

but a few times (November 21 and 27, 1949, and March 4, 1950), I heard a rhythmical four-syllabled "chee, chee, chee, chee," call which was repeated again and again.

This species seems fond of bathing, and I have observed two different types of this behavior. During a heavy rainstorm, a warbler will frequently perch in an exposed place and, with spread tail and trembling wings, will let the rain go all over its body. This behavior is alternated with periods of preening. The Yellow Warbler also takes what I call "rubbing baths," a habit characteristic of several kinds of hummingbirds. For instance, after a heavy shower on November 8, 1948, I saw a Yellow Warbler fluttering over the drenched leaf of a frangipani (*Plumiera rubra*) and rubbing the ruffed-out feathers of its belly over the leaf.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, *P. O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam.*

Recent Increase of the English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) in State of Veracruz, Mexico.—In the course of almost daily field work in the central and southern parts of Veracruz, carried on over a period of more than five months in 1937 and 1939, I was unable to find a single English Sparrow. In fact, the first published record for the state seems to be that of Lowery and Dalquest (Univ. Kans. Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., 3: 631, 1951), who write: "abundant about human habitations in central Veracruz."

Returning to Veracruz in the summer of 1952, I was, therefore, not surprised to find these birds now common in almost every town visited in the central part of the state, including many of the same places where I had seen none thirteen years before. They are now about equally plentiful from sea-level at the city of Veracruz up to an elevation of 8000 feet at Las Vigas, and south at least as far as Tlacotalpam, where none was seen by Wetmore and Carriker in 1939 and 1940 (Wetmore, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., 93, 1943). Moreover, they are now well distributed in most or all of the settled areas throughout northern Veracruz, from Pueblo Viejo and Empalmé Tamós, near Tampico, south through Poza Rica, Papantla, and Gutiérrez Zamora to Martínez de la Torre and Tlapacoyan.

This recent dispersal may be due in part to the new highways linking northern and central Veracruz with Tampico, where they are numerous, for on two occasions I noted a few English Sparrow stowaways on trucks passing through unpopulated districts on their way from Tampico to Poza Rica. One isolated pair was seen at a culvert in a pine forest on the highway about 15 kilometers north of Perote, the nearest town of any size.

That this sparrow is now also invading other areas in Mexico has recently been recorded by M. A. del Toro (Condor, 52: 166, 1950), reporting the sudden appearance of small numbers at Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas.—FREDERICK W. LOETSCHER, JR., *Centre College, Danville, Kentucky.*

Further Taxonomic Notes on the White-crowned Sparrow.—Let me say at the outset that I favor every effort being made to avoid disturbing changes in names of familiar species. I was most reluctant to propose such a change in the genus *Zonotrichia*, as is shown by my written notes made some years ago, before I saw Hope's Fort Severn specimens. At that time, I suggested that the only way I could see to save *leucophrys* of Forster for the White-crowned Sparrow was to restrict the type-locality to Fort Albany. Since then the A.O.U. Committee has designated Fort Severn instead, and a series of specimens from that place is now available.

But now it is argued that, since birds of both the white- and black-browed types occur at Fort Severn (although apparently not in equal numbers), Forster's name *leucophrys* could apply to either one. Since the name is therefore indeterminable on