

Until Mr. Wayne thoroughly examined specimens taken, and compared them with specimens of *P. m. macgillivrayi*, the writer considered them to be true representatives of that form. In his article, Mr. Wayne does not venture an opinion as to what these Sparrows really are, all of his assertions being in the negative. Until the matter is settled therefore, I will continue to refer to them, as has been done in the several articles which I have written on them.

Since the last breeding season, another interesting fact has come to light with regard to the enlargement of the breeding area. In the past all nests of these birds have been found in one locality, a wide marshy tract, about 15 miles to the southwest of Charleston, S. C., near the settlement of Rantowles. In the past three years repeated searches in likely looking spots have failed to reveal any more breeding places, a fact which is, in itself, strange.

On May 12 last, Mr. E. B. Chamberlain, who was with the writer when the first nests were discovered, saw numbers of the Sparrows in a tract of marsh about 15 miles to the north of Charleston, and, on May 18, he and the writer, together with three small boys, made a trip to the spot to look for nests. In less than fifteen minutes, the writer flushed one of the Sparrows from a nest with three eggs, and, due to the indefatigable efforts of the youngsters, four more were discovered during the afternoon, thus establishing a thriving colony, as these birds go.

This habit of community nesting is certainly a marked characteristic of this form. They seem to delight in each others company, and build their nests in close proximity, although careful search is required to find them. This last colony had their nests within an area of 100 yards square, four nests being within 50 yards, although the marsh itself covered some miles. Unlike the Rantowles colony, which built in rather tall spartina grass, these Sparrows were found in a very short growth of bright green, soft velvety grass about six inches in height. All of the nests were within an inch or so of the ground, and again differed markedly from the Rantowles nests, in being arched over the top with the living grass, making discovery doubly difficult. This characteristic was not noticed in a single nest discovered at the former breeding ground. The behavior of the birds was similar to those already studied. No special alarm was noted, the owners simply sitting about on the nearby grass stems, uttering the strange, buzzing song continually.

This colony, then, discovered at least fifteen miles from the first, enlarges the known breeding range on the South Carolina coast to that extent, at any rate, a fact which three years study had failed to reveal.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

Streptoprocne semicollaris (De Saussure) in Chihuahua.—The White-naped Swift appears to be one of the rarest and least known of American birds, hitherto only recorded from south-central Mexico. Among the birds sent to Mr. William Brewster from Chihuahua by R. R.

McLeod about forty years ago is a specimen of this species taken at Jesus Maria, June 5 (year?). In McLeod's writing on the original label is the notation "brought to me by a boy who killed it with a stone, have not seen another like this."

So far as I am aware this specimen has never been recorded. It is now No. 224, 263 in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

Prothonotary Warbler Breeding in Chatham Co., Georgia.—

While in a boat on the Ogeechee River near the western border of Chatham Co., Ga., on May 14, 1927, I saw a male Prothonotary Warbler in a clump of willows overhanging the stream.

At some distance lower down a female was seen. She flew into an old shattered post standing in the stream. Suspecting a nest we approached. She flew out of the post and into a willow near by. Looking into the top of the post we saw the nest containing five eggs. We left eggs and nest just as we found them.

I understand from local oölogists that this is the first record of the Prothonotary Warbler's nest and eggs being found in Chatham Co.—Mrs. V. H. BASSETT, *1010 E. Park Ave., Savannah, Ga.*

The Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*) in Dutch Guiana.—On August 28, 1921, while watching the operations of some bird-catchers at Krepie (Charlesburg), near Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, a Yellow Warbler came to the tree in which one of the trap cages was hung. It paid no attention to the calls of the Euphonia (*Tanagra violacea violacea*) which was employed as a decoy, and, of course, showed no interest in the banana which was used for bait. Luckily it also avoided the birdlime which had been set at several points in the same tree. The bird moved silently and leisurely, working its way in the trees along the ditch at the side of the road, keeping well up among the branches. I followed it along the road for several hundred yards, but heard not a sound from it.

On September 3, I saw another in the low mangroves at Leonsberg, east of Paramaribo. Foraging for food the bird moved quietly from branch to branch, and in its course stopped to inspect an old nest which I took to be a *Todirostrum*'s, presumably for insects. After that I saw several more, always singly, in and about the city. On September 27, I observed one at Braampunt at the mouth of the Surinam river. It seemed to me that this bird was exceptionally quiet, contrasting sharply with a little Blue-gray Sugar-bird (*Dacnis plumbea*) in the same tree, whose song sounded not unlike that of a Yellow Warbler but was of longer duration.

As I had not seen any Yellow Warblers in July or in August up to the date mentioned, I assume that the birds observed by me were migrants from the north. If so, August 28 is, I believe, the earliest date yet noted for the fall arrival of this species in Surinam. And if, as is supposed, the Yellow Warbler reaches Guiana via Central America, and not by the way