

the old ones to the trap in which the youngsters were fed by their parents, thus furnishing proof of their kinship. The band numbers borne by the first brood are 86443 and 86444 and by the second brood 6002A and 6003A.

The record to date shows that this pair of Chipping Sparrows has lived together throughout the nesting seasons of 1923 and 1924, and that during this time they have raised at least three broods. It also shows that the mated relationship was maintained in 1923 after all family cares were over, in fact up to the probable time of migration. It is of course not known whether the history of this pair is an exceptional one or a normal one. Further observations will doubtless settle the matter. Bird banding, even at a single station, affords a definite means for obtaining many minute details of a species' life history and the work is both of value scientifically and of great fascination.

The data given above and much more not pertinent to this note, were secured by operating a single 34" X 34" pull-string trap placed on the ground about ten feet from a window, just inside of which there is a table in which the paraphernalia of banding are placed; where all birds trapped are handled, studied and banded, and where systematic, daily, all-the-year-round notes of all the happenings, birdwise, about the station are recorded.

Perhaps this little story of the domestic affairs of these birds may encourage others, who cannot operate a large banding station on account of the time and labor involved, to take up bird-banding on a less ambitious scale. I think it can be safely asserted that a single well-located and conscientiously-operated pull-string trap will yield ornithological data of value, the more careful and detailed the observations and the more unremitting the taking of notes, the greater the scientific output.—CHARLES L. WHITTLE, *Cohasset, Mass.*

Violet Green Swallow in Illinois.—During the early seventies, George F. Clingman was my constant companion on collecting trips through the (then) wilderness of swamps and woods known as the Calumet region, which is now in Chicago—some of the rarer birds taken have already been recorded by authors of Illinois bird lists.

Later Wm. Clingman began a systematic collection of the birds of the Chicago area, most of which are mounted, and has presented it to the Bryn Mawr High School.

Recently he asked me to identify some of the birds, among which I was surprised to find a male *Tachycineta thalassina lepida* taken May 4, 1897.

Other rather rare species for this locality are a male Whistling Swan at Calumet Lake, Cook Co., Ill., March 20, 1894; a fine male *Falco peregrinus anatum*, September 29, 1899—also a female *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*, May 3, 1899, and a female *Centurus carolinus*, April 2, 1897. A rather late record of *Ectopistes migratorius* is a young male, September 30, 1901. These birds were collected in what is now the thickly built up

Bryn Mawr district near 75th and Stony Island Avenue. On June 18, 1889, Mr. Clingman took a nest and one egg of the Passenger Pigeon at Baldwin, Michigan.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Illinois*.

Prothonotary Warbler in Erie Co., N. Y.—On May 20, 1923, while passing through some low, rich woods south of Hamburg, I was much surprised to find a bird that I immediately recognized as a fine example of this species. I had never met with *Protonotaria citrea* in life, but the markings were unmistakable; moreover, the bird spent most of its time on or near the ground, keeping to the margins of small ponds, and was not at all shy.

Mr. Ralph M. Harrington, of Hamburg, was with me at the time, and we watched the beautiful straggler for perhaps half an hour. My companion had a copy of Reed's 'Bird-Guide' with him, and we had ample opportunity to check up on the description as given there. Our bird was probably a male, on account of the rich orange of the whole head, neck and breast; we noted also the white markings in the tail, the absence of wing-bars, the greenish-yellow back and the grayish rump. Careful notes regarding details of plumage pattern were made on the spot, and later checked with the description appearing in Chapman's 'Warblers of North America.'

The bird was silent during the entire period of observation. Although it flew several times to other small ponds in the vicinity—and its flight is remarkably swift—it was readily located and observed. Positively no doubt exists in my mind as to the correctness of the identification, although I can find no previous record of the occurrence of the Prothonotary in the extreme western counties of New York. Mr. James Savage, however, has kindly called my attention to the record for Hamilton, Ontario, appearing in McIlwraith's 'Birds of Ontario' (1894). The date is May 23, 1888; and the specimen, a female, was collected by K. C. McIlwraith.

An interesting sequel to the Hamburg occurrence is the experience this year of Dr. Anne E. Perkins, of Collins, N. Y. who on May 22, 1924, found her first Prothonotary at Collins, eighteen miles distant from Hamburg (Bird Lore, 1924 p. 258).—THOMAS L. BOURNE, *Hamburg, N. Y.*

Nesting of the Prothonotary Warbler in Northern New Jersey.—On June 30, 1924, Rev. W. D. Quattlebaum of East Orange, New Jersey, discovered a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) entering a hole in a stump near the Passaic River at a point between West Caldwell and Pine Brook, New Jersey. This interesting news was reported and on July 5, we accompanied him to the spot. Here, situated within one hundred and fifty feet of one of the busiest auto roads of northern New Jersey, we were shown what we believe to be the first breeding record for this bird in the State. The nest site was in a decayed red-birch stump, the opening being 8 feet from the ground, within a foot from the top and facing southeast. The site was one hundred feet from the river proper, but