

9. *Melospiza melodia melodia*. SONG SPARROW.—This species was observed at Natashquan and Esquimaux Point on various dates from July 25 to August 31. The largest number seen on one day was 3 on August 8 at Natashquan. From this and previous reports it seems evident that this species is now a regular summer resident on this coast.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Canadian National Parks, Ottawa, Canada*.

Further Notes on the Birds of Hatley, Quebec, 1924.—In 'The Auk' for October 1924, pp. 572-89, I recorded my experiences with the birds during the years 1922-23. Since then, I have done very little bird work, comparatively speaking. In 1924 very few winter birds were seen, except Pine Grosbeaks, and these not until February. Snow Buntings I did not see at all, but a flock was reported on February 8. Prairie Horned Larks put in an appearance on March 8, and Crows on the 10th, whilst a flock of Canada Geese was seen going north on the 24th. One Robin and three Bluebirds arrived on March 30, and the first Myrtle Warbler was seen just a month later, April 30. An Osprey was observed at Lake Massawippi on May 3, also a pair of Black Duck, and a male Golden-eye, whilst a Snipe was drumming not far off, the first one having been seen on April 21. It was a very cold and backward spring—even worse than last year—consequently few records out of the common were made. Perhaps the finding of a nest of the Hermit Thrush with two eggs on May 7 might be worth mentioning, my previous earliest date being May 8, 1912. On May 25, I found a nest of the Northern Parula Warbler—by the now well known "singing tree" method—just commenced, of which an intensive study was made of its construction, as mentioned above. On May 22, two nests of the Canadian Ruffed Grouse were found, one containing ten, the other eight eggs. These birds did well, several broods of chicks being found later on. Out of the twenty-five species of Warblers I have so far found here, only seventeen were noticed, the missing ones being the Orange-crowned, Cape May, Black-poll, Pine, Palm and Yellow Palm, Mourning and Wilson's Warblers. On the 27th, I saw a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and on June 7th, a male Indigo Bunting, both species being somewhat uncommon here. Black-billed Cuckoos were unusually plentiful, so were Northern Water-Thrushes, but again I failed to locate a nest of the latter, although on June 17, I watched the parents feeding a young bird, which had not long left its home. I had located this pair of birds sometime before, by watching the male in his favorite "singing tree," but he never gave the "show" away. As I have remarked elsewhere, the ground which these birds frequent is almost impossible to work properly, but I believe I shall yet discover the nest of the above pair, as the male has now sung for two years in the same tree. When I found the young bird, it was almost within the magic circle, i. e., twenty yards from the "singing tree." The nest of the Yellow Warbler was found on June 13, with five heavily incubated eggs, and that of the Ovenbird on the 19th, with three fresh eggs, and the studies of the home life of these two birds are probably the most interesting I have

so far made. I also found another nest of the Ovenbird on July 7, with four fresh eggs, and one of the Hermit Thrush on the 19th, also with four fresh eggs, the nest being situated in a cedar tree, two feet six inches above the ground. Both this date, and the one previously mentioned, are record ones for fresh eggs, and it is not often that one finds the nest off the ground, the only other instance I have come across, being that of a nest four feet up in a small fir tree in 1915, 'Auk,' Vol. XXXIII, 1916, No. 2, p. 185. On August 27, five Herring Gulls were seen on Lake Massawippi, the earliest "fall" date I have. On September 6, I saw an Acadian Chickadee, and on the 8th, a Red-breasted Nuthatch, which have been scarce of late years, although at one time I used to see them regularly. On the 22nd, I saw the last of my pair of Starlings, just before I left the village for Montreal, where I am spending the winter, and where perhaps I may reside in the future, only paying periodical visits to my old happy hunting grounds.—HENRY MOUSLEY, *Hailey, Que.*

Two New Birds for Porto Rico.—In a collection of birds made for the Carnegie Museum in Porto Rico by Mr. W. W. Worthington some years ago there are two species of peculiar interest. A male specimen of the Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens virens*), shot at Adjuntas, April 5, 1912, is so far as I can discover the first record for Porto Rico, although the species has been recorded from the neighboring islands of Cuba and Jamaica. A female example of the Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*), coming from Santa Isabel, under date of March 21, 1912, is the first record for Porto Rico, and, in fact, for the West Indies, the species normally migrating to Central America for the winter. The individual in question seems to be gaining the cinereous cap and sides of the head characteristic of the adult bird, in part at least, while new whitish feathers are appearing among the yellow ones of the throat, leading to the belief that the female of this species as well as the male acquires the first nuptial plumage by a partial moult, and not by wear alone, as Dr. Dwight seems to think.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

One Additional Copperplate of the Folio Edition of Audubon's 'Birds of America.'—In my article on the Copperplates which have been saved from destruction, ('Auk,' p. 491, XXV, 1908) I enumerated 37, and later added 2 more to the list, ('Auk,' p. 93, XXVII, 1910). I am now able to add the copper representing the Man-o-war-bird, plate CCLXXI, in possession of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. John H. Leete, Libn., informs me that it was presented by Mr. William E. Dodge to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who deposited it in the Library.

This brings the list up to 40 plates of which 22 are deposited in Museums, Universities, and one Public Library, where they will have a resting place for all time. It is hoped that the 18 plates held in private hands will eventually be placed where they will be beyond any possible chance of destruction.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*