Co., was obtained through the finding of a nest containing two young birds, at Pikesville, April 19, 1936. While walking over a rolling meadow, the Lark flew up out of the grass with a dead fledgling in its beak; paving the way to the finding of its nest. A week later the young had left the nest but were noted in its near vicinity. Mr. F. C. Kirkwood found a nest containing eggs at Sweet Air, May 1935.—M. BROOKE MEANLEY, *5111 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md.*

A Winter Food Supply for the Crow.—Between December 22, 1935, and January 1, 1936, the writer has occasion to drive along about 1600 miles of highway, covering goodly portions of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. For more than three-fourths of this total distance the roads were snow-covered and ice-sheathed, and temperatures were below freezing. It was speedily noticed that the most consistently conspicuous bird along the high-