

Dominica, but slightly larger. Crown patch of male more restricted—darker (a rich chestnut rather than orange rufous) and with every feather strongly tipped with yellow or greenish yellow. Female without any trace of rufous on the crown or forehead.

This race is very different from *D. p. petechia* from Barbados, and the form and coloring of the crown patch at once distinguish it from *D. p. alsiosa* from the Grenadines.

Measurements: Male—wing, 59.75; tail 50.25; bill, from base of forehead 14 mm.; tarsus, 19 mm. Female—wing, 58.25; tail, 51.5; bill, from base of forehead, 14.75; tarsus, 19.5 mm.

Range—Island of St. Lucia, British West Indies, occurs abundantly in the arid scrub in the northern part of the island (Gros Islet) and, much less commonly, south along the leeward coast to within a mile of Castries. Common in the mangrove swamps at the extreme southern point of the island (Vieux Fort), north, along the leeward coast, at least as far as Laborie.

A nest was found March 16 near Gros Islet.—JAMES BOND, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Pa.*

Connecticut Warbler at Daytona Beach, Florida.—On May 18, 1927, an adult female Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) flew through an open window into a classroom of the Seabreeze High School, Daytona Beach. The presence of the bird was reported to me and I succeeded in capturing it. The Warbler was mounted and is now in the local Pier Museum.

In the course of at least ten years of fairly active observation of bird life in Volusia County, this is the first time I have ever seen a Connecticut Warbler. Similarly, in the July number of 'The Auk,' Earle R. Greene records his initial record for the species in the Atlanta region.

W. W. Cooke, in 'Bulletin No. 185,' U. S. Department of Agriculture, deals in some detail with the migration of the Connecticut Warbler. He characterizes its migration as that of the "eccentric type," in that the fall movement is down the Atlantic seaboard and thence through Florida to South America, whereas the spring route is upward through Florida and then northwestward through Georgia and up the Mississippi valley. This well known fact of a different route in spring and fall has led to the general statement in books that the Warbler is rare east of the Alleghanies in spring. But it should be noted that Florida and Georgia are exceptions to this rule, if those States be considered east of the range, as they surely are.

If Cooke's routing of the Connecticut Warbler is correct, it is strange that the bird should be rare in Georgia, but even more strange that it should be equally rare in Florida, for Florida is supposed to be the narrow neck of the funnel through which all individuals of the species pass to South America. The bird should be more common in Florida than in any other State, at the right times of year.

But the Connecticut Warbler, if published records are any indication, is a rarity in Florida. The files of 'The Auk' show but three records for the State—Scott, at Anclote Keys, May 24, 1887, and Wayne, at Old Town, May 10 and 11, 1893. In Washington this summer I called on Mr. Arthur H. Howell, asking him if he knew of other records for Florida. Mr. Howell informed me that for his forthcoming 'Birds of Florida' he had but four additional records of the Connecticut Warbler for the state.

Accordingly, we have eight records now for this species in Florida, the peninsula that is supposed to direct the entire north and south flight to and from South America. Is it not possible that Cooke's routing is in error and that the bird launches out across the Gulf as do so many other migrants? Otherwise it seems difficult to account for the observation of but a dozen individuals of the species in Florida in the course of forty years.—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida.*

Some Unusual Records for South Carolina.—The following records made by several bird-lovers of upper South Carolina seem to me enough out-of-the-ordinary to warrant publication:

Cathartes aura. TURKEY VULTURE.—On May 1, 1927, I was at the home of Mr. Elihu Wigington in Anderson County, S. C., and he took me to an old and neglected barn in a wood near his home to see a nest of this bird. I found the eggs, two in number, on the refuse of the stable floor, close up in a corner. About ten feet away a domestic hen was brooding on her nest in a pile of forage, the two being separated, however, by a low partition. The vulture could gain access to its nest through a small window in the stable, or through a door at some greater distance. Mr. Wigington told me that this was the third year this place had been used by the Vulture for a breeding spot. As we approached, the bird flew up and alighted in a nearby tree, and I had a good opportunity to examine it. This indicates a degree of adaptability on the part of this species that I have not previously encountered.

Icterus galbula. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Mr. C. A. David of Greenville, S. C., magazine writer and veteran bird-lover, casually mentioned sometime since that Orioles once nested in a tree near his home in Greenville. I made a point to see him personally and ask about the matter. The species was undoubtedly the Baltimore Oriole, judging from the finder's description and from a sketch of one nest which he collected. Mr. David reported that he had not seen one for about ten years. Audubon recorded the bird as nesting in the interior of this state, and it is evidently a former breeder driven from us by deforestation.

Melospiza melodia. SONG SPARROW.—For some time I have had hopes of locating this bird in South Carolina in summer. I found it last year a fraction of a mile from the state boundary in North Carolina. Quite by accident on July 4, with a picnic party, I detected the familiar notes of one or two birds at River Falls on Middle Saluda river. I was able to approach