

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

to them, but these were apparently accidental inclusions, having been with the roots when gathered. The lining of the nest was composed of feathers, coarse toward the outside, downy adjacent to the eggs. The feathers were chiefly those of the Bald Eagle; one large secondary wing feather had been conspicuously shoved into the nest. Also identified was the breast feather of an adult Red-tailed Hawk. The five eggs were typical of the Barn Swallow. Nest and eggs were saved and are incorporated in the collection of the Cranbrook Institute of Science.—ROBERT T. HATT, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.*

Raven's nest in Rockbridge County, Virginia.—Ravens (*Corvus corax principalis*) are still not uncommon in parts of the Virginia mountains, but few Virginia nests have been found in recent times. For many years I have had mountaineers searching in vain for nests. On April 17, 1938, my friend, Mr. J. H. Hostetter, finally located one, and on the following day I visited it with him. The nest was on a narrow ledge, twenty feet up in a steep eighty-foot cliff and under a large overhang on a mountain, which for obvious reasons I leave unnamed, in the western part of Rockbridge County. It was at an elevation of something over 3,000 feet. The nest was a large mass of sticks, loosely constructed on the outside but well built within and lined with grape and cedar bark and animal hairs. It contained but one young bird, about a week old. The adult, which we saw fly from the nest when we came within three hundred yards, only called once during our visit, but the young bird was very noisy.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Southern Brown Creeper and Southern Winter Wren at Lexington, Virginia.—On December 20, 1937, I collected a Brown Creeper near Lexington, Virginia, which was later identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Certhia familiaris nigrescens* Burleigh, the recently described southern race (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 48: 62, May 3, 1935; Mount Mitchell, North Carolina). This, I believe, is the first definite report of this race for the State of Virginia. The only specimens reported by Burleigh at the time of the description were a single one from West Virginia and twelve from North Carolina. Wetmore (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 84: 418, 1937) has since reported another West Virginia specimen. The only evidence for the breeding of the Brown Creeper in Virginia is the fact that Dr. William C. Rives saw some of these birds near the summit of White Top Mountain in July, 1888 (Auk, 6: 50-53, 1889).

On the same day, December 20, 1937, and at the same place, I collected a Winter Wren, which Dr. Oberholser kindly identified and which turned out to be *Nannus hiemalis pullus* Burleigh. This is the first winter record of this southern race for Virginia.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Mockingbirds in central western Illinois.—Previous to 1930, Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) were very irregular migrants in Adams County, Illinois, and in other central western Illinois counties. In 1933, five birds wintered at a feeding station in Quincy. Following a mild winter in 1936, there was a general northward drift of Mockingbirds. This extended as far north as Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois. This year, nearly every farm in Adams County had at least one nesting pair of "Mockers." This is the first time since bird records have been kept in this locality that Mockingbirds seem to have established themselves.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois.*

A second Willow Thrush in New Jersey.—'The Auk' has already published (vol. 52, p. 191, 1935) my record of our first *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*, a young female at Princeton, September 10, 1934. On August 12, 1936, I found another