

Swainson's Warbler in southern Ohio.—The morning of May 4, 1947, while passing through a small ravine in Lawrence County, Ohio, 1.3 miles north of Chesapeake, I heard a warbler's song similar to that of Swainson's Warbler, *Limnothlypis swainsonii*, but I could not find the bird that day. On May 7, I visited the area shortly after daybreak and observed the warbler for more than an hour. At times it sang from a dead branch, 10 feet above the ground and scarcely 20 feet away, where the distinctive characters of Swainson's Warbler were plainly visible. It used at least three singing perches in the area, shifting from one to another at irregular intervals, singing about every 50 seconds.

I watched the warbler at this spot until May 17. I next visited the area on May 27 but failed to find the bird and did not see it again until May 31, when I found it about a quarter of a mile away near the head of the same ravine. It remained there for several days, but between June 9 and 21 I could not find it at either station. On June 21, I collected it at the first locality. The skin, an adult male Swainson's Warbler, is now in the collection of the Ohio State Museum. It constitutes, so far as I can determine, the first record for the species in Ohio. Lawrence County, the southernmost of Ohio, is but 50 miles west of Kanawha County, West Virginia, where Sims (1946. *Auk*, 63:93) reported a Swainson's Warbler nest in 1945.

The two localities in which I saw the warbler were quite similar ecologically. Both were dense tangles of Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, cross vine, and blackberry canes about 150 yards up the steep side of a valley through which a small stream flowed. A few scattered trees of black locust, honey locust, ash, and hickory provided the perches from which the bird most frequently sang.

Within the past decade the known range of the Swainson's Warbler has been extended from the Coastal Plain to the mountainous regions of North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The behavior of the Ohio bird indicated that it may have been unmated and beyond its normal nesting range. As the season advanced, the boundaries of its territory seemed to become more flexible, and on June 21 I heard it singing over a wide area that included both of the earlier localities.

It is possible, however, that the species nests regularly somewhere in southern Ohio. Because of its preference for dense thickets, the superficial similarity of its song to that of the Louisiana Water-Thrush, and the dearth of resident ornithologists in this section of the State, the bird might easily have been overlooked.—N. BAYARD GREEN, *Department of Zoology, Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia.*

Nomenclature of the higher groups in swifts.—The generic name for the group of species that includes the Common Swift of Europe has long been accepted as the basis for the name of the order as well as for the categories of lower rank that include these birds. For a long period, the accepted generic term was *Micropus* of Meyer and Wolf, published in 1810. More recently it has been decided that the genus name *Apus* of Scopoli, dating from 1777, is the proper one, a decision accepted by the American Ornithologists' Union Committee on Classification and Nomenclature. The change from *Micropus* has led to some misunderstanding about the formation of the higher group names that requires brief explanation.

Scopoli proposed the name *Apus* for the Common Swift on page 483 of his "Introductio ad Historiam Naturalem," published in 1777. In the same work, on page 404, he used the name *Apos* for a crustacean, the two differing by a single letter. There is no question that the two terms, so closely similar, were used intentionally, for both appear together in the index to the work.