

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

twenty to thirty boys were employed daily. It was placed about four feet above the floor on a two by four inch stringer and was composed largely of moss. The scantling showed through the middle of the nest so it could not be preserved. The parents entered the building which is about forty feet from the water (Fall Creek) by an open window some fifteen feet from the nest. The male bird was caught in an improvised trap made of an old screen set about fifteen feet from the building. One of the fledglings was placed in the trap. With about twenty boys about, it seemed doubtful whether the old bird could be captured, but after twenty-five minutes it entered the trap and one of the scouts pulled the string. Both the old bird and the fledgling were banded. The former being No. A79670; the latter No. A79669. The female and the other fledglings were not caught. It was noted that the tip of the upper mandible of the male parent was broken off. After the identification was verified the adult was returned to the place where it was captured and both were liberated.

It is my feeling that Mr. Perkins is entitled to credit for four unusual records: (1) This is the first verified record of the occurrence of the Prothonotary Warbler in Marion County, Indiana; and (2) the first verified record of its nesting in the county. (3) Is it not also the first record of its using such a nesting site? and (4) the first recorded banding of this species?

Hillis Howie reported this species from the same locality in late May, 1921, but the record was not verified.

Since writing the above Mr. Perkins has sent me the following extract from a letter of Miss Luci Pitzschler in reference to her observation of the nesting of the Prothonotary Warbler at McCormick's Creek State Park, Owen Co., Indiana, in July 1926.

"The nest of the Prothonotary Warbler is about a yard from the ground. The old stump, almost crumbling away, had no bark or hardly any, so I could not tell what kind of tree it was. There was a Sycamore right next to it and it was situated right at the border of the creek near the dripping spring. In the darkness of the hole and hidden way inside I saw two little yellow bills and the birds seemed to have dark fluffy feathers. I first noticed the nest on the fourth (4th) day of July and about three days later it was vacated. I have heard that same loud quick whistle several times on the trail going towards the river and I saw the bird about three or four times."—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Black-throated Green Warbler in the Dismal Swamp.—Mr. Herbert G. Deignan and the writer spent the morning of June 20, 1926 in that portion of the Dismal Swamp that lies in North Carolina, just south of the Virginia line along what is known as the "new road," running east from Sunbury where the swamp is about four miles across.

We were standing on the edge of the road watching our first Prothonotary Warbler when we heard a familiar Warbler song and presently realized that it was the song of the Black-throated Green Warbler. After some search we found him singing from the very top of the trees and saw him distinctly,