

The various Sandpipers, and the Yellow-legs, would appear to be very early for returns from the north, and we are somewhat inclined to believe that at least some of these birds were non-breeding left-overs from the spring migration.—R. W. SHEPARD, *Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.*

Notes from Essex County, N. Y.—*Ixobrychus e. exilis.* LEAST BITTERN.—Two males and a female July 10, 1932, in a suitable marsh near Ticonderoga.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—Six pairs estimated July 10, 1932, near Ticonderoga.

Tringa s. solitaria. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—From July 10, 1933 to September 28, 1932.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—One July 10, 1932, near Ticonderoga. I was previously familiar with the species, and the bird perched a few feet away, facing me; the upperparts, throat and breast were an even, plain brown. To check up I examined specimens of the young of the other Swallows and eliminated each.

Perisoreus c. canadensis. CANADA JAY.—One October 8, 1931, near Middle Saranac Lake; probably a winter visitant. This record in Franklin County.

Vireo philadelphicus. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—On July 7, 1932, while searching territory near, and similar to, that in which Aretas A. Saunders (Roosevelt Wild Life Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3, p. 402) found a Philadelphia Vireo on July 12, 1926, I found Red-eyed Vireos well distributed. I also found a singing male Philadelphia Vireo: the crown and transocular stripe were gray, the superciliary whitish; the entire underparts were light, citron yellow; and the bird was smaller than a Red-eye. A similar bird, apparently its mate, engaged in chases with it while I watched them for a long time. A quarter of a mile away I saw a bird that was probably a Philadelphia. The birds were in second growth about 20 or 25 feet high, mainly maple, poplar and cherry, mixed with open brambly patches—land once burnt over. I saw a singing male Philadelphia Vireo in the same place July 6, 1933, but in both years long searches failed to reveal a nest. The song was not distinguishable from that of the Red-eye.

Vermivora peregrina. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—A male was observed, which was singing morning and afternoon, in second growth at 2000 feet on Mt. Hurricane on July 10, 1930 (Laidlaw Williams and G. Carleton). At Elizabethtown I have observed it as a transient regularly until late September, the latest date September 29, 1932. The Blackburnian and Bay-breasted Warblers are seen regularly until the end of September, and the Chestnut-sided has been seen late in the month, as well as many other Warblers.

Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea. YELLOW PALM WARBLER.—One seen perfectly October 14, 1932 near Elizabethtown; the entire underparts were deep yellow and it was certainly this subspecies, which is apparently very rare in western, central and northern New York State.—GEOFFREY CARLETON, *45 Wall St., New York City.*

Notes from Central Pennsylvania.—On December 2, three Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) were observed by the writer with a flock of Northern Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris alpestris*) on the College farms at State College. Dr. Haskell Curry reports having seen six of the Longspurs about a week previous. On December 8 a flock of birds in the same locality containing about thirty Longspurs and 125 of the Larks in addition to three Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*). William Meyer reports having seen the Snow Bunting for the first time on December 3. The throat and head markings were light enough in color, being almost white, to have caused us to call them *O. alpestris praticola*.