

birds. I am pretty sure of Hummingbirds.—J. OLIVIER, *Passarstraat 149, Meester Cornelis, Dutch East Indies.*

On the Status of *Chlorospingus olivaceus* (Bonaparte).—While studying material necessary for a detailed revision of certain members of the genus *Chlorospingus*, Dr. C. E. Hellmayr very kindly offered to examine the type of *C. olivaceus* (*Poospiza olivacea* Bonaparte) which is in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, in Paris. I have received the results of this examination from Dr. Hellmayr who says: "In spite of its immaturity, there is no doubt that this bird *does not belong* to the east Guatemalan race, to which the name *olivaceus* has universally applied. I take it for a young *ophthalmicus*." Dr. Hellmayr also tells me that there is small likelihood of the type having come from Guatemala, as was assumed by Sclater (P. Z. S. Lond., XXIV, p. 91. 1856). Obviously it did not come from "Brasil," as was stated by the describer! In the above mentioned revision, shortly to be published, during which some four hundred specimens referable to thirteen forms were critically examined, it appears that the bird now known as *C. olivaceus* is but subspecifically distinct from *C. ophthalmicus* of Vera Cruz. As the former is in need of a name, it may be called

***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus dwighti* nom. nov.**

Subspecific characters: Distinguished from *C. o. ophthalmicus* by decidedly grayish pileum, bordered laterally by a blackish stripe; slightly darker (less greenish) back, and more grayish middle of the abdomen. The yellowish pectoral band is just as pale and narrow as in the typical race.

Type: American Museum of Natural History, No. 294658; ad. ♂; Finca Sepur, Vera Paz, Guatemala; January 4, 1926; A. W. Anthony.

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Atlantic slope of Chiapas, Mexico, and eastern Guatemala.

I take pleasure in naming this bird after the late Dr. Jonathan Dwight, to whom so much of our recent knowledge of Guatemalan birds is due. I am indebted to Drs. Hellmayr and Chapman for assistance.—C. ELIOT UNDERDOWN, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.*

Prothonotary Warbler Breeding in West-central Michigan.—On June 21, 1931, when on a trip with two other members of the staff of Field Museum, a Prothonotary Warbler was heard singing. The locality, below Hesperia along the White River in Oceana County, Michigan, seems to be the most northerly point where the bird has been found breeding in the state. Kalamazoo is the nearest published locality, and is over a hundred miles to the southeast. Mr. Gordon Pearsall discovered the nest after a few minutes' search. Both parents were observed, the male carrying caterpillars to the four young. Mr. Frank Letl took a photograph of the site, which was a rotted hollow in a large horizontal limb of a fallen tree, but owing to the very bad light was not able to secure a picture of the actual

nest with the young. On an eleven mile stretch below Hesperia, at least a dozen pairs were seen and heard.—C. ELIOT UNDERDOWN, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.*

Brewster's Warbler in Calhoun County, Michigan.—While searching for nests of the closely related *Vermivora, pinus* and *chrysoptera*, I was surprised, when I examined a singing male through my binoculars, to see that it was a Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*). The song was of the Golden-winged Warbler type in that it was zwee-zwee-zwe-zwe. The coloration was like that of the Golden-winged Warbler except that there were no chin or face markings, only the black eye-line as in the Blue-winged Warbler. The top of the head and the wing bars were yellow, I did not note any yellow on the breast.

Two days later, June 13, 1931 I returned with friends and we found this same bird. We also found on the same brush covered hillside a male Golden-winged Warbler and a duller colored Brewster's Warbler both scolding us from the same bush. A search for nests was fruitless.

On June 21, Miss Clara Cartland and I returned to the same area, locating the male Brewster's but were unable to locate any nest, while one week later H. A. Olsen and I had difficulty in locating the bird. He was singing very little. Blue-wings and Golden-wings were present on all of these trips.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Mich.*

Chestnut-sided Warbler Breeding in Montgomery County, Pa.—On June 7, 1931 while exploring a tract of thorn bushes and second growth about one-half mile north of Laverock, Pennsylvania, I saw and heard a male Chestnut-sided Warbler. I continued to hear this bird on daily trips thereafter, and was convinced that he must be nesting in the vicinity. The female was not seen during this period nor could the male be discovered taking any part in the construction of a nest.

On June 15, I discovered a practically completed nest about two feet from the ground, well concealed by the leaves of the low bush and entwining vine in which it was built. The bush was on the side of a dried-up stream bed and was well protected by second growth on all sides. This nest was completely built, cup-shaped, lined with rootlets and covered on the outside with milk-weed. Although neither male nor female Chestnut-sided Warbler was visible, I judged this to be their nest and accordingly did not visit the spot again for several days. My next visit was five days later, June 20, I was disappointed not to find any eggs, but had the good luck to see both birds near the nest, scolding violently. This visit identified the nest almost certainly as a Chestnut-sided Warbler's, but it caused another disappointment, as visits on June 24 and June 29 proved that the nest had been deserted. The male was heard singing on both occasions, but much searching failed to disclose the site of any second nest.

I was unable to visit the location again until July 13, when I at once heard the male singing and soon discovered him gathering grubs at a spot