

is true of the greater part of its somewhat recently discovered range. In addition to the foregoing evidence, the rediscovery of the bird in Labrador in 1891 by the Bowdoin College expedition (Proc. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist., II, p. 153), after a lapse of fifty-eight years, shows conclusively that it has not suddenly extended its range eastwardly.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Mus. Nat. Hist., Portland, Me.*

The Seaside Sparrow Nesting in Bushes.—While I am unable to say positively that the Seaside Sparrow breeding here never nests on the ground, the few nests I have seen have all been in bushes and trees from two to six feet up. This bird is so rare here during the breeding season, and the few skins taken then are in such badly worn plumage, it is impossible to say positively what they are, but I am quite sure they are *Ammodramus maritimus macgillivraii*.

The first nest I saw that I am positive about was found on a small island on the river bank in a salt marsh east of St. Marys, the first part of June, 1904. This island is covered with a growth of sea myrtle bushes and small cedar trees. The nest was in one of the sea myrtle bushes, about three feet from ground, was rather loosely made of dry marsh grasses, and contained three eggs. The bird was incubating at the time and I had a good look at her. A few days after this the nest and eggs were destroyed by negro boys.

A few days later the birds (I presume the same pair) built another nest about thirty feet from the first, this time out on a cedar limb about six feet from the ground. On June 21, 1904, I first killed the two birds and then took the nest with the set of two eggs, and have them all now in my collection. Incubation was well under way.

The only other nest I have been able to find was an old one, possibly of the season before. It was also in sea myrtle bushes, about two feet from ground. I have looked for nests in many other marshes here but all in vain. In 1905 I did not even see a bird during the breeding season.—ISAAC F. ARNOW, *St. Marys, Ga.*

Occurrence of *Progne chalybea* in Texas.—In the George B. Sennett collection, recently acquired by this Museum, are two specimens of *Progne* from southern Texas which have hitherto passed as *P. subis*. Reidentification of these birds proves them to be *Progne chalybea*, the Gray-breasted Martin. This species has previously been recorded from Victoria, Tamaulipas, and Sabinas, Coahuila, in eastern Mexico, but never before from as far north as the adjoining State of Texas. The two localities given below are on the north side of the lower Rio Grande. The data are as follows: No. 84806, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂; Rio Grande City, Texas, April 25, 1880; M. A. Frazar. No. 84808, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀; Hidalgo, Texas, May 18, 1889; J. A. Singley.

Judging by these records the Gray-breasted Martin is probably of regular occurrence in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Its close resemblance to

the females and young males of *P. subis* is doubtless responsible for its having been so long overlooked.

It may be well to note that there is also in the collection an immature male *P. subis* taken at the same time and place and by the same collector as the female *chalybea*.— W. DEW. MILLER, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.*

Swainson's Warbler in Nebraska.— Among a lot of bird skins from Kearney, Nebraska, sent to me for identification a few days ago, I found a fine adult specimen of Swainson's Warbler (*Helinaia swainsonii*), labeled "♂ Kearney, Neb., Apr. 9, 1905. C. A. Black." I at once wrote my friend Mr. Black, for any particulars regarding its capture, and he replied as follows: "The [Swainson's] Warbler was taken by myself, on a cloudy afternoon in my dooryard. It was hopping around on the ground under some cedar and maple trees." This I believe to be the first record of this species being taken in Nebraska, and I believe it is farther north and west than it has ever been recorded before.— CHAS. K. WORTHEN, *Warsaw, Ills.*

The Date of Discovery of Swainson's Warbler (*Helinaia swainsonii*).— In Audubon's 'Birds of America,' Vol. II, p. 84, he states concerning this species: "The bird represented in the plate before you was discovered by my friend John Bachman, near Charleston in South Carolina, while I was in another part of our continent, searching for the knowledge necessary to render my ornithological biographies as interesting as possible to you:— it was in the spring of 1832, when I was rambling over the rugged country of Labrador, that my southern friend found the first specimen of this bird, near the banks of the Edista river."

In referring to Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*), Vol. II, p. 93, Audubon says: "The first obtained was found by him [Bachman] a few miles from Charleston, in South Carolina, in July 1833, while I was rambling over the crags of Labrador."

As Audubon unquestionably visited Labrador in 1833, it will be clearly seen that Swainson's Warbler was taken the same year, and *not* in 1832 as stated by him. Dr. Bachman therefore discovered two Warblers new to science in 1833, which were afterwards lost to science for more than half a century.— ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Maryland Yellowthroat and Bachman's Finch near Camden, South Carolina, in Winter.— On January 8, 1906, I took a male Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) in a little patch of briars and reeds at the side of a road, not far from a small swamp, near Camden, Kershaw County, South Carolina. The bird attracted my attention by frequently uttering its familiar call note. I will not in the field express an opinion upon its varietal status. It has been sent to the United States National Museum where it will no doubt be permanently in evidence.¹ This is the

¹ Since writing the above Mr. Ridgway has informed me that the specimen is "a typical example of *G. t. ignota*."