

a Brünnich's Murre (*Uria lomvia lomvia*) at Manhattan Beach Park, in Brooklyn. It came within 35 or 40 feet of me and was observed with x8 binoculars from an elevation of about ten feet above the water. The sea was quite rough and the bird probably took refuge in the small inlet where I found it. The species is an irregular winter visitant out at sea but rarely comes in shore.—JAMES M. CUNNEEN, *St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

**Note on the Guadeloupe Macaw (*Ara guadeloupensis*).**—Mr. Herbert W. Krieger has just been so kind as to call my attention to a passage referring to the Guadeloupe Macaw in Michael Herr's translation of J. Huttich's 'Die New Welt, der landschaften vnnnd Insulen, so bis hie her allen Altweltbeschrybern vnbekant, Jungst aber von den Portugalesern vnnnd Hispaniern jm Nidergenglichen Meer herfunden' published at Straszburg (Strasbourg) in 1534.

In this very rare work we read (Chapter XCII, p. 31, bottom of left and top of right column) "The island [Guadeloupe] has psytacos larger than our pheasants and not dissimilar to them in feathering, for they have divided feathers [that is, the feathers are provided with aftershafths]. Otherwise they are red in color and are present in such numbers as grasshoppers are with us, and although the forests are full of psytachen, they feed some of them so that they are better to eat. . . . When our people entered their houses they found utensils in which human flesh was cooking together with psytachen, geese, and ducks."

*Ara guadeloupensis* was originally described by the writer in a paper on the Lesser Antillean Macaws (The Auk, vol. 22, p. 272, July 1905) on the basis of the account given by du Tertre in 1667. The habitat was given as "Guadeloupe, ?Dominica, Martinique"). In a paper on the Macaws of the Greater Antilles (The Auk, vol. 22, pp. 345-348, October 1905) the habitat as previously given was repeated. In his work on extinct birds published in 1907 Lord Rothschild said he believed that each of the three islands named had been inhabited by a distinct species of Macaw, so he restricted the name *guadeloupensis* to the Guadeloupe bird. In 1908 (The Auk, vol. 25, p. 310) I described the Macaw from Dominica as a separate species, *Ara atwoodi*, on the basis of a meager account published in 1791 in 'The History of the Island of Dóminica' by Thomas Atwood.—AUSTIN H. CLARK, *U. S. National Museum.*

**Panyptila cayenensis (Gmelin) nesting in a House.**—In July 1932, I paid a short visit to the Panama Canal Zone with Dr. Thomas Barbour. In the course of a conversation with Dr. Herbert Clark, director of the Gorgas Institute, he mentioned that Swifts had been making their nests over the lights suspended from the ceiling of the long piazzas of the Ancon Hospital. He described them as remarkable long sleeve-like nests and wondered whether the bird could be building there for the warmth or the light. Never had he seen these Swifts near houses before the previous summer, he said.