

Three were thickly spotted with mars brown which covered much of the ground color. The fourth was light greenish white, very thickly and finely speckled with mars brown, and with a blackish line partly encircling the larger end. In this specimen the ground color predominated over the pattern. The measurements of the eggs are, 19 x 14.5; 19.5 x 14; 20 x 14; 19 x 14.5. In color, with their red brown and relatively fine markings they resemble more closely eggs of the Song Sparrow than those of the Savannah Sparrow with their russet brown tints and coarse blotches.

The nest and eggs are preserved in the collection of the Portland Society of Natural History, Portland, Maine.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.*

White-crowned Sparrow and Yellow-breasted Chat in Southwestern Saskatchewan.—Mr. P. A. Taverner, writing on "Some Recent Canadian Records" in the April, 1927, issue of 'The Auk,' mentions the Cypress Hills in southwest Saskatchewan in reference to the White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) and the Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). Although I have lived here, at the southeast end of the hills, since 1901, and have since then studied the bird life of the vicinity fairly closely, it was not until 1922 that I first heard and saw the Chat. In 1924 I heard the bird again, likewise in 1925. In 1926 between this ranch and the town of Eastend, a distance of five miles, there were four, representing presumably as many nesting pairs. I have seen female birds occasionally, but never succeeded in finding a nest. This year again I have noted three singing males in the same area. It might interest Mr. Taverner to know that one of these was located within a stone's throw of where he camped during his visit here in 1921.

Mr. Taverner remarks that "the breeding of such a northern species as the White-crowned Sparrow in the same locality, without appreciable separation by altitude, with a southern bird such as the Yellow-breasted Chat, presents a notable confusion of geographic faunas." On my own land I can walk in a few minutes from the willow bush fringing the river, which the Chat frequents, to a wooded ravine where the White-crowned Sparrow nests regularly. The altitude of the river bottom at this point is about 3000 feet; the White-crown breeds invariably in the coulees, and favors the lower levels only during the spring and fall migration seasons.—LAURENCE B. POTTER, *Gower Ranch, Eastend, Sask.*

Philadelphia Vireo and Bay-breasted Warbler in the Adirondacks.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston and myself, on three visits (June 24, July 3, 16) to the North Fork of the Boquette River, Adirondack Mountains, New York, found the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphica*). Our attention was first attracted by a song close to that of a Red-eyed Vireo but in which Mr. Livingston detected differences which we thought worth investigation. The birds—we accounted definitely for three individuals on July 3—were found in a grove composed chiefly