

pagination, and I believe we recognize that myth officially; if so, the name of the Bank Swallow becomes the tautonym *Riparia riparia*, or else *R. europaea*, or else *R. cinerea*. It is but justice to Dr. Stejneger to say that he was aware of this (Pr. Nat. Mus. V, 1882, p. 32), only he "preferred to accept the name *Clivicola*," though the reason for his preference is obviously a futile one by our rules. It is also due him to add, that he only "supposed" his generic synonymy of Swallows to be correct (*ibid.* p. 31). But neither supposition nor preference has any place in the A. O. U. Code. I can suppose a good many things that are not canonized in the code, and certainly prefer some things that are not canonized. For example, I "prefer" *Riparia* to *Clivicola*, and I "suppose" Dr. Stejneger wrong about *Hirundo*. The case thus raised by Dr. Sharpe should come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Union.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

Accidental Death of a Hooded Warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*).—On May 27, 1898, while wandering along a roadway in the vicinity of Great Timber and Beaver Swamp, Cape May County, New Jersey, in company with Dr. William E. Hughes, a male Hooded Warbler attracted our attention by its uneasiness.

While searching the surroundings for its nest, the Doctor discovered a female Hooded Warbler suspended by a horse hair tightly looped around the lower part of the neck, it having slipped up underneath the feathers, and the other end was tangled among some small twigs and briars, where it no doubt was caught while the bird was carrying the material to line her nest with. She was hanging about two feet above the ground with her head dropped back exposing her throat, the feathers of which were parted by the action of heavy rains of the past few days. The condition of the bird was apparently fresh, and no nests of this species were found containing more than one egg at this time.—J. HARRIS REED, *Beverly, N. J.*

Notes on the Nesting of Palmer's Thrasher at El Plomo, Sonora, Mexico.—Palmer's Thrasher (*Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*), is one of the most common birds in this region (100 miles southwest of Tucson, Arizona); they may be seen in pairs throughout the year, and seem to remain around the old nest all winter, using it for a roost. The nesting site seems to be in any convenient place. In flat country anywhere, but in hilly country generally at the foot of a hill, seldom over quarter way up on a hill or mountain, unless on the bank of some small arroyo.

Some pairs begin building the latter part of February. The new nest is generally placed near the old one, often in the same cactus, and sometimes on top of the old nest. The nests are large and well made. The body is composed of thorny sticks, three to ten inches in length; then