

in Crawfordsville for several months.—HOWARD H. VOGEL, JR., *Dept. of Zoology, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Louisiana.*

Unusual nesting of the Prothonotary Warbler.—On May 28, 1939, I was shown the nest of a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) near Gumboro, Sussex County, Delaware, placed in an open central fork of a small hop hornbeam or ironwood tree (*Ostrya virginia*) six inches in diameter. The nest was six feet from the ground. It was constructed of grasses, parts of leaves, and fine shreds of bark, and was three and one-half inches in diameter and four inches deep. Judging from the appearance of the nest and the material of which it was composed, I believe that it was built the year before.

I approached the nest quietly, and from beneath I could see nothing on the nest. When I moved my hand toward it, however, a bird flew off and perched on a bush a few feet away where I identified it as a female Prothonotary Warbler. The nest contained five typical eggs of the species.

From a fairly extensive perusal of the literature, it appears that the closest approach to nesting in an exposed nest is that described by Wright and Harper (Auk, 30: 500, 1913): "In each case (4) the nests were not in deep holes with narrow openings, but in open cavities where the eggs or young could be plainly seen."

We are unable to say that the nest in question was built by the Prothonotary Warbler, but the bird was at least using it. That such was the case is of interest because it is so at variance with the usual habit of nesting in a more or less closed cavity.—ALBERT E. CONWAY, *Dept. of Biological Sciences, Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Acorn storing by *Balanosphyra formicivora* in Panamá.—In late July, 1945, I spent a few days in the beautiful El Volcán region of Panamá (Chiriquí Province) at an altitude of about 5,200 feet. An automobile highway has been under construction for some time and small planters have burned over, for maize growing, considerable land immediately adjacent to the road, leaving many dead trees. As a result woodpeckers are much in evidence, and the Streaked-chested Woodpecker, *Balanosphyra formicivora striatipectus*, is particularly numerous. In view of the report by van Rossem that he found no evidence of the storing of acorns by woodpeckers of this species in El Salvador, as is done by the representatives in the United States (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 23: 317, 1938), the opportunity seemed favorable to determine whether the Panamá race was entitled to be called an acorn-storing woodpecker. I had no difficulty in finding a stub decorated with the characteristic acorn-filled borings and I watched one bird in the process of inserting an acorn.—EUGENE EISENMANN, *Linnaean Society of New York, New York, N. Y.*

Birds aboard ship.—A female Knot, *Calidrus canutus*, in autumn plumage, was collected aboard the Liverpool-bound troopship, S. S. John Walker, on September 9, 1945. Location: 22° 15' N.; 50° 12' E., about 500 miles due south of the tip of Ireland. On the preceding two days, winds were 6 and 7 force. The bird was obviously fatigued and was collected by dropping a mattress on it. The stomach was tightly contracted and empty save for a few dark specks.

At 1200, on October 1, 1945, aboard the same ship, Boston-bound, a Golden Crowned Sparrow, *Zonotricha coronata*, was observed. Location: 42° 34' N.; 54° 48' W., three days out of Boston. Although it was noticeably fatigued, attempts to capture it were unsuccessful. It left the deck at 1230 and when last seen was flying almost due west ahead of the ship and undulating ten to fifteen feet above the crests of the waves.—LT. THANE A. RINEY, *Trans. Serv. Pier 2, Brooklyn 20, N. Y.*