

thicket whilst I was engaged in "squeaking up" a small mixed group of Passeres.

*Description.*—Entire top of head olive, mesial portion of the feathers darker, lores and orbital ring grayish, auriculars, sides and back of neck olive gray, back and rump olive; upper tail coverts olive brown with rusty edgings; tail blackish, four outer pairs of rectrices pale rufous on the outer edge of the inner webs (in one specimen; the same feathers but faintly tipped with rusty on the inner web in the other specimen). Primaries and secondaries blackish, inner primaries and outer secondaries with rusty external edges, inner secondaries with pale yellowish white outer borders; entire secondary series and inner primaries with pale rufous edges on the inner webs; wing coverts blackish, edges of greater and medium series with paler edges. Under wing coverts massicot yellow.

Anterior underparts gull gray becoming paler on the throat; posterior underparts citron yellow becoming paler (barium yellow) on the under tail coverts and more olive on the flanks; tibiae brownish olive.

*Measurements.* Wing 90, 91; tail 82, 86; bill from base 24, 24.5; tarsus 24, 24.

This little known Flycatcher, peculiar to Martinique, is a very distinct species, bearing little resemblance to any of the forms of *Myiarchus oberi* occurring on the neighboring islands to the north and south, being smaller, lacking the large rufous areas on the rectrices and in having a reduction of the amount and intensity of the rusty edging on the inner primaries and outer secondaries. In coloration *sclateri* is most nearly similar to *Myiarchus ferox ferox* (Gmelin) agreeing with that species in that the rufous tail markings are wanting or much reduced in size. It also bears a resemblance to *M. antillarum* (Bryant) in size and general proportions as well as color, but the abdomen of *sclateri* is yellow, not white as in *antillarum*.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) in Georgia.**—I am indebted to Mrs. J. L. Dodge for the privilege of recording three Snow Buntings that she saw and positively identified at Georgetown, Columbia Co., on January 28, 1927. When first seen Mrs. Dodge mistook the birds for albinos but upon looking at them through glasses she saw that they were of the above species and wrote to me at once respecting her discovery.

There is a Georgia record for the Snow Bunting in Mr. Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America' (Part I, 1901, p. 149) in the range, but the locality is not mentioned by him in the citation.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Breeding Range of Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow (?) in S. C.**—In 'The Auk' for April, 1927, vol. XLIV, page 254, Mr. Arthur T. Wayne expresses the opinion that the Sparrows which the writer found breeding for the first time in South Carolina in 1924, and which have been referred to since under the name of *Passerherbulus maritimus macgillivrayi*, are not of that subspecies.