

within a few miles of the town; all were taken by the same boy at the same place; all were mounted by Mr. Karl W. Kahmann of Hayward. The first, a male, was taken on December 12, 1930, and is now in the possession of Mr. G. W. Friedrich of Chicago. Two were taken during the winter of 1933-34: a male, December 26, 1933, now in the possession of Mr. Kahmann, and a female, January 18, 1934, now in the Aard-vark Shop in Chicago.—C. T. BLACK, *Chicago, Ill.*

**White-throated Swift at Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.**—Sometime during a driving rainstorm out of the northwest on the night of May 3-4, 1935, a White-throated Swift (*Aeronautes melanoleucus*), apparently disabled from a combination of exhaustion and wetting, found its way through a west-exposed window on the eleventh floor of the Medical Arts Building at Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas. Just before daylight, it was found fluttering helplessly on the floor of a wash-room, and was carried to the street by the night watchman of the building, where it was released. By some quirk of chance, Joe Maner, a PWA employee of the National Park Service, happened along just in time to rescue the floundering bird from destruction in the early morning traffic, and he brought it to the National Park Headquarters, where it was turned over to the writer. I immediately recognized in it a correspondence with a plate of the White-throated Swift in Reed's 'Land Birds East of the Rockies' (Doubleday, Doran & Company 'Nature Guide Series'), although I had never seen one of the birds before. Lacking reference material on birds of such western distribution, I called in Dr. W. H. Deaderick, of Hot Springs, an associate of the A. O. U., for his opinion. After a careful check of measurements and marks of identification from his library, Dr. Deaderick confirmed my tentative determination.

In view of the unprecedented dust storms that had been prevailing for some time in the normal range of these birds, and the fact that the Hot Springs region represents the southeastern fringe of the affected territory, Dr. Deaderick and I concluded that there must be a definite connection between the occurrence of the dust phenomenon and the appearance of this bird so far east of its accepted distribution. Whether it represented a migratory detour to the east around the dust clouds, or a direct flight eastward from the oppressive effects of the dust, is a matter of interesting conjecture. At any rate, to confirm our identification, a study skin was prepared and submitted to the National Museum, where it stands as a record of the first White-throated Swift found in the State of Arkansas. Dr. Herbert Friedmann, of the National Museum, states that it "represents a very considerable eastward extension of the known range of the bird."

In view of the possibility of dust-clogged lungs playing a part in the disability of this individual, and that it may be available for use in any study of dust storm effects upon birds of the West and Mid-West, the body was carefully preserved, and is available for the use of any reliable student.

This individual is a fully developed female, sex organs well developed, measurements as follows: Length 6.30, Extent, 13.40, Wing 5.75, Tail, 2.40 Bill .28, Tarsus .39, Middle Toe .20, its claw .28.—H. R. GREGG, *Acting Park Naturalist, Hot Springs National Park.*

**The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker and the Ruby-throated Hummingbird as Commensals.**—In addition to the reference given by Mr. Francis H. Allen in the last July 'Auk,' p. 310, regarding the above, if Mr. Freer and Dr. Murray will refer to my 'Birds of Hatley' published in the January issue of 'The Auk' for 1916, p. 70, they will find a note on the subject.—HENRY MOUSLEY, *4073 Tupper Street, Montreal.*