

Finally, through an intimate field acquaintance, I can class *costaricensis*, at least, as a *Zonotrichia* in actions, song, nesting, and the ecologic niche occupied.—A. J. VANROSSEM, *Pasadena, California*.

**Savannah Sparrow Nesting near Reading, Pa.**—Throughout the month of June 1929, I frequently saw Savannah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) in a dense growth of weeds along the west side of the newly formed Ontelaunee Dam near Reading, and from the fact that pairs were usually noted together, I became suspicious that they were breeding nearby.

I devoted several hours on successive visits to searching for one of the suspected nests, but due to the tangled growth and the noncommittal actions of the birds, was about to give up the search, when on July 14, Mr. Byron Nunemacher and I saw on the east bank of the dam, opposite from where the first birds were observed, two pairs carrying mouthfuls of green "worms," and displaying every indication of having young.

A careful search of the surrounding area revealed one of the young, evidently just out of the nest, and capable of fluttering but a few inches at a time.

This is, I believe, the first recorded instance of the nesting of this Sparrow in southeastern Pennsylvania since the publication of Stone's 'Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey' (1894), when Dr. John W. Detweiler reported it as breeding at East Bethlehem, and may indicate an extension of its breeding range, as noticed recently in the neighborhood of New York City by Ludlow Griscom. At least four pairs were present in this locality.—EARL L. POOLE, *Public Museum, Reading, Pa.*

**Another Cardinal in Colorado.**—This species is a rare bird for this state; its recent occurrence at Littleton, Colorado, was reported by the writer in 'The Auk' of January, 1927, and now the presence of another individual of this species in the state needs to be recorded. It has been learned recently that a Cardinal has been resident during the past three years in a small town not very far north of Denver. The exact location of this bird's home is not included in this report because it happened that within a short time after the Littleton Cardinal was recorded it disappeared. The writer has the best of reasons for believing that this bird was shot for, or by, a Denver collector.

It is a great pity that this hardy pioneer could not have been left in its effort to establish its strain in this neighborhood. Several bird lovers in Littleton have expressed ire and regret over this wanton killing of a bird that they hoped would lead to many others of its kind in their vicinity. These are the things which set the public against even legitimate bird collecting. Such thoughtless deeds have come to our notice many times during the last fifty years.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

**The Siberian Bank Swallow and Other Records from Point Barrow, Alaska.**—The representative of the Chicago Academy of Sciences

at the northernmost part of Alaska, Mr. Charles D. Brower, collected an interesting lot of birds during the summer of 1928. The shipment, which was recently received, included a Bank Swallow which appears to be *Riparia riparia ijimae*, and two warblers, *Oporornis tolmiei* and *Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*. The Warblers appear to be northernmost records for the species, while the Swallow is a new record for North America. The Bank Swallow was submitted to Mr. Outram Bangs for identification, and he has written me regarding the specimen, as follows:

"It exactly matches *Riparia riparia ijimae* (Lönningberg) of Sachalin Island and east Siberia, of which we have plenty of skins. It is much darker than any specimens we have of *Riparia riparia* from anywhere in the east here. The question then naturally comes—is it really a stray migrant of *ijimae*, as is perfectly likely, or is it an exceptional variant of *riparia*? I can assure you now that it is an exact match for *ijimae*, and I believe it is an example of that form."

The data for a few of the specimens collected at Pt. Barrow, Alaska, are as follows:

*Riparia riparia ijimae*, juv. Siberian Bank Swallow, Sept. 15, 1928. No. 2100 Chicago Acad. Sci.

*Oporornis tolmiei*, Macgillivray's Warbler, ♂ Sept. 12, 1928. No. 2099 C. A. S.

*Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*, Pileolated Warbler, ♂ Sept., 1928. No. 2093 C. A. S. (Inland along Meade River, 60 miles from Barrow.)

*Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*, Pacific Kittiwake, immature, Sept. 19, 1928. No. 2043 C. A. S.

*Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*, Adult ♀ Sept. 28, 1928. No. 2057 C. A. S.

*Larus argentatus thayeri*, Thayer's Gull, Immature ♂ Sept. 11, 1928. No. 2087 C. A. S.

*Larus argentatus thayeri*, Thayer's Gull, ♀ Sept. 11, 1928. No. 2088 C. A. S.

*Larus argentatus thayeri*, Thayer's Gull, ♀ Sept. 26, 1928. No. 2045 C. A. S.

*Pagophila alba*, Ivory Gull ♂ Sept. 26, 1928. No. 2060 C. A. S.

—AFFRED M. BAILEY, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Illinois.*

**Connecticut Warbler Nesting in Minnesota.**—On June 30, 1929, in upper Aitkin County, we found a nest of the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) containing five young, several days old.

The nesting site was in a rather open spot in a dense spruce and tamarack swamp. Here the ground was covered with a deep carpet of cold, wet sphagnum moss where, patches of Labrador tea, clumps of pitcher-plants, and an occasional swamp laurel, now out of bloom, formed a thick undergrowth.

The nest, constructed of fine dry grasses and almost entirely hidden by the Labrador tea, was sunken several inches into the damp moss at the top of a large sphagnum mound. The opening, viewed from above, appeared to be a round, black hole in the moss and, like Thomas of old, we had to insert our fingers to make sure that the nest was really there.