

200 feet from the bank of Stillwater Creek. A pair of Fox Squirrels preempted the tree for a home the following winter, and the woodpeckers have not occupied it since.

We have seen them on numerous occasions every year since 1920, but were not able to locate a nest until 1923. On May 30, about a mile down the valley, we found a pair nesting in a large dead beech stub, about forty feet up, which seemed to have been in use for several years. We visited the nest again on June 15th to try for some photographs, but on close inspection the tree seemed too dangerous to climb. We saw a pair at the tree the evening of January 4, 1924, but did not visit the tree in 1924 and do not know whether they nested there again that year or not.—CHARLES R. WALLACE., *Delaware, Ohio.*

An Unusual Nesting Site of the Prothonotary Warbler.—On July 13, 1926, while I was at the Boy Scout Reservation near Indianapolis, Marion County, I was informed that a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) was nesting in a building used as a crafts workshop. Investigation revealed that three of the four fledglings had matured and flown, and the fourth was out of the nest on a ledge, calling loudly. Though well feathered it showed little yellow, resembling closely a phoebe fledgling. This baby had been reared in a nest of mosses, placed on the inside of the building on a two by four horizontal brace, four feet above the floor, in such a manner that the two by four itself made the bottom for an inch. Access to the building had been obtained through an open window eight feet west of the nest. This building was used by more than fifteen boys during the daytime in the study of blacksmithing, motor building, painting, and leather working, most of the time during the incubation and feeding period of the birds. The building was about fifty feet from water. The remaining fledgling was banded and tied under an improvised trap made of a window screen. With the help of the scouts the male adult bird was trapped and banded. Dr. Amos W. Butler considers this an unusual nesting bird record.—SAMUEL ELLIOTT PERKINS, III, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Two Comments on the Nidification of the Acadian Flycatcher.—May 9, 1926. In the article "Acadians I Have Found" in the March, 1926, WILSON BULLETIN, the author has either made an error in identification or else the nidification of the Alder Flycatcher has been adopted, in this instance, by the Acadian Flycatcher. The Alder Flycatcher builds a fairly compact, high-walled nest, three to seven feet up in willow or alder crotches, along marshy pond margins or in sloughs of the old lake-bed type. The Acadian Flycatcher builds a loose, shallow, semi-pensile nest in beeches, witch-hazel, maples, horn-beam, etc., ten to twenty-five feet up in woods. They are birds of the forest shade. The number of eggs is two or three.—EDW. R. FORD, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*

October 2, 1926. I have just been reading the article by S. E. Perkins III, on pages 43-44 of the WILSON BULLETIN for March, 1926, and am moved to say that the description of the nest attributed to an Acadian Flycatcher seems to indicate that the birds were Alder Flycatchers, and not Acadians. The latter species, so far as I know, always nests in moist woodland, building a shallow nest *without lining* in the forks of a horizontal limb. The nest found by Mr. Perkins apparently answers the description of the ordinary nest of the Alder Flycatcher. It is to be hoped that the birds may return next year and thus afford an opportunity for further study. The wing formula given agrees with