On July 13, 1958, within 115 feet of this nest I found another Chipping Sparrow nest with six eggs. These eggs were spotted with blackish spots in wreaths at the larger ends. They measured, 18.5 x 13.5, 18.0 x 13.6, 18.5 x 13.6, 18.9 x 14.0, 18.9 x 13.8 and 19.5 x 13.5 mm. This nest met with failure.

The only other time that I have found a Chipping Sparrow nest with more than the one complement of eggs was June 2, 1956, when a nest was found three feet six inches up in a small juniper in Section 27, Convis Township, Calhoun County, Michigan. This nest contained seven eggs and one Cowbird egg. On June 7 this nest contained three young and four eggs. On June 12 it had been destroyed.

Apparently in all of these cases two females laid eggs in one nest. Apparently in the May-June, 1958 nest, two females were mated to the same male. This was probably a case of polygamy.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *1703 Wolverine-Federal Tower, Battle Creek, Michigan, October 20, 1958.*

Notes on Some Philippine Bulbuls.—We accept four species of the genus *Hypsipetes* Vigors, 1831 (which name is not preoccupied by *Ypsipetes* Stevens, 1829, in Lepidoptera, and must replace *Microscelis* Gray, 1840) for the Philippines proper; but the species limits we draw are somewhat different from those of the latest survey in Delacour and Mayr (1946, Bds. Philip., pp, 175–177); certain names need consideration; a new subspecies is described; and habitat differences and overlap in range are reviewed.

The species are:

1. *H. amaurotis* of Japan, etc., has three well-marked races, as usually accepted, in the islands just north of Luzon, where it is the only *Hypsipetes* occurring.
2. *H. siquijorensis,* with three well marked races, *siquijorensis* on Siquijor, *monticola* on Cebu (now extinct?), and *cinereiceps* on Romblon and Tablas, presents no problem though the peculiar range on several scattered central islands is noteworthy.
3. *H. everetti* has two lightly differentiated races in the Samar to eastern and central Mindanao area, and one very well marked race *haynaldi* in the Sulu Islands. Delacour and Mayr *(loc. cit.)* included *rufigularis* with these in one species, but we include *rufigularis* in the species *H. philippinus* (see below). Apparently the species *H. everetti* is absent from Zamboanga Peninsula of western Mindanao and from Basilan, which gives the species an interrupted range.

The Samar-Mindanao birds are separable into two subspecies. As the type locality of *everetti* is Surigao, northern Mindanao, we name the Samar birds:

Hypsipetes everetti samarensis new subspecies

Type.—Chicago Natural History Museum No. 247,736, from San Isidro, Samar, Philippine Islands. Adult male collected April 27, 1957, by D. S. Rabor.

Diagnosis.—Like *H. e. everetti* from Mindanao but differs in upper parts being more golden or olive green (less bright, clear green); in throat and upper breast being darker and duller ochraceous; in lower breast and abdomen being duller, more golden yellow, and in flanks being more heavily washed with olive.

The race *haynaldi* of Sulu Archipelago is much more different in being much more olive above; throat with a duller ochraceous wash; abdomen much duller yellow and flanks nearly clear olive.

Wing ♂ (10) 114–121 (av. 117.0); ♀ (10) 105–115 (av. 110.8)

Tail ♂ (10) 93–101 (av. 96.9); ♀ (10) 88–95 (av. 91.6)

Culmen ♂, 28–29.5; ♀ 27–28 mm.

Range.—Samar. Probably Leyte birds also belong here, as well as those of Panaon.

Remarks.—It is interesting that the brightest populations of *H. everetti* are those from the central part of the range of the species. The Samar birds are only moderately duller; the Sulu Islands birds are much duller.

4. *H. philippinus.* This species has appeared in recent years as *philippensis* Gmelin, 1789 (preoccupied), *philippensis* Strickland, 1844 (an available name), and *gularis* Pucheran, 1855 (also an available name) (see Hartert, 1916, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 36, p. 59), but *Turdus philippinus* Forster, 1795 (Faunula Indica, ed. 2, p. 8, type locality Philippines) is the earliest available name, as Mr. H. Deignan pointed out to us. It is not a *nomen nudum* as Sherborn indicates in his "Index Animalium," for it appears with a reference to a description.

This species has five subspecies: (1) *philippinus,* (2) *guimarasensis* (not *guimarensis* as sometimes written), (3) *saturator,* (all lightly marked races), (4) *mindorensis* (a very distinct race), (5) *rufigularis* (a very distinct race). This is the most widespread species, from Luzon and Mindoro to Mindanao and Basilan, but missing on Siquijor, Tablas, and Romblon.

H. p. rufigularis was at one time considered conspecific with *everetti* and *haynaldi* (Delacour and Mayr, 1946, Bds. Philipp., p. 176), but Rabor (1955, Silliman Jour., 2, p. 103) showed this cannot be, and kept *everetti* a species with *rufigularis* and *haynaldi* forming another species. However, we now agree that *haynaldi* be kept with *everetti* as an olive green and yellow species and that the olive brown *rufigularis* be separated from them.

