

Cistothorus stellaris. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—This species has notably increased in numbers and distribution. Within ten miles of Northampton, four breeding-places are now known.

Vermivora pinus. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—Not only did two pairs of Blue-winged Warblers nest in southern Longmeadow—a remarkable occurrence—but on May 21 a male was found singing in Northampton, twenty miles farther north. In 1931, one was heard there May 16 and 17 but did not stay.

Dendroica d. discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—A new colony—of this with us a very local species, near the north limit of its range—was found occupying the scrub oaks on some burnt-over rocky ridges west of Florence. Moreover, isolated males were heard singing regularly in late June at two other new places, one in pitch-pine country and one in a cedar-pasture.

Dendroica magnolia. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—Three singing birds were discovered June 21 just west of the Northampton city-line, at an elevation not over 500 feet and in almost spruceless country.

Oporornis philadelphia. MOURNING WARBLER.—The occurrence of five male Mourning Warblers at five different places in Northampton on May 18, 21, 24, 25, and 26, was remarkable. There were only two or three previous records for that city. That these males were different birds was confirmed by their distinctive songs, each one noted down and possessing nothing in common but their throaty tone.

Icteria v. virens. YELLOW-BREADED CHAT.—A pair of Chats bred near the Blue-winged Warblers in Longmeadow.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., Northampton and AARON C. BAGG, Holyoke, Mass.

Notes from Madison, Wisconsin.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—An Egret was found feeding with Great Blue Herons at the northern end of Lake Kegonsa on August 7, 1932. I was able to get within 150 feet of it, under cover of the vegetation. The position soon became untenable since three small boys opened up a long distance barrage with .22 rifles from the blind on Stoney Point. This is the sole occasion on which I have seen this species in the county.

Thryomanes bewicki bewicki. BEWICK'S WREN.—A bird of this species was found at Pheasant Branch on April 2, 1932. While maneuvering to get a shot, a Screech Owl unfortunately flushed from a small white oak in which it was roosting. The Wren greatly excited finally dashed into a pile of brush. Fearful of losing the specimen I took a shot though the bird was partially concealed. It flew away apparently uninjured and in spite of repeated visits could not be found again.

Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—There was an exceptional influx during the past winter and at its height there were fully a thousand birds in the west end of Madison. They were noted from February 7 to March 23, 1932.

Seiurus motacilla. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—This Water-Thrush was found in Parfrey's Glen, Sauk County, on April 10, 1932. This date represents the earliest arrival in southern Wisconsin of which I am aware.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. GAMBEL'S SPARROW.—Of a pair of White-crowned Sparrows found on May 7, 1932, one was clearly a male *Z. l. leucophrys*. The other was so like *gambeli* that it was collected. It proved to be a female of the latter form. This bird was taken in the same spot where the juvenile was collected on Oct. 16, 1927.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wis.*

Field Notes from Sioux City, Iowa.—*Guiraca caerulea lazula*. WESTERN BLUE GROSBEAK.—On June 25, 1932, a male was noticed about one mile east of Sioux City and on June 28, another was seen about five miles northwest of the city.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW.—A pair was found nesting at Loblolly Lake, Union County, South Dakota, about three miles from Sioux City. This swallow is a regular migrant, but a very rare summer resident.

Sterna antillarum. LEAST TERN.—A few have been seen this year, but conditions for nesting have not been favorable. The government has been doing extensive work on the channel of the Missouri River, in the way of revetments, dikes and piling, and as a result many sand bars are gone, being cut out by the narrowing channel. The birds will no doubt move up the river, above Sioux City, where construction will not be carried on and where dozens of sand bars still exist.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Notes on Some Birds from St. Lucia, B. W. I.—In view of the fact that a report on the birds of St. Lucia, the largest of the Windward Islands of the British West Indies, is now in course of preparation by my friend Dr. Stuart Danforth, of the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, I have thought it best to publish certain results of my second collecting expedition to St. Lucia in May and June 1929. The principal result was the rediscovery of the St. Lucian Black Finch (*Melanospiza richardsoni*) an account of which has already appeared in 'The Auk' (Vol. XLVI, 1929, pp. 523-6). The following notes merely supplement my account of the birds of this island: 'On the Birds of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados' (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Vol. LXXX, 1928, pp. 522-545).

Gallinula chloropus cerceris Bangs. As Dr. Wetmore has pointed out (Sci. Surv. of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Vol. IX, part 3, p. 345) if the type of *cerceris* of Bangs is based on a melanistic individual and birds from St. Lucia should prove identical with those from other West Indian islands, the name of the West Indian race would have to become *Gallinula chloropus cerceris* in lieu of *portoricensis*, Danforth. Three specimens (A. N. S. P. 86377-9) collected by me in the Bois d'Orange Swamp in northern St. Lucia on June 5, 1929, prove conclusively that the normal St. Lucian bird is similar to Florida Gallinules from elsewhere in the West Indies.

Oreopleia montana martinica (Linn.). Ridgway describes *martinica* as "much larger" than *montana* but his measurements do not indicate this.