

Barn Swallow, 2, Oct. 26.  
Red-eyed Vireo, 3, Oct. 26–Nov. 5.  
Philadelphia Vireo, 1, Oct. 29.  
Prothonotary Warbler, 5, Oct. 26–Nov. 10.  
Golden-winged Warbler, 1, Oct. 28.  
Tennessee Warbler, 3, Oct. 30–Nov. 8.  
Yellow Warbler, 10, Oct. 24–Nov. 10.  
Myrtle Warbler, 3, Nov. 7–12.  
Magnolia Warbler, 1, Nov. 5.  
Chestnut-sided Warbler, 1, Nov. 3.  
Bay-breasted Warbler, 5, Oct. 26–31.  
Blackburnian Warbler, 1, Oct. 29.  
Water-Thrush, 3, Oct. 24–Nov. 9.  
Mourning Warbler, 3, Oct. 25–29.  
Catbird, 12, Oct. 24–Nov. 5.  
Gray-cheeked Thrush, 2, Oct. 31–Nov. 1.  
Olive-backed Thrush, 2, Oct. 29–Nov. 7.

All but six of the species above recorded are known to reach South America, a further indication that the Chimney Swifts formed part of a stream of southbound migrants. If we may assume that they winter in a forested, rather than an arid region it is not improbable that they were bound for Amazonia, where the presence as permanent residents of five species of *Chaetura* shows that the region offers a favorable habitat for birds of this genus. From at least two of the Brazilian species, *pelagica* could not certainly be distinguished in the air. Sight identification, therefore, is out of the question, and until a specimen is secured we shall not know where the Chimney Swift winters. But, as every collector of birds in tropical America knows, to see a Swift is one thing, to get it quite another. Native collectors are not willing to expend the ammunition required to capture Swifts, and even visiting naturalists secure comparatively few. With our attention directed toward Amazonia as the possible winter quarters of the North American species it may be long, therefore, before our theory is confirmed by specimens.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**The Chuck-wills-widow in Maryland.**—At dusk on the evening of June 28, 1930, near North Beach, Maryland, we heard the call of the Chuck-wills-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) from a dense growth of sweet gum a short distance back of the shore of Chesapeake Bay, and approached until finally we were within 75 yards of the bird. We listened for half an hour or more to the unmistakable notes, the song being interrupted at intervals as though the bird was feeding. The low *chuck* at the beginning of the song was heard clearly. From the date it may be supposed that this individual was on its breeding grounds. Careful search was made the following morning but the bird could not be located, the area where it had been heard being difficult of penetration.—A. WETMORE AND F. C. LINCOLN, *Washington, D. C.*