

1942) does not list the frog as a predator upon phoebes. Instances of frogs capturing other small birds have been recorded, however. A frog of unidentified species was seen to capture an adult Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) (M. Monroe, *Condor*, 59: 69, 1957). A bullfrog was observed to capture and eat an adult Brown Towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*) (W. Howard, *Copeia*, 1950: 152). C. R. S. Pitman (*Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.*, 77: 125, 1957), writing about the aquatic predators of birds, stated: "Large species of *Rana*, such as *R. adspersa* and *R. occipitalis*, are voracious and will take any suitable living thing which comes their way."

Horizontal surfaces of bridges over water are common nesting sites for phoebes. It is possible that the above-described fate is a not infrequent one for young phoebes leaving the nest. Although the incident indicates that young phoebes are instinctively able to swim, and would consequently usually not drown, yet they may often fall prey to frogs if their first flight ends in water.—TED R. ANDERSON, 7803 Summit, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Band-tailed Barbthroat, *Threnetes ruckeri* (Trochilidae), in Guatemala.

—In a letter published in *The Ibis* in 1873 (p. 428) Osbert Salvin reported seeing a specimen of *Threnetes ruckeri* in a collection of birds kept by the Sociedad Economica de Guatemala. On the strength of this statement the country was included in the range of the species in several subsequent works, notably: Salvin, *Catalogue of the Picariae in the collection of the British Museum, Upupa and Trochili*, 1892 (vol. 16, *Cat. of the birds in the British Museum*), p. 265; Salvin and Godman, *Biologia Centrali-Americana, Aves*, vol. 2, 1888–97, p. 316 (1900); Sharpe, *A hand-list of the genera and species of birds*, vol. 2, 1900, p. 98; and Ridgway, *U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 336.

Because of the lack of additional records and the chance that the specimen may have been transported into Guatemala as a trade skin, a common procedure in those days, subsequent workers tended to dismiss the record. Cory in 1918 (*Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser.*, 13 [2]: 151, 1918) included Guatemala with a question mark in the range of this species. In 1924 Bangs and Penard (*Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 5: 77, 1924) described *Threnetes ruckeri ventosus* as the northernmost form of the species (type locality Pozo Azul, Costa Rica), occurring in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Griscom (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 64, 1932) and Peters (*Check-list of birds of the world*, vol. 5, 1945; see p. 6) make no reference to Guatemala in the range of the species.

In the summer of 1961 Lloyd Kiff collected three specimens (now in our possession) of *Threnetes ruckeri* (two males: original catalogue numbers, LFK 9 and HCL 1409; one female: HCL 1408). The birds were all taken on 17 June in heavy rain forest three miles west of Matias Galvez (Santo Tomás), Departamento de Izabal, Guatemala. This locality is in the Caribbean lowlands at 100 feet elevation. Upon comparing these specimens with birds from Costa Rica, and a series from Honduras recently collected by Burt L. Monroe, Jr., we find them to be inseparable from *T. r. ventosus* Bangs and Penard. This represents the northernmost known occurrence of the species and adds to the likelihood that the specimen seen by Salvin actually did come from Guatemala.—HUGH C. LAND, *Department of Biological Sciences, Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana*, and LLOYD F. KIFF, *Department of Zoology, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia*.