

gillivray's Seaside Sparrow breeding between *P. m. maritimus* to the north and another race which is closely similar to the northern bird on the south suggests to my mind that Macgillivray's Sparrow is a species, at any rate its breeding is indeed an anomaly.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Swamp Sparrow in Western New York in Winter.**—During the winter months I keep plenty of weed seeds scattered on the snow near my back porch and in January, 1925, about twenty Tree Sparrows and five Song Sparrows were feeding there regularly every day. The morning of February 1, they were joined by a Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) and almost anytime during the next three days it could be seen there in the weed seeds or up on the porch picking up bits of raw peanuts that had been dropped by the Chickadees and Nuthatches from their feeding place on the porch. At night it roosted under the porch and was last seen February 4. I think that it became the victim of a cat that I found prowling around my back door the next morning.—VERDI BURTCH, *Branchport, N. Y.*

**Nesting of the Prothonotary Warbler under a Porch.**—Professor Butler's note in the October 'Auk' upon an odd nesting site of the Prothonotary Warbler brings to mind another instance of the same kind.

In June, 1910, in company with the late Frank Morley Woodruff, the writer visited the bottom lands of the Kankakee River near Koutts, Indiana. Here the Prothonotary was a common breeding species.

There were several weather beaten shacks along the river, evidently for the convenience of folks who like to fish. These were raised on posts so that the floors might be dry in seasons of high water. Beneath the verandah of one hung an empty lard pail, which, probably, had been in use as a minnow bucket. A dozen fish-hooks, more or less, were curved over the rim of the pail and so were suspended all around it. In this receptacle, filled with nesting material nearly to the top, one could see, through a crack in the verandah floor, a brooding female Prothonotary. One's eye, applied to the crack, held the bird within a six-inch range.

This nest, after the brood had flown, was secured by Mr. Woodruff and placed in the collection of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.—EDW. R. FORD, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*

**The Bay-breasted Warbler in the Adirondacks of N. Y.**—In 'The Auk' for January, 1927 (p. 111,) is a note by Jay A. Weber on the breeding of the Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) in the vicinity of North Hudson, N. Y. As supporting evidence that this Warbler may be a regular though apparently not common summer resident and breeder in the Adirondacks, I may report that on July 14, 1924, at Pillsbury Lake, which is about 11 miles northwest of Speculator, southern Hamilton County, I found the species in full song and shot a specimen in order to verify the identification. Again in July, 1925, I recorded the species as present at Grampus Lake, about six miles west of Long Lake village,

northern Hamilton County.—CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *Roosevelt Wild Life Station, N. Y. State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.*

**The Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) at Washington, D. C. in Winter.**—While I was approaching the Harvard Street Entrance of the National Zoological Park on December 30, 1924, I was astonished to hear the mewing of a Catbird. Further investigation showed the bird to be feeding on the berries of a honeysuckle vine. I saw this bird again in the same place January 6, 1925. This was rather remarkable, since there was four or five inches of snow on the ground. The previous records are: December 6, 1917 (B. H. Swales); December 25–31, 1883 (H. W. Henshaw); January 1, 1921 (L. D. Miner).—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, 1233 Irving St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**Late Nesting of Golden-crowned Kinglet.**—On Aug. 30, 1926, I noted a very unusual thing in this part of the country at least, a nest of the Golden Crown Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) with four young. One week later I returned to the nest and found that they had all left. To me this is quite a late nesting for this bird.—A. R. MCCRIMMON, *Montrose, Colo.*

**Records from the Coast of Maryland.**—From August 12 to 14, and December 3 to 5, 1926, I visited Ocean City, Maryland, to examine the bird-life of the vicinity and to find, if possible, certain coastal forms that, from geographic range, were expected to occur in that vicinity, but that had not been recorded definitely from the state. On the second trip I was accompanied by Mr. E. A. Preble. Following are important records.

*Alca torda.*—On December 4, Mr. Preble and I saw a Razor-billed Auk two miles south of Ocean City in the wash of the waves where it was attempting to come ashore. We supposed that the bird was sick or injured. After watching it for a brief space I walked up to capture it and was astonished to see it rise and fly a short distance and then drop back again into the water. Unfortunately I did not succeed in taking it as there seems to be no definite record of the species for Maryland, though it has been collected a short distance farther south in Virginia. There was no question as to the identity of the bird as we were both within a very short distance of it and observed it for some time after it had again taken to the water.

*Melospiza melodia atlantica.*—Since the description of the Coast Song Sparrow by Mr. Todd<sup>1</sup> it has appeared to me certain that the Song Sparrow of the coast of Maryland must be this form, and I was therefore gratified on August 13 and 14 to find it fairly common as a breeding bird amid the bayberries and baccharis bordering the salt marshes back of the beach at Ocean City. Apparently this form may be sedentary since Mr. Preble and I found it during our visit in December. In addition to the grayer, less rufescent coloration, pointed but in the original description, the bill of

<sup>1</sup> *Melospiza melodia atlantica* Todd, Auk, 1924, p. 147. (Smith's Island, Virginia.)