suitable material of true *flavirostris* it was not possible to determine whether the variations which they presented were individual or racial. Now, thanks to the admirable collections made in southeastern Brazil by E. Kaempfer, for Mrs. E. M. B. Naumburg, we are in possession of a beautifully prepared series of typical *flavirostris* which shows that the Bolivian bird may be distinguished by well-marked characters. I propose therefore, to call it

Phibalura flavirostris boliviana, new subspecies.

Subspecific Characters: Similar to *Phibalura flavirostris flavirostris* Vieillot, but male with yellow confined to the chin and anterior half of the throat, the posterior half creamy white unmarked; white postauricular area wider and unmarked; abdominal region unmarked, sides and flanks with but few black streaks; female with the throat as in the male and not spotted as in the female of true *flavirostris;* crown and sides of the head grayer; abdominal region striped as in the male, not barred as in the female of *flavirostris,* the under tail-coverts without marks; tail, in both sexes longer, retrices narrower apically, ♂, wing, 101; tail, 131; ♀, wing, 100; tail, 110; true *flavirostris,* 5 ♂, wing, 99–105; tail, 108–112 mm.; 5 ♀, wing, 97–99; tail, 97–102 mm.

Type: No. 78,958, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Aug. 20, 1902, near Atten, Aplobamba, Bolivia; R. S. Williams.

Specimens examined: Phibalura flavirostris boliviana.—Bolivia: near Atten, Aplobamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Phibalura flavirostris flavirostris.—Brazil: Serra do Lucindo, Sta. Catherina, 2500 ft.; 6 ♂, 5 ♀; São Francisco do Paula, Rio Grande do Sul, 3000 ft., 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Mt. Itatiaya, 2700 ft., 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Castro, Paraná, 1 ♂; Serra do Caparó, Minas Geraës, 3000 ft., 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

The marked differences shown by the female of *boliviana,* when compared with a specimen of this sex from southeastern Brazil, raise a question of the correctness of the sexing of the Bolivian bird. It has, however, the green in the wing and tail and the comparatively gray head of this sex and appears to be fully adult but it is, of course, possible that it may be a young male. The only specimen in our series of true *flavirostris* showing indications of immaturity is a male having the greater wing-coverts edged with green and whitish tips on all but the central rectrices.—Frank M. Chapman, *American Museum of Nat. Hist., New York City, N. Y.*

Late Nesting of the Cedar Waxwing in North Carolina.—On August 12, 1929, Mr. Charles G. Vardell and I were walking along the edge of Cone's Lake at Blowing Rock, Watauga County, in western North Carolina, when we noticed a Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) fly into a small maple with nesting material. Surprised at seeing this at such a late date we investigated and found a nest, almost finished, about twenty feet from the ground in the highest crotch of the maple. The elevation at this place is almost exactly 4000 feet. On August 26 I again

visited the nest with Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., and we found that it contained four eggs which appeared to be in an advanced stage of incubation. On the 28th the eggs were still unhatched. The bird stuck closely to the nest at all times. A rock tossed into the lower branches of the tree would not move her. Only when we began to shake the tree in climbing did she leave, and then only to fly to a nearby tree, from which she returned each time before we left the spot. On the morning of the 30th there were three naked young, just hatched, and one egg. This time the bird let me climb within a few feet of the nest before she left it. The morning on which the birds hatched was quite cold and the villagers reported that there was some frost. Late on the afternoon of the 31st the fourth egg was still unhatched. The next day we removed the egg and found it to be infertile. The young birds were still doing well. The end of my vacation having come, I was forced to leave without being able further to follow the fortunes of this interesting and belated brood.

During one of the visits to this nest, Mr. Sprunt and I found a fledgling Goldfinch in the road on the other side of the lake. The bird had evidently just left the nest. Some of the secondaries and tail feathers had not fully emerged from their sheaths, and the bird could hardly fly a yard. Here close at hand was another example of rather late nesting.—JAMES J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Efficiency of Propagation of Barn Swallows.—During bird banding activities on Conanicut Island, R. I., numerous trips were made to 45 barns and 35 sheds in fifty-two locations throughout this nine-mile island in Narragansett Bay. Bird bands were attached to 84 Barn Swallows, of which 26 were adults. The adult birds were nearly all caught with a large hand net while flying within the barn. One adult caught in one barn, which contained but one nest, was caught again about three hours later in the evening in another barn one mile away, showing that Barn Swallows do not remain in the vicinity of one barn during the nesting season. The bands applied to these Barn Swallows numbered C5605 to C5676 (save 7 to 9 and 76 to 81) and C7280 to 99. During the previous year bands were attached to 45 fledgling Barn Swallows in these same barns, but no later returns were obtained by catching these birds this following season.

Nearly all nests were numbered by chalk on the rafters. Sixteen nests which were marked had been used before our arrival. The nests were numbered to determine their future age, the number of times they are used, their productivity and if the birds return to the same nests. This work and the determination of the efficiency of the propagation of Barn Swallows was done by Mr. Merrill Wood.

The work showed that the propagation efficiency of Barn Swallows was about 50 per cent, as only one-half the eggs laid were successful. The number of eggs laid in a nest varied from one to 5, usually 4. The last set of eggs laid was complete on July 29, 1929; this set contained 3 eggs, but only one hatched.