The main objection to uniting *rufigularis* and *philippinus* in one species, despite their similarity, has been that *H. p. saturatior* and *rufigularis* both occurred on Mindanao. However, *saturatior* is known only from eastern Mindanao, while *rufigularis* is known only from western Mindanao and Basilan. They are geographical representatives and *rufigularis* differs chiefly in being larger and lacking the streaking on the rufous throat. It seems advisable to consider them conspecific.

All these Philippine members of this genus are very closely related, judging by their general similarity. Even the striking color differences between the olive green-yellow *everetti* and the olive brown and greyish-white of the other forms is partly bridged by the race *H. e. haynaldi.*

Their close relationships are further indicated by their ranges being largely allopatric. *H. amaurotis* overlaps with no other form; *H. siquijorensis* occurs with *philippinus* only on Cebu; *H. everetti* occurs with *philippinus* only in the Samar–east and central Mindanao area. Otherwise there is only one species to a genus in any one area.

It would seem that the ranges of the various species are mutually exclusive for the most part, barriers to the distribution of each other, though the overlap that does occur indicates specific status.

The fragmented range of *siquijorensis* from scattered central islands and of *everetti* (absent from Zamboanga-Basilan) suggests that they are older, relict species ousted by an expanding *philippinus.*

Where two species overlap, a difference in habitat preference has been noted. Thus *H. everetti* on Samar is more of a hill forest bird, less a second growth lowland species like *H. philippinus.* Even on Sulu Island where *H. everetti* alone

occurs, it is still a forest bird. *H. siquijorensis monticola* on Cebu is a hill forest bird compared with *philippinus* that also lives in second growth lowlands. However, habitat can change from island to island, for on Siquijor Island *H. s. siquijorensis* is the ecological as well as geographical representative of *H. philippinus.*

Rabor found that *H. p. rufigularis* on northern Zamboanga was a hill forest bird (i.e. apparently occupying the ecological niche that *H. everetti* occupies elsewhere), and that the lowland second growth, a normal habitat of *H. philippinus,* was untenanted by any *Hypsipetes;* while earlier, Bourns and Worcester found *H. p. rufigularis* common along forest edges, in second growth, and in guava bushes, i.e. in a typical *H. philippinus* habitat (McGregor, 1909, Manual Philip. Bds., p. 507). In islands where *H. philippinus* alone occurs it may range into mountain forests, and on Luzon even into upland pine forests.

Evidently habitat data must be used with as much caution as any other type of taxonomic data, with the drawback that the original cannot be checked.—A. L. RAND, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois; and* D. S. RABOR, *Silliman University, Dumaguete, Negros, P. I.*

Observations of Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*, and Chilean Flamingo, *Phoenicopterus chilensis*, in June near the Straits of Magellan.—On the morning of June 29, 1958, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Huntley and I found two Whimbrels (Hudsonian Curlews) feeding in a flooded field about 200 yards from the Straits of Magellan at a point along the road approximately 20 kms. north of Punta Arenas, Chile. The A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (1957: 183) gives as the southernmost record, Chiloé Island, Chile, which is at least 600 miles north of Punta Arenas. Johnson, Goodall and Philippi (1957, Suplemento de las Aves de Chile: 419) report seeing four in November, 1952, on the south shore of the Straits; so the species may prove more than casual in this area.

On June 28, 1958, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams and I found a flock of about 80 Chilean Flamingos feeding along the shores of the Fitzroy Canal between Seno Otway and Seno Skyring near Punta Arenas. This flamingo has been noted before in the Magellanic area. It is of interest that approximately 25 per cent were in gray immature plumage, most of them in a separate group which flew away separately from the larger group composed almost entirely of adults.—WILLIAM BELTON, *National War College, Washington, D. C.*

Competition for Food Between Five Species of East African Vultures.—In the *Themeda-Acacia* savannahs of Queen Elizabeth National Park, astride the equator at 3000′ altitude in western Uganda, five species of vultures occur. While working on other biological problems in that area, it was interesting to speculate how completely these related scavengers competed with one another for food. Frequently all five species could be seen feeding on the same carcass.

In big game studies in that area, it was necessary to obtain a few specimens each of most of the large mammal species. The killing and processing of these animals in the field sometimes failed to attract vultures. Presumably, on such occasions, the local vultures were busy elsewhere, or if early in the day, had not yet left their roosts. Most frequently, however, mammal collections were made between 8 and 11 a.m. and there were prompt gatherings of vultures at the sites.

At kills, it was usually the small Hooded Vultures *(Necrosyrtes monachus)* which were first seen in the tops of nearby euphorbia or acacia trees or on the ground nearby. The larger White-backed Vultures *(Pseudogyps africanus)* soon joined