

good condition. Further examination by Dr. C. A. Herrick of the veterinary science department revealed the tip of a porcupine quill, five-eighths inches long, projecting from the wall of the gizzard. A second quill tip of this size had penetrated the heart wall and lodged in the right auriculo-ventricular valve. A connective tissue sheath had been laid down around the obstruction, but otherwise no signs of any pathological condition.—LEONARD WILLIAM WING, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.*

Unusual Nest Site of the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*).—At Ft. Lauderdale Fla., March 5, 1935, a Loggerhead Shrike began building a nest on one of the lower branches of a long-leaved yellow pine. The site was a little more than fifty feet from the ground. As theretofore, except on one occasion, I had never seen the nest of any Shrike more than eight or ten feet up, I made it a point to observe this one particularly.

When the young were hatched a large part of their diet consisted of the small chameleons common in the hedges and shrubbery of the locality. Lacking thorns or sharp twigs anywhere near the nest the birds impaled the quarry, not needed for immediate consumption, on the splintered stubs of branches of the pine which had been twisted off in south Florida's historic hurricane.

The young were not seen out of the nest until April 25. For a day or two after they first appeared they could be observed adventuring out along the home branch and then scrambling back again. About that time the first Gray Kingbirds appeared in nearby pines. These made no stand when the Shrikes assailed them and drove them away.

I could not determine exactly when incubation began. The nest was well started when I first noticed it. Fifty-one days elapsed before the young came off.—EDWARD R. FORD, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago.*

A Second Record of the White-eyed Vireo in Guatemala.—Included in a collection of birds made by the Leon Mandel expedition to Guatemala for Field Museum in 1933-34 is a single White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo g. griseus*). This specimen (F.M. 93996) is a female taken by the writer on December 18, 1933, at Bobos, a plantation of the United Fruit Company near Bananera, Izabal.

We are able to find but one other definite record of the occurrence of this form in Guatemala. In November, 1859, a specimen was collected for Salvin and Godman at Coban, Alta Vera Paz. (Biol. Cent. Amer., I, 1881, p. 200.)

The three specimens taken in March, 1928, at Tela, Honduras, by J. L. Peters (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 460, 1929) appear to constitute the only additional record for Central America. Two of these birds, collected March 7, were thought to be mated and the third, a male obtained a week later, was heard to sing. In no case, however, was there evidence of sexual activity.

It is quite probable that the White-eyed Vireo will eventually prove to be a more abundant winter visitant in the Caribbean slope of Central America than has yet been established.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.*

The Sonora Yellow Warbler in Western Kansas.—A remarkable new record came to light recently when a female Yellow Warbler in the Kansas University collection (KU5851) was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Dendroica aestiva sonorana*. Dr. Oberholser penciled on the back of the label "typical *sonorana*, evidently a straggler." This specimen was taken by Bunker and Rocklund on the Smoky Hill River, two miles south of Wallace, Wallace County, Kansas, on June 24,