

good condition. Further examination by Dr. C. A. Herrick of the veterinary science department revealed the tip of a porcupine quill, five-eighths inches long, projecting from the wall of the gizzard. A second quill tip of this size had penetrated the heart wall and lodged in the right auriculo-ventricular valve. A connective tissue sheath had been laid down around the obstruction, but otherwise no signs of any pathological condition.—LEONARD WILLIAM WING, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.*

Unusual Nest Site of the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*).—At Ft. Lauderdale Fla., March 5, 1935, a Loggerhead Shrike began building a nest on one of the lower branches of a long-leaved yellow pine. The site was a little more than fifty feet from the ground. As theretofore, except on one occasion, I had never seen the nest of any Shrike more than eight or ten feet up, I made it a point to observe this one particularly.

When the young were hatched a large part of their diet consisted of the small chameleons common in the hedges and shrubbery of the locality. Lacking thorns or sharp twigs anywhere near the nest the birds impaled the quarry, not needed for immediate consumption, on the splintered stubs of branches of the pine which had been twisted off in south Florida's historic hurricane.

The young were not seen out of the nest until April 25. For a day or two after they first appeared they could be observed adventuring out along the home branch and then scrambling back again. About that time the first Gray Kingbirds appeared in nearby pines. These made no stand when the Shrikes assailed them and drove them away.

I could not determine exactly when incubation began. The nest was well started when I first noticed it. Fifty-one days elapsed before the young came off.—EDWARD R. FORD, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago.*

A Second Record of the White-eyed Vireo in Guatemala.—Included in a collection of birds made by the Leon Mandel expedition to Guatemala for Field Museum in 1933-34 is a single White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo g. griseus*). This specimen (F.M. 93996) is a female taken by the writer on December 18, 1933, at Bobos, a plantation of the United Fruit Company near Bananera, Izabal.

We are able to find but one other definite record of the occurrence of this form in Guatemala. In November, 1859, a specimen was collected for Salvin and Godman at Coban, Alta Vera Paz. (Biol. Cent. Amer., I, 1881, p. 200.)

The three specimens taken in March, 1928, at Tela, Honduras, by J. L. Peters (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 460, 1929) appear to constitute the only additional record for Central America. Two of these birds, collected March 7, were thought to be mated and the third, a male obtained a week later, was heard to sing. In no case, however, was there evidence of sexual activity.

It is quite probable that the White-eyed Vireo will eventually prove to be a more abundant winter visitant in the Caribbean slope of Central America than has yet been established.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.*

The Sonora Yellow Warbler in Western Kansas.—A remarkable new record came to light recently when a female Yellow Warbler in the Kansas University collection (KU5851) was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Dendroica aestiva sonorana*. Dr. Oberholser penciled on the back of the label "typical *sonorana*, evidently a straggler." This specimen was taken by Bunker and Rocklund on the Smoky Hill River, two miles south of Wallace, Wallace County, Kansas, on June 24,

1911. This is an area of treeless plains, except for a narrow strip along the stream, which is grown up with willow trees, some of them very old and twisted by the wind.

The above specimen of Yellow Warbler is the only one known from extreme western Kansas, but the species has been recorded by Linsdale (Auk, vol. 44, no. 1) at Coolidge, and by Menke (Kan. Univ. Sci. Bull. vol. 32, no. 3, 1894) at Garden City. More specimens of the Yellow Warbler from this section of the state are needed badly to determine the true status of the species.—W. S. LONG, *Zion National Park, Utah*.

Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) in Northern Michigan.—On June 10, 1934, a male Connecticut Warbler was noted at Munuskong Bay, Chippewa Co., Michigan. This was in a well wooded area, grass and bush grown, spring-fed and damp. This bird was collected. Another was observed in the same woodland on June 14, 1934.

On June 9, 1935, two males were located along the Tahquamenon River valley about a half mile from that river just north of the town of McMillan, Luce Co., Mich., in a black spruce swamp. The ground was covered with a thick mass of sphagnum moss through which protruded masses of Labrador tea and other shrubs. Oscar M. Bryens and I returned to the area later and searched for the nest without success. The male on one side of the road was nearly always singing in the same tree about twenty feet from the ground. He paid little attention to the presence of man. Although I searched the region on June 10, 11, 12 and 18 and found both males present in the same location I had no success in locating a nest.

The song given by the birds was the regular "Freecher-freecher-freecher-freecher." At 5 A.M. on June 12 both males were timed with a stop watch and uttered this song for a period of several minutes at the rate of six times per minute—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan*.

Plumage Variations in the Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*).—These birds were observed in Essex County, N. Y., on their breeding grounds, all but one having been seen in an area a quarter mile in diameter.

Males: some had small patches of black on the sides of the breast patch; some had practically clear slaty throats, one had black specks extending right up to the chin. One had broken patches of black along the lower border of the breast patch. In one the yellow belly extended in a little triangle into the black breast patch.

Females: one had a wash of light sulphur on the throat; the breast and spots on the throat were light slaty. This bird had thin crescents of white around the eye. One had no yellow on throat or breast, but had a practically white throat. In this bird the white around the eye formed an almost complete ring. The other females seen had a very thin complete eye ring of white. One was yellowish below but for a band of light slaty across the breast. One was completely yellow below except for a very faint slaty band across the breast.—GEOFFREY CARLETON, *52 W. 94 St., New York City*.

Maryland Yellow-throat in Winter in Maryland.—While making a bird census at Lake Roland, Baltimore Co., Md., on December 22, 1935, I came upon a female Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*) and followed her for half an hour as she hopped through the sedges. Snow was falling at the time. As I returned past the spot at dusk the bird was still there.—W. BROOKE MEANLEY, JR., *5111 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md.*

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) Eating Wasps.—On the morning of