

two feet from the nearest pine. It was made entirely of grasses, those of the lining finer than the others. On the south side it was roughly arched, like the nest of a Grasshopper Sparrow, but so crudely that I did not feel sure whether the birds had actually constructed the arch, or only built the nest in the shelter of a tuft of dead grass that already happened to be there.

The young were evidently expert at hiding in the grass, for after releasing the bird I had caught I could neither find it again, nor any of the other three birds. This is my first experience with this species, though farther north in Connecticut it is reported locally to be common. On my two visits the male sang only the short song, so that I have yet to hear the longer song described for this species.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Conn.*

Albinism in the Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caud-acutus*).—In 'The Auk' for October, 1921, pp. 604-605 I have a note under the above caption.

On December 16, 1921, I visited the place for the first time this season where I have recorded so many albinistic Sharp-tailed Sparrows. A short search among the multitudes of Sharp-tail, Acadian, Nelson's and Seaside Sparrows revealed the presence of two albinistic Sharp-tails, one with a pure white tail-feather and the other a mottled bird with white also in wing and tail-feathers. I went again to the place on December 31, and seeing again the two albinistic birds, shot the mottled example. This one, like all the others recorded has the abdominal and ventral region profusely spotted with black. This makes an uninterrupted strain of albinism for twenty-two years.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

An Albino Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*).—On December 8, 1921, while collecting in a large field of broom grass in search of Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus lecontei*) I saw a pure white sparrow among a flock of Swamp, Song and White-throated Sparrows. By its flight I could readily identify it as a Swamp Sparrow and when I secured it I found that I had made no mistake. This bird was exceedingly shy and I flushed it repeatedly before I finally procured the specimen. It is entirely pure white with the exception of one normal rectrix, which is concealed by the other feathers overlapping it and another normal scapular feather. It is an adult male and was very fat.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Note on the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphia*).—In a recent note (*Auk*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 4, p. 607) Mr. H. Mousley comments on the absence from my paper 'A Nesting of the Philadelphia Vireo' (*Auk*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2, p. 202) of any reference to his published records of the species. The absence of any such reference is due to the fact that it was in October, 1919, (*Auk*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 4, p. 486) that Mr. Mousley's first record of this species was published, while

it was in August, 1919, that my paper was accepted for publication in 'The Auk'.

In the same note Mr. Mousley says: "It will be noticed that with one exception all the birds seen by me were in the fall of 1919, the year they bred at Bergerville." Philadelphia Vireos bred at Bergerville, P. Q., in 1920 also, for on July 11 of that year I found a nest of this species containing young birds in a white birch in dense woods near my residence. After the young had flown I secured this nest, which was 38 feet from the ground and 8 feet from the top of the tree, and presented it to Mr. Mousley with relative data. I was not resident at Bergerville in the summer of 1921, but, in the absence of further evidence, there appears to be no ground for supposing that the breeding of Philadelphia Vireos in that neighborhood is sporadic.

Mr. Hoyes Lloyd has kindly called my attention to an error in the closing sentence of my paper above referred to. In the next to the last line of text on page 202 of 'The Auk,' Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2, for "Brewster" substitute "Dwight," with the reference " 'The Auk', XIV, pp. 259-272. July, 1897."—HARRISON F. LEWIS, 92 Argyle Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Golden-winged Warbler Nesting at Waterford, N. Y.—Although the Golden-winged Warbler has a record of being seen only once in Saratoga county, N. Y., it is really a common breeder in the south-east corner of the county. Ten pairs nest in a small ravine two miles north of Waterford in that township. Several pairs nest in a larger ravine four miles north of Waterford. They arrive May 15, and are common as migrants until May 3. This warbler also nests two miles east of Troy, N. Y., on the Poestenkill creek, about seven miles south-east of the Waterford nesting spot.—EDGAR BEDELL, *Waterford, N. Y.*

Hooded Warbler Near Elizabeth, N. J.—On June 19, 1921, the writer found a singing male Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia mitrata*) in a patch of bushy and well watered woods among the hills of the Essex County Park Reservation, not far from Milburn, N. J., and well within a ten mile radius from Elizabeth. The bird was joined by a female, evidently its mate, and the concern evidenced by both birds as I searched about indicated that they were breeding in that vicinity, though in the time at my disposal I failed to locate the nest. This is my first summer or breeding season record of the Hooded Warbler in this section of New Jersey.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

A Deceived Yellow Warbler.—While W. F. Coultas, assistant in the Museum, State University of Iowa, and I were searching for Yellow Warblers' nests in which the birds had built a second bottom in order to cover an intruded Cowbird's egg, we found one that we saw plainly had two bottoms. On opening the lower part to get a sight of the covered egg, we discovered a small acorn, which the bird had evidently mistaken for a Cowbird's egg.—LEROY TITUS WEEKS, *Emmetsburg, Iowa.*