

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