

thick swampy woods bordering the Oconee River a few miles north of Athens, a small bird flew into a bush thirty feet ahead of me and on looking at it through my binoculars I saw that it was a male Connecticut Warbler. For seven years I had watched in vain for this species here, spending many hours in woods where I felt there was the strongest possibility of finding it, so my pleasure at finally seeing one can be easily realized. Unfortunately it soon flew, and although I searched carefully it could not be found again. The following week, on May 15, while in another rather thick swampy wood bordering Sandy Creek, a small stream flowing into the river three miles north of town, another male was seen, and this time collected. It was perching quietly in a bush within a foot of the ground and would have been passed unobserved had it not suddenly sung as I stood within twenty feet of it. The song, which I heard several times, was loud, ringing and emphatic, and resembled more than anything else that of a Northern Water-Thrush. Descriptions I have read compare it favorably with the song of the Ovenbird, but I personally could see no resemblance whatsoever, and feel this comparison is not very apt. These birds are said to rarely sing in migration, but I doubt if a fuller more vigorous song could be heard on their breeding grounds, and the privilege I was accorded was by no means unappreciated. Earle R. Greene recorded this species for the first time this past spring at Atlanta, Georgia ('The Auk,' July 1927), and R. J. Longstreet had a similar experience at Daytona Beach, Florida, ('The Auk,' October 1927), so my records are of interest in confirming an unusual migration of these birds through the southeastern states this past May.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia.*

The Nashville, Wilson's, and Connecticut Warblers in South Carolina.—On April 27, 1927, I collected a male Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora rubricapilla*) in some cut-over woods about two miles from Clemson College. This bird was discovered in a small tree about thirty feet from the ground; I fired immediately, securing it in splendid condition. I did not hear this bird sing.

The only other records that I can find of this species for the state are: Dr. Coues (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1868, 109) includes this species in his list of South Carolina birds, but Wayne ('Birds of South Carolina,' 1910, 222) says that this "record requires confirmation, as the Nashville Warbler is known to be very rare in the South Atlantic states." It was later recorded tentatively on the authority of Mr. Kershaw who recorded seeing one in April 19, 1909, near Aiken, S. C. (Bull. of The Charleston Museum, Vol. 8, No. 3).

On May 14, 1926 I took a male Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) within a mile of the College. This bird was in poor plumage. I also took another male on May 17, 1927. This bird was singing, and was in good plumage. There are very few records of this species for the state, although it is considered to be a rare though regular spring migrant in the Piedmont section.

On May 20, 1927 I collected a male Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*). This bird was singing from a low bush on a shady hillside, and as I approached he flew to the ground where I shot him. When on the ground he walked after the manner of an Ovenbird. I can discover but one other spring record of this species for South Carolina.

Clemson College is located in Pickens and Oconee counties in the Upper Piedmont section of the state, near the Blue Ridge Mountains.—G. E. HUDSON, *Clemson College, S. C.*

A Northern Race of the Mountain Chickadee.¹—Washington and Idaho collections recently acquired by Mr. Donald R. Dickey contain representative series of *Penthestes gambeli* which could not be identified with any of the currently recognized forms.² Further material borrowed from the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology shows the need of naming still another race which in view of Dr. Joseph Grinnell's extensive studies in this species, I take pleasure in naming.

Penthestes gambeli grinnelli, subsp. nov. Northern Mountain Chickadee.

Type.—Male in freshly acquired fall plumage; no. 20,268, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Priest Lake, Bonner County, Idaho; altitude 2450 feet; August 15, 1927; collected by C. F. Hedges; original no. 2725.

Subspecific characters.—In relative proportions of wing and tail *Penthestes gambeli grinnelli* most closely resembles *Penthestes gambeli gambeli* (Ridgway), from which it differs in smaller size and darker coloration. On interscapular region it is of the identical shade of *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus* (Linnaeus).

Range.—East-central Oregon, eastern Washington and northern Idaho north through British Columbia to Doch-na-on Creek on the Stikine River. Occasionally wandering west of the Cascades as at Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington, December 21, (Dickey collection), and Hope, British Columbia (Brooks and Swarth, 'Distributional List of the Birds of British Columbia,' 1925, p. 117).

Remarks.—In relative darkness of tone *grinnelli* bears much the same relation to *gambeli* as *Penthestes gambeli baileyae* Grinnell does to *Penthestes gambeli abbreviatus* Grinnell.

The intergradation point between *grinnelli* and *abbreviatus* is in east-central Oregon but the material from that section is too scanty to permit drawing a definite line. One fresh-plumaged bird (no. 547 Museum of Vertebrate Zoology) from Anthony, Baker County, Oregon, is decidedly closer to the former, while three from Prineville, Crook County (in the same collection) are better referred to *abbreviatus*. Of these three, two are

¹ Contribution from the California Institute of Technology.

² For treatment of many points concerning the geographic variation to which this species is subject, see Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Zool., 17, 1918, pp. 505-515, and Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Zool., 30, 1926, p. 164.