

thicket whilst I was engaged in "squeaking up" a small mixed group of Passeres.

*Description.*—Entire top of head olive, mesial portion of the feathers darker, lores and orbital ring grayish, auriculars, sides and back of neck olive gray, back and rump olive; upper tail coverts olive brown with rusty edgings; tail blackish, four outer pairs of rectrices pale rufous on the outer edge of the inner webs (in one specimen; the same feathers but faintly tipped with rusty on the inner web in the other specimen). Primaries and secondaries blackish, inner primaries and outer secondaries with rusty external edges, inner secondaries with pale yellowish white outer borders; entire secondary series and inner primaries with pale rufous edges on the inner webs; wing coverts blackish, edges of greater and medium series with paler edges. Under wing coverts massicot yellow.

Anterior underparts gull gray becoming paler on the throat; posterior underparts citron yellow becoming paler (barium yellow) on the under tail coverts and more olive on the flanks; tibiae brownish olive.

*Measurements.* Wing 90, 91; tail 82, 86; bill from base 24, 24.5; tarsus 24, 24.

This little known Flycatcher, peculiar to Martinique, is a very distinct species, bearing little resemblance to any of the forms of *Myiarchus oberi* occurring on the neighboring islands to the north and south, being smaller, lacking the large rufous areas on the rectrices and in having a reduction of the amount and intensity of the rusty edging on the inner primaries and outer secondaries. In coloration *sclateri* is most nearly similar to *Myiarchus ferox ferox* (Gmelin) agreeing with that species in that the rufous tail markings are wanting or much reduced in size. It also bears a resemblance to *M. antillarum* (Bryant) in size and general proportions as well as color, but the abdomen of *sclateri* is yellow, not white as in *antillarum*.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) in Georgia.**—I am indebted to Mrs. J. L. Dodge for the privilege of recording three Snow Buntings that she saw and positively identified at Georgetown, Columbia Co., on January 28, 1927. When first seen Mrs. Dodge mistook the birds for albinos but upon looking at them through glasses she saw that they were of the above species and wrote to me at once respecting her discovery.

There is a Georgia record for the Snow Bunting in Mr. Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America' (Part I, 1901, p. 149) in the range, but the locality is not mentioned by him in the citation.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Breeding Range of Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow (?) in S. C.**—In 'The Auk' for April, 1927, vol. XLIV, page 254, Mr. Arthur T. Wayne expresses the opinion that the Sparrows which the writer found breeding for the first time in South Carolina in 1924, and which have been referred to since under the name of *Passerherbulus maritimus macgillivrayi*, are not of that subspecies.

Until Mr. Wayne thoroughly examined specimens taken, and compared them with specimens of *P. m. macgillivrayi*, the writer considered them to be true representatives of that form. In his article, Mr. Wayne does not venture an opinion as to what these Sparrows really are, all of his assertions being in the negative. Until the matter is settled therefore, I will continue to refer to them, as has been done in the several articles which I have written on them.

Since the last breeding season, another interesting fact has come to light with regard to the enlargement of the breeding area. In the past all nests of these birds have been found in one locality, a wide marshy tract, about 15 miles to the southwest of Charleston, S. C., near the settlement of Rantowles. In the past three years repeated searches in likely looking spots have failed to reveal any more breeding places, a fact which is, in itself, strange.

On May 12 last, Mr. E. B. Chamberlain, who was with the writer when the first nests were discovered, saw numbers of the Sparrows in a tract of marsh about 15 miles to the north of Charleston, and, on May 18, he and the writer, together with three small boys, made a trip to the spot to look for nests. In less than fifteen minutes, the writer flushed one of the Sparrows from a nest with three eggs, and, due to the indefatigable efforts of the youngsters, four more were discovered during the afternoon, thus establishing a thriving colony, as these birds go.

This habit of community nesting is certainly a marked characteristic of this form. They seem to delight in each others company, and build their nests in close proximity, although careful search is required to find them. This last colony had their nests within an area of 100 yards square, four nests being within 50 yards, although the marsh itself covered some miles. Unlike the Rantowles colony, which built in rather tall spartina grass, these Sparrows were found in a very short growth of bright green, soft velvety grass about six inches in height. All of the nests were within an inch or so of the ground, and again differed markedly from the Rantowles nests, in being arched over the top with the living grass, making discovery doubly difficult. This characteristic was not noticed in a single nest discovered at the former breeding ground. The behavior of the birds was similar to those already studied. No special alarm was noted, the owners simply sitting about on the nearby grass stems, uttering the strange, buzzing song continually.

This colony, then, discovered at least fifteen miles from the first, enlarges the known breeding range on the South Carolina coast to that extent, at any rate, a fact which three years study had failed to reveal.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

**Streptoprocne semicollaris (De Saussure) in Chihuahua.**—The White-naped Swift appears to be one of the rarest and least known of American birds, hitherto only recorded from south-central Mexico. Among the birds sent to Mr. William Brewster from Chihuahua by R. R.