

been almost entirely removed by logging, and this may account for the absence of the Cerulean Warbler.

The records obtained in the Monteregian Hills and farther south suggest that this warbler moved into Quebec rather recently by way of the Lake Champlain and Hudson River lowlands and that it is now breeding in at least the southwestern part of the Province. I think that the records obtained elsewhere in the Province represent stragglers. However, the species might breed as far north as Lac Trois-Saumons, since mature stands of deciduous trees occur commonly in that part of the Province.—HENRI OUELLET, *Redpath Museum, McGill University, Montreal 2, Canada.*

A case of polygamy in the Black-capped Chickadee.—In the spring of 1964, while working on a color-banded population of Black-capped Chickadees (*Parus atricapillus*) in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, I found that one male was mated with two females, each having her own nest. The male's territory was approximately twice that of neighboring males, and the two nests were well separated, being roughly 100 yards apart. The territory seemed to be divided approximately in half by the females, and until the young fledged neither female was observed in the half of the territory where the other nested. Under normal conditions females often take part in territorial defense, and may even take the lead in it. However, since I saw no invasion by either female into the other's side, I do not know if the two females defended against each other or not.

The male accompanied both females while they gathered nesting material. He came regularly to feed both females during incubation and helped feed both broods after they hatched. One nest had a clutch of three eggs, and the other had five eggs. All eight hatched and the young fledged successfully. After the fledging period the two families combined into one flock. Although the male fed all of the young, the females were only observed to feed their own young.

All three adults had been in the same winter flock prior to the breeding season. After the break-up of winter flocks the trio was always observed together, and neither female was ever seen with any other male that spring.

Both the male and one of the females disappeared before the next spring. The other female survived and bred again in the same area, this time being the only mate of the new male. I saw no other case of polygamy during this study.

I have been unable to find any other published records of polygamy in this species.—SUSAN M. SMITH, *Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.* Present address: *Department of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.*

Occurrence of *Vireo bellii medius* in southern Mississippi.—Earlier (*Occas. Papers* no. 20, Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., p. 434, 1944) I recorded a female specimen of Bell's Vireo, *Vireo bellii*, taken on Deer Island, 18 September 1939. At the time it was collected it was considered the nominate race, and was so listed in my paper. Recently Allan R. Phillips, while at the National Museum, in Washington, D.C., had occasion to examine this specimen, and writes me that rather to his surprise it proved to be "not *V. b. bellii*, but clearly the duller *V. b. medius*." I am indebted to Dr. Phillips for his identification of this bird, and for the privilege of recording the apparent occurrence of this race for the first time east of the Mississippi River.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, 7737 *E. Meadowbrook Avenue, Scottsdale, Arizona.*