

of poplar and some birch. The place had an elevation of 1500 feet, about 100 feet above the river level, and was roughly a fifth of a mile southwest of the Chapel Pond Road. The birds moved about a great deal, mostly in the higher parts of the trees which were very low. One of them sang about half of the time with a ventriloquistic quality that made coördination between ear and eye difficult at first. The song was more leisurely and less varied than that of *V. olivacea* and consisted principally of four phrases not always given in the same order. The first of these, in three notes, dipped down an interval