

States has brought to light the interesting fact that there exists in this region an unrecognized subspecies which is readily distinguishable from the typical Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammospiza caudacuta caudacuta*) of southern New England. This bird was many years ago described by Dr. Louis B. Bishop as *Ammodramus caudacutus diversus* ('The Auk,' XVIII, No. 3, July, 1901, page 269), type from Wanchese, Roanoke Island, North Carolina. It differs from typical *Ammospiza caudacuta caudacuta* in its darker, more rufescent upper parts, the colors of which are more contrasted, the blackish areas more intense, and the superciliary stripe more richly rufescent. In size it is practically the same, as the measurements given by Dr. Bishop (loc. cit.) show. It is separable from *Ammospiza caudacuta nelsoni* by decidedly larger size; duller, less rufescent upper parts, the colors of which are less contrasted; and in much more heavily and sharply streaked jugulum and sides of body.

This is the breeding race of the Atlantic coast marshes from North Carolina, north to Maryland, beyond which it is represented by *Ammospiza caudacuta caudacuta*. It winters from North Carolina to Florida, as far west as Goose Creek and Tarpon Springs, and as far south as Cape Sable.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Junco annectens Baird, in Utah.—June 27, 1930 in the upper part of Dry Cañon, a few miles east of Logan, Utah, I took two Juncos as they moved excitedly about among the brush. A search was made for a nest but in vain. Skins were made of the adults, male and female, and the male was sent to Washington, D. C., for identification. Dr. Oberholser identified it as *Junco annectens*.

This is a new record for Utah.—J. S. STANFORD, *U. S. A. C., Logan, Utah.*

A Seventeenth Century Representation of the Cardinal.—In reference to the note under this head in the January 'Auk,' p. 127, it may interest American readers to know that in the Seventeenth Century the keeping of exotic birds in aviaries, which were sometimes heated, serving at the same time as hot houses for tropical plants, was a much pursued hobby of the wealthy Dutch merchants, share-holders of both the East Indian and West Indian Companies, which were of the kind afterwards called "Chartered Companies" being invested by letters-patent with political powers too. These merchants ordered such birds from the territories the companies held in different parts of the world, which explains the occurrence on the canvas alluded to of such divergent species. It is well known that formerly part of the present United States of America was a Dutch colony with Nieuw-Amsterdam (now New York) as its principal settlement.

Melchior d'Hondecoeter was a rather famous member of a family of painters, his specialty being birds (as his father Gysbert's was barn-door fowl), which even procured the first named the rather pompous surname of "Raphael of the Animals." A research of his paintings in the museums in Holland might reveal more such early representations of American

birds. I am pretty sure of Hummingbirds.—J. OLIVIER, *Passarstraat 149, Meester Cornelis, Dutch East Indies.*

On the Status of *Chlorospingus olivaceus* (Bonaparte).—While studying material necessary for a detailed revision of certain members of the genus *Chlorospingus*, Dr. C. E. Hellmayr very kindly offered to examine the type of *C. olivaceus* (*Poospiza olivacea* Bonaparte) which is in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, in Paris. I have received the results of this examination from Dr. Hellmayr who says: "In spite of its immaturity, there is no doubt that this bird *does not belong* to the east Guatemalan race, to which the name *olivaceus* has universally applied. I take it for a young *ophthalmicus*." Dr. Hellmayr also tells me that there is small likelihood of the type having come from Guatemala, as was assumed by Sclater (P. Z. S. Lond., XXIV, p. 91. 1856). Obviously it did not come from "Brasil," as was stated by the describer! In the above mentioned revision, shortly to be published, during which some four hundred specimens referable to thirteen forms were critically examined, it appears that the bird now known as *C. olivaceus* is but subspecifically distinct from *C. ophthalmicus* of Vera Cruz. As the former is in need of a name, it may be called

***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus dwighti* nom. nov.**

Subspecific characters: Distinguished from *C. o. ophthalmicus* by decidedly grayish pileum, bordered laterally by a blackish stripe; slightly darker (less greenish) back, and more grayish middle of the abdomen. The yellowish pectoral band is just as pale and narrow as in the typical race.

Type: American Museum of Natural History, No. 294658; ad. ♂; Finca Sepur, Vera Paz, Guatemala; January 4, 1926; A. W. Anthony.

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Atlantic slope of Chiapas, Mexico, and eastern Guatemala.

I take pleasure in naming this bird after the late Dr. Jonathan Dwight, to whom so much of our recent knowledge of Guatemalan birds is due. I am indebted to Drs. Hellmayr and Chapman for assistance.—C. ELIOT UNDERDOWN, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.*

Prothonotary Warbler Breeding in West-central Michigan.—On June 21, 1931, when on a trip with two other members of the staff of Field Museum, a Prothonotary Warbler was heard singing. The locality, below Hesperia along the White River in Oceana County, Michigan, seems to be the most northerly point where the bird has been found breeding in the state. Kalamazoo is the nearest published locality, and is over a hundred miles to the southeast. Mr. Gordon Pearsall discovered the nest after a few minutes' search. Both parents were observed, the male carrying caterpillars to the four young. Mr. Frank Letl took a photograph of the site, which was a rotted hollow in a large horizontal limb of a fallen tree, but owing to the very bad light was not able to secure a picture of the actual