

Three were thickly spotted with mars brown which covered much of the ground color. The fourth was light greenish white, very thickly and finely speckled with mars brown, and with a blackish line partly encircling the larger end. In this specimen the ground color predominated over the pattern. The measurements of the eggs are, 19 x 14.5; 19.5 x 14; 20 x 14; 19 x 14.5. In color, with their red brown and relatively fine markings they resemble more closely eggs of the Song Sparrow than those of the Savannah Sparrow with their russet brown tints and coarse blotches.

The nest and eggs are preserved in the collection of the Portland Society of Natural History, Portland, Maine.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

White-crowned Sparrow and Yellow-breasted Chat in Southwestern Saskatchewan.—Mr. P. A. Taverner, writing on "Some Recent Canadian Records" in the April, 1927, issue of 'The Auk,' mentions the Cypress Hills in southwest Saskatchewan in reference to the White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) and the Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). Although I have lived here, at the southeast end of the hills, since 1901, and have since then studied the bird life of the vicinity fairly closely, it was not until 1922 that I first heard and saw the Chat. In 1924 I heard the bird again, likewise in 1925. In 1926 between this ranch and the town of Eastend, a distance of five miles, there were four, representing presumably as many nesting pairs. I have seen female birds occasionally, but never succeeded in finding a nest. This year again I have noted three singing males in the same area. It might interest Mr. Taverner to know that one of these was located within a stone's throw of where he camped during his visit here in 1921.

Mr. Taverner remarks that "the breeding of such a northern species as the White-crowned Sparrow in the same locality, without appreciable separation by altitude, with a southern bird such as the Yellow-breasted Chat, presents a notable confusion of geographic faunas." On my own land I can walk in a few minutes from the willow bush fringing the river, which the Chat frequents, to a wooded ravine where the White-crowned Sparrow nests regularly. The altitude of the river bottom at this point is about 3000 feet; the White-crown breeds invariably in the coulees, and favors the lower levels only during the spring and fall migration seasons.—LAURENCE B. POTTER, *Gower Ranch, Eastend, Sask.*

Philadelphia Vireo and Bay-breasted Warbler in the Adirondacks.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston and myself, on three visits (June 24, July 3, 16) to the North Fork of the Boquette River, Adirondack Mountains, New York, found the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphica*). Our attention was first attracted by a song close to that of a Red-eyed Vireo but in which Mr. Livingston detected differences which we thought worth investigation. The birds—we accounted definitely for three individuals on July 3—were found in a grove composed chiefly

of poplar and some birch. The place had an elevation of 1500 feet, about 100 feet above the river level, and was roughly a fifth of a mile southwest of the Chapel Pond Road. The birds moved about a great deal, mostly in the higher parts of the trees which were very low. One of them sang about half of the time with a ventriloquistic quality that made coördination between ear and eye difficult at first. The song was more leisurely and less varied than that of *V. olivacea* and consisted principally of four phrases not always given in the same order. The first of these, in three notes, dipped down an interval of a major sixth and back. The second phrase was similar but was preceded by two or three indeterminate grace-notes. The third ascended with abrupt emphasis on the final note. The fourth, preceded by grace-notes, descended and was of a lesser interval than the others. Not infrequently one bird would pursue another, the two uttering scarcely audible twitterings. On one occasion a bird directly above me uttered this twittering while alone and perching. We combed the grove and the surrounding territory for the nest but found none then occupied by the Philadelphia Vireo.

Of interest are additional records of the Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) three times reported from the Adirondacks in the present volume of 'The Auk' (pp. 111, 113, 255). Three adult males and one female were found in the woods between the Ausable River and the road at St. Huberts on June 26. At this spot (elevation, 1200 feet) a nest with four fledglings was discovered in a hemlock by Mr. Livingston on June 29. Adult males were found, one at Elk Lake (2000 feet), June 27; two on Giant Mountain trail (2000 feet, 2800 feet), July 1; one at Upper Ausable Lake (2000 feet), July 5; one in Wilmington Notch (1700 feet), July 14. Another male and a female, carrying food, were seen near the Upper Ausable Lake, July 4, 5, 6. Still other records, hastily made, are omitted.

Duck Hawks, after an absence of a few years, were again on the cliffs of the Lower Ausable Lake.—EDWARD WEYL, 6506 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, Pa.

A New Golden Warbler from the Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I.—

While collecting birds on St. Lucia, during March and April of the present year (1927), for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, I was surprised to find a new form of the Golden Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) occurring commonly, though locally, at different points on the island. How this bird has heretofore been overlooked seems hard to explain, as it is familiar to most of the native hunters.

As my permit allowed me but two of every species on the island, I secured only one male and one female, both taken near Gros Islet. The differences between this and related forms are however sufficiently marked to warrant the description of a new subspecies.

Dendroica petechia babad subsp. nov.

Characters: Similar to *D. p. ruficapilla* (Gmelin) from Guadeloupe and