

handwriting, which I know well. I used to trade specimens with him myself. He knew Western literature, and no 'good' record like that of Tree Sparrow from *California* would have escaped him. He would have recorded it!

"The original number on the tree sparrow label proves not to be of the check lists of the AOU, of Baird, of Coues, or of Ridgway. Clearly it was a private number and betokens a collector of considerable attainment. Again, I cannot guess who it might have been among members of the Cooper Ornithological Club along about 1896.

"True, there is an Enterprise in Butte County, California, but—there are also *two* Enterprises in Colorado, though I find no 'Butte County' on any current map of that state. There *might* have been, however, when mining was more active back in the '90's. Tree sparrows are, of course, common winter visitants to Colorado.

"Under the circumstances set forth above you will see why I hesitate to accept the Hellmayr records of *Spizella arborea* for California. A correction should be made. Will you do it?"

I have been unable to find another specimen in the collection of the Field Museum with a label similar to that on the Tree Sparrow. From comparison of the letters of the word "sparrow" on the original label, the state abbreviation given seems to be definitely Cal. rather than Col.; and there is no Butte County for Colorado in the postal guide of 1891, or on a map of that state dated 1897, that I have consulted. The fact remains that Hollister wrote his initials and number on the back of a label saying "Western Tree Sparrow. Enterprise, Butte Co., Cal." without indicating that he questioned the data.

The skin from Hayward listed as *Spizella arborea ochracea* is that of an immature *Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis*. When the Field Museum label was attached in 1911 at the time the collection was acquired, the bird received this name, but this was a *lapsus calami*, for on the original tag it was properly identified. It is well to mention here, as Hellmayr did in the prefaces to parts eight and eleven of the Catalogue of Birds of the Americas, that in the parts prepared since 1931 when he returned to Austria, Dr. Hellmayr never examined many of the specimens recorded. Often the persons preparing the list of specimens for him took the identifications directly from the labels with no attempt to check them. It is much better to speak of "specimens listed in Hellmayr's catalogue" than of "specimens recorded by Hellmayr."—SIDNEY CAMRAS, 1418 S. Karlov Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, August 2, 1940.

A Bird's Nest Made of Paper.—While at the Green Valley Falls picnic grounds, Solano County, California, on May 19, 1940, Mr. J. D. Graham of Benicia and I found a nest that was built almost entirely of paper (fig. 82). It was situated six feet from the ground in the lower limb of a laurel tree along Green Valley Creek. The major portion of the material with which it was constructed was found to be "Kleenex," as certified by the manufacturer of that product to whom a sample was sent for examination. In addition to this paper, a few vegetable fibers were employed about the rim and for lining.

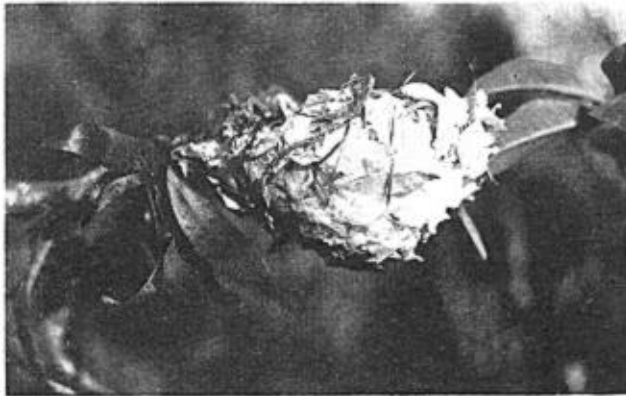


Fig. 82. A vireo's nest constructed primarily of paper; Solano County, California.

The nest was not occupied and no bird was about. However, both Warbling and Cassin vireos nest in this valley, and the nest was that of one of these two species. I have placed the nest in my collection.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California, June 11, 1940.*