

McLeod about forty years ago is a specimen of this species taken at Jesus Maria, June 5 (year?). In McLeod's writing on the original label is the notation "brought to me by a boy who killed it with a stone, have not seen another like this."

So far as I am aware this specimen has never been recorded. It is now No. 224, 263 in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

Prothonotary Warbler Breeding in Chatham Co., Georgia.—

While in a boat on the Ogeechee River near the western border of Chatham Co., Ga., on May 14, 1927, I saw a male Prothonotary Warbler in a clump of willows overhanging the stream.

At some distance lower down a female was seen. She flew into an old shattered post standing in the stream. Suspecting a nest we approached. She flew out of the post and into a willow near by. Looking into the top of the post we saw the nest containing five eggs. We left eggs and nest just as we found them.

I understand from local oölogists that this is the first record of the Prothonotary Warbler's nest and eggs being found in Chatham Co.—Mrs. V. H. BASSETT, *1010 E. Park Ave., Savannah, Ga.*

The Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*) in Dutch Guiana.—On August 28, 1921, while watching the operations of some bird-catchers at Krepie (Charlesburg), near Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, a Yellow Warbler came to the tree in which one of the trap cages was hung. It paid no attention to the calls of the Euphonia (*Tanagra violacea violacea*) which was employed as a decoy, and, of course, showed no interest in the banana which was used for bait. Luckily it also avoided the birdlime which had been set at several points in the same tree. The bird moved silently and leisurely, working its way in the trees along the ditch at the side of the road, keeping well up among the branches. I followed it along the road for several hundred yards, but heard not a sound from it.

On September 3, I saw another in the low mangroves at Leonsberg, east of Paramaribo. Foraging for food the bird moved quietly from branch to branch, and in its course stopped to inspect an old nest which I took to be a *Todirostrum*'s, presumably for insects. After that I saw several more, always singly, in and about the city. On September 27, I observed one at Braampunt at the mouth of the Surinam river. It seemed to me that this bird was exceptionally quiet, contrasting sharply with a little Blue-gray Sugar-bird (*Dacnis plumbea*) in the same tree, whose song sounded not unlike that of a Yellow Warbler but was of longer duration.

As I had not seen any Yellow Warblers in July or in August up to the date mentioned, I assume that the birds observed by me were migrants from the north. If so, August 28 is, I believe, the earliest date yet noted for the fall arrival of this species in Surinam. And if, as is supposed, the Yellow Warbler reaches Guiana via Central America, and not by the way

of the West Indies, this bird must have passed through Colombia several days before. I mention this because the earliest date I have been able to find for the fall arrival of this species in northern South America is of a bird secured by one of Mr. H. H. Smith's collectors August 27, at Bonda, Colombia, reported by J. A. Allen (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIII., 1900, p. 177).

F. P. and A. P. Penard (Vogels van Guiana, 1910, 2, p. 483) give the following dates of arrival at Paramaribo for six consecutive years: September 10, 6, 7, 17, 16, and 3, when the birds appeared to be more abundant, decreasing gradually in numbers after these dates, and increasing again towards February. They state further that a few individuals remain through the summer, but that these residents probably do not breed, because specimens, taken in May, June, and July, gave no evidence of breeding.

Yellow Warblers are known in Dutch Guiana as "Kopro-foroe" (Copper-birds). They are extremely shy in this part of the tropics. In the city they keep to the higher trees, but at the coast and along the rivers they are frequently seen in the low mangroves.

The only sound I have heard from them is a soft chip. I have never heard the song in Surinam.—THOMAS E. PENARD, *Arlington, Mass.*

Connecticut Warbler at Atlanta, Ga., in Spring.—On May 8, 1927, I added to my list of Atlanta birds the name of the Connecticut Warbler, *Oporornis agilis*. This bird was positively identified by me in a swampy section bordering Sullivans Creek, a small tributary of the Chattahoochee River, about 16 miles north of the city. It was in some small bushes on the edge of the Creek and as I was only about fifteen feet from it and using strong field glasses I was able to see and take note of all the main characteristics especially the white ring around the eye, which was very conspicuous, gray throat, upper breast and head.

In 'Birds of Alabama' Mr. Arthur Howell mentions this bird in fine print stating that "it should be found at that season (spring) in Alabama" and also states that "it has been observed several times in May at Chattanooga, Tenn."

Another author states that it is "excessively rare east of the Alleghanies in spring."

I do not find a single specimen of it in the State Museum in our Capitol Building here but there is one specimen in the Emory University Collection, a male bird taken by D. V. Hembree of Roswell, Ga. May 10, 1922.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Manor Ridge Drive, Atlanta, Ga.*

Chickadee and Polyphemus Cocoon.—While riding through a wooded canyon on the reservation one day in December, 1926, a Chickadee was seen to emerge from a clump of oak trees and fly laboriously across an open area with some large object dangling from its beak. It flew low to the ground and was experiencing considerable difficulty in its