

The nest had been placed close to the cottonwood trunk, pretty well concealed by a great tangle of drooping limbs and twigs, so characteristic of these trees.

On June 24, 1932, another nest of a Mountain Bluebird was found in a shed on a farm west of Jackson, Wyoming. The birds entered the building by one of several small holes in the wall and the nest, which was a rather loose, bulky structure, was placed on top of a two-by-four near the eaves, just as a Robin's nest would have been placed under similar circumstances.

In both these instances the bluebirds had departed from their customary habits of nesting in cavities. Yet in each case there were suggestive circumstances.

Recalling again the article in the *Auk*, on the chickadee, referred to above, we find that the Robin's nest occupied by those birds was unusually deep and they had excavated farther through the mud bottom. This evidently gave the chickadees a semblance of the usual nesting cavity.

In the case of the bluebird nesting in the cottonwood, there was nothing but a normal Robin's nest, but I could not help suspecting that the tangle of sheltering twigs so effectively screened in the old nest that the bluebirds, on the lookout for the accustomed cavity and finding the old hidden nest by the tree trunk, experienced a sense of shelter, somewhat akin to that of a true cavity, sufficiently to arouse their nest-building activities.

In this connection it is of interest that about the middle of September, 1933, a number of Mountain Bluebirds appeared at my home in Jackson, Wyoming, and for several days both sexes were busy hovering about the various bird boxes. In a small dead fir tree were the remains of an old Robin's nest, disintegrating, but still retaining the cup shape. A male bluebird settled into this old nest and went through the motions of shaping a nest "cup" with its breast. No nest could be less sheltered than this one, located as it was in a small dead tree stripped of foliage.

Going back to the nest in the shed, that structure was not in a cavity, to be sure, but it should be noted that the birds entered through a hole in the wall, which was normal, and while the large interior of the building should have struck the birds as anything but a normal nesting cavity, still the darkened interior, together with the entrance hole, may have furnished sufficient sense of protection to inspire their nest-building activities.—OLAUS J. MURIE, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Jackson, Wyoming, February 19, 1934.*

A Record of the Cape May Warbler in Arizona.—In July, 1933, while engaged in a search for other specimens, I found in the mounted collection in the *Galerie des Oiseaux*, at the *Museum d'Histoire Naturelle* in Paris a male *Dendroica tigrina*, ticketed as "*Dendroica townsendi*. Arizona." Reference to the catalogue showed that this specimen (no. 1876-887) came to the museum, with two other birds, from J. A. Spring of Arizona in 1876. One of this trio, catalogued as "*Geothlypis trichas*," was found in the collection and proved to be a specimen of *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*. The third bird, a "*Haemophila*" of some species, I was not able to locate. In view of the contributory evidence of the Western Yellowthroat there is little reason to doubt the authenticity of the Cape May Warbler record. While I am not too familiar with the seasonal plumages of the species, the bird in question appears to be a fully adult male taken in the fall.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, February 21, 1934.*

Further Concerning Vernacular Names.—The moot question of what kinds of vernacular names are most useable will not down; for instance, see the lively continuation of the discussion by Taverner and Stone in April *Auk* (LI, 1934, pp. 279-281). It may thus be in order to call attention to some usages in practice abroad. Stuart Baker in his latest work on Indian birds (*The Nidification of Birds of the Indian Empire*, London, Taylor and Francis, vol. I, 1932, vol. II, 1933) describes and justifies the plan he adopts in the following words.

"... Recently many writers have drawn attention to the fact that the trivial names of Indian birds often convey no descriptive meaning to the hearer either as regards the birds themselves or of the country they occupy. . . ."

"It will be noted that I have completely dropped the use of surnames of people as trivial names. It may be argued that to those who knew well, either personally