

the 5th two were seen at the first portage above Bald Eagle. None was seen thereafter.

I am indebted to the U. S. Biological Survey for verifying the identification of the following species taken several years ago:

Dendroica tigrina (Gmel.). CAPE MAY WARBLER.—July 16, 1914, a specimen was taken on the South Kawishiwi near the Gabro Lake outlet.

Dendroica castanea (Wils.). BAY-BREADED WARBLER.—1912: a specimen was taken June 23, on the Clear Lake-North Kawishiwi portage. 1913: one was taken August 30, on the Isabelle River just above Lake Bald Eagle.

Dendroica virens (Gmel.). BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—One specimen was taken July 16, 1914, on the South Kawishiwi River at the Gabro Lake outlet.—CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.*

Three Important Records from Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec. Bartramia longicauda. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—It is with pleasure that I am able to again record the probable breeding of this handsome species near Hatley, an example being seen in a field adjoining the roadside between Burrough's Falls and Dufferin Heights on June 24, 1920. It is just seven years since my last record was made, when a nest and set of four eggs was found on May 24, 1913 (see 'The Auk,' Vol. XXXIII, 1916, No. 1, pp. 65-66).

Oporornis philadelphia. MOURNING WARBLER.—I am indebted to my friend, Mr. L. McL. Terrill, of St. Lambert's, P. Q., for being able to add this species to my already existing list of twenty-three warblers for the neighborhood of Hatley. The bird which was a young male of a family group was secured whilst ascending Mt. Orford (2860 feet) on August 1, 1920, and later on in the day another family was observed. Mt. Orford is eighteen miles from my house as the crow flies, and lies just outside the extreme northwest corner of Stanstead County, the mountain itself being in Sherbrooke County. When I visited the locality in 1918 it struck me as being a particularly rich one, and I should not be surprised if the Black-poll Warbler is eventually found there in some numbers during the spring and fall, the birds migrating through the chain of hills extending from the State of Vermont along the western shore of Lake Memphremagog to practically the St. Francis River, by means of which latter, and the St. Lawrence River, they eventually reach their breeding grounds in the far north. The Mourning Warbler is the only new addition so far this year to my list of Hatley birds, the total of which now stands at 176 species.

Empidonax flaviventris. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—It is a pleasure to be able to add this little flycatcher to my list of breeding birds, a nest and set of five eggs being found on June 14, 1920. The site was a tamarack and cedar swamp, the nest being sunk in the sphagnum moss at

the foot of a tiny sapling tamarack. It was composed outwardly of ordinary moss, whilst the lining inside consisted of fine dry grasses, the dimensions being as follows: outside diameter three, inside one and a half inches; outside depth two and a half, inside one and a half inches. It contained an extra full set of five eggs (four being the usual number) whose average dimensions were .62×.49. The notes of the male were first heard whilst searching for orchids, and after adopting the tactics as explained in my "Singing Tree" paper ('Auk,' Vol. XXXVI, 1919, No. 3, pp. 339-348) the nest was eventually found at a distance of eighteen and twenty yards respectively from the favorite singing trees of the male. With the addition of this little flycatcher my list of birds actually found breeding at Hatley now stands at 85 species, with another 15, some of which are known and others believed to breed more or less regularly, but whose nests, eggs or young have so far escaped detection.—H. MOUSLEY, *Halley, Quebec.*

Ornithological Notes from Southeastern Alaska.—In anticipation of the appearance of a new 'A. O. U. Check-List' it would seem opportune to publish the appended data for the consideration of the committee in charge. While most of this is in the nature of extension of ranges as given in the last 'Check-List,' there are included a few suggestions as to vernacular names.

Colymbus holboelli and **Colymbus auritus.**—Both of these grebes winter plentifully in the southern part of southeastern Alaska. They were common, for grebes, throughout the winter of 1919-20 at Craig, Prince of Wales Island, and at the present writing, November 11, they are common in the vicinity of Wrangell.

Gavia adamsi.—The writer knows of several unpublished records of this bird for southeastern Alaska, but, at present, is unable, for various reasons, to present all of them. He has personally met with the species on three occasions, as follows: adult bird seen at close range near Craig October 17, 1919; adult seen in outer Shakan Bay, Prince of Wales Island, September 24, 1920; and immature female taken at Wrangell, October 5, same year.

Larus argentatus and **Larus brachyrhynchus.**—Both rather common in the vicinity of Craig during the past winter, the latter being the more plentiful.

Branta canadensis occidentalis.—The vernacular name, White-cheeked Goose, being inappropriate for this bird, inasmuch as it is no more white-cheeked than are several other allied races, it is here proposed that the name be changed to the Western Goose. Its habitat should also be corrected, as there is no satisfactory record of its occurrence in California either in summer or winter. As to its subspecific validity which has recently been questioned (Figgins, 'Auk,' XXXVII, Jan., 1920, pp. 94-102), the writer, having been familiar with the bird in southeastern Alaska for several years past, and having taken numer-