

In 1925, I found a single singing bird on the breeding grounds March 19 and several on March 26, while by April 4 they were common and their songs were to be heard on all sides while the birds themselves were much in evidence. On April 29 when I next visited the marsh, three nests were found two with three eggs and one with four, while on May 25 only empty nests were found, the young doubtless being hidden in the grass. On my next trip on July 1, a nest with three eggs was found which was empty on July 13, although there were numbers of the birds present some no doubt birds of the year. Curiously enough when my wife and I visited the locality eight days later, on July 21, not a bird could be found. Evidently they had moved out to the coastal marshes. The finding of eggs on July 1 seems to point to the raising of two broods in a season. In 1926, my experience was much the same as in the previous year. The first bird was observed on the nesting marsh on March 25, on April 10 there were several and by the 24th, they were common. A nest with eggs was found on May 1.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Dickcissel in Western Colorado.—On July 10, 1926, I found here for the first time a Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). I saw it again in the same place a few days later and believe that it was nesting in or around a bunch of willows but was unable to find the nest. I believe this to be the first record of this bird on the western slope of Colorado.—A. R. MCCRIMMON, *Montrose, Colo.*

Nesting Data of Purple Martin at Vicksburg, Mich.—Two pairs of Purple Martins (*Progne subis subis*) arrived at a Martin box placed on top of a store at Vicksburg, Mich., on May 1, 1926. One pair made only a slight attempt at nest building but remained at the box with the other pair which built a nest and raised a brood of five young.

The first egg was laid on June 5 and four others on successive days always in the morning. Two eggs hatched on June 23, one on June 24, and two on June 25 so that presuming that they hatched in the order in which they were deposited they required respectively, eighteen, seventeen, seventeen, seventeen and sixteen days. The shorter time required for the hatching of the last egg may have been due to the fact that the presence of the sitting bird during the deposition of the eggs had warmed the nest and that development in the last egg began more promptly since regular incubation started as soon as it was laid.

The young were banded on July 11 and all left the nest on July 23, twenty-nine days after the last egg was hatched.

In my note in the July 'Auk' there is an error in the date of arrival for 1906, "March 6" should read "May 6."—F. W. RAPP, *Vicksburg, Mich.*

On a Guatemalan Specimen of Progne sinaloæ Nelson.—Through the courtesy of Mr. P. W. Shufeldt, of Belize, British Honduras, I have recently had the opportunity to examine in his collection the skin of a Sinaloa Martin that is of considerable interest.

In the first place, the specimen, an adult male in good plumage, taken by Mr. Shufeldt on March 14 1920, at Laguna Perdida, Department of Peten, Guatemala, represents an extension of range of well over a thousand miles, for the species has heretofore been known only from the type locality in northwestern Mexico.

Secondly, the skin under discussion seems to be intermediate between *Progne sinaloæ* and *P. dominicensis*. It has the pure white under tail coverts mentioned in the original description (Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 1898, 59) as diagnostic of *sinaloæ*, but lacks the glossy black dorsal feather tips which are also supposed to characterize that species. The concealed white spot at each side of the back is well marked. Mr. Ridgway (Birds N. and Mid. America, III, 1904, 38-40) considers *dominicensis* and *sinaloæ* exactly alike except in size, but in this respect also Mr. Shufeldt's specimen seems to fall into an intermediate position. This is illustrated by the following comparison with measurements from Mr. Ridgway's work.

	<i>P. dominicensis</i> 22 specimens	Shufeldt Specimen	<i>P. sinaloæ</i> 4 specimens
Wing	134-149 (143.5)	141	136-138 (136.7)
Tail	70-79 (74.2)	73.5	67-72 (69.5)
Fork of Tail	15-22 (19)	17	16.5-19.5 (17.5)
Culmen	10-12 (11.2)	9	10-10.5 (10.1)
Width of Bill	8.5-10 (9.4)	8.5	8-9 (8.4)
Tarsus	13.5-15 (14.1)	13	12.5-13.5 (13.2)

It is the fact that four of these six measurements point to an affinity with *sinaloæ* while only two suggest *dominicensis* that leads me to assign the specimen to the former.

It is significant that the specimen is intermediate between *sinaloæ* and *dominicensis* in its geographic as well as in its systematic position. Laguna Perdida is roughly 800 miles from the western coast of Jamaica, which is the western limit, so far as known, of the range of *dominicensis*. Of course it is unsafe to generalize from one specimen, especially as that may have been a migrant, but there is a strong suggestion that more material from Peten and the Yucatan Peninsula would demonstrate that *Progne dominicensis* and *P. sinaloæ* are conspecific.—ERNEST G. HOLT, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Prothonotary Warbler Nesting in Indiana.—On July 14, 1926, S. E. Perkins III, President of the Indiana Audubon Society, brought to my home a live male Prothonotary Warbler taken that morning at the Boy Scouts' Camp some eight miles away. He had driven his car with one hand and carefully held the bird in the other.

The particulars as given by Mr. Perkins are these. The bird was identified from their bird book by four of the Boy Scouts at their camp, ten miles northeast of Indianapolis. They found its nest containing four young in an old building used for a work room by the crafts classes where from