

until mid-August. Mrs. H. N. Robinson (1945. *Ind.Aud.Soc.Yearbook*, 23:14) describes a Purple Grackle rubbing a grape on its body under the wing and apparently attempting to carry it, pushed upward under the wing.

G. Hapgood Parks (1945. *Bird-Band.*, 16:144) observed Bronzed Grackles in early July pecking green fruits of the cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*), then passing the feathers of wings, tail, and body through the bill. Raymond W. Hill (1946. *Wils.Bull.*, 58:112) saw a male Bronzed Grackle in April repeatedly rubbing a moth ball on wing and body plumage.

Brackbill mentions that when two male Purple Grackles were present on two occasions during anting, both birds indulged in the act of raising the head, pointing the bill upward. At the beginning of my observation before I had made the age distinction, one of the birds pointed its bill upward as they exchanged places.

The field worker may go on indefinitely recording instances of anting with various juices, but no adequate explanation can be found without laboratory work, including an analysis of these materials and their effect on bird plumage.

—AMELIA R. LASKEY, *Graybar Lane, Nashville 4, Tennessee.*

**Bird notes from southeastern Texas.**—In 1947 I spent some scattered days in the field in southeastern Texas; among the birds recorded, four seem worthy of report. Specimens collected are now in the California Academy of Sciences.

*Tringa solitaria solitaria.* Eastern Solitary Sandpiper. I took a small adult female April 26 on Galveston Island. Williams (1938. *Auk*, 55:66) reported this subspecies as a common migrant in Texas, but the only specimens reported from the State in recent years, since the subspecific distinctions have been well defined, were from the extreme south, in the Rio Grande valley (Griscom and Crosby, 1925. *Auk*, 42:529-530).

*Empidonax virescens.* Acadian Flycatcher. I saw the species many times and collected three adults near Willis, Montgomery County, between June 25 and July 30, along a creek in the mixed sweet gum-short leaf pine woodlands. I saw one young just out of the nest July 11. This record seems to represent the southern edge of the breeding range in eastern Texas for this species. Bent (1942. *Bull.U.S.Natl.Mus.* 179:196) lists Houston as the edge of the breeding range, but neither Williams (letter) nor I know of any basis for this.

*Hylocichla mustelina.* Wood Thrush. At Willis, Montgomery County, south of the known summer range, I heard a Wood Thrush singing July 12 and saw one (at the same spot) July 29. The species was not listed at all by Davis (1940. *Condor*, 42:83) from Brazos County, only a few miles to the west.

*Hirundo rustica erythrogaster.* American Barn Swallow. On July 8, with George G. Williams, I saw a group of nine Barn Swallows, of which about five were young of the year, around a small wooden bridge over a brackish stream on Galveston Island. Beneath the bridge were two nests—one containing four large young, the other, five eggs (a second laying?). On July 17 I returned and found the four young from the first nest on the wing; the second nest contained only three eggs and had apparently been abandoned. I collected one adult male and one juvenile; Dr. Herbert Friedmann, of the National Museum, confirmed my identification. The Barn Swallow has not previously been reported breeding in Texas east of San Antonio and the hundredth meridian. In Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, the only breeding records are on coastal islands, where the race *insularis* breeds (Burleigh, 1942. *La.State Univ.Mus.Zool.Occ.Papers No.* 11:179-183). George G. Williams has kindly provided the following excerpt from his own field notes: "June 19, 1934. One [Barn Swallow] on Galveston Island. No long tail. Sitting on fence beside road and very gentle. Probably a young bird."—J. DAN WEBSTER, *Jamestown College, Jamestown, North Dakota.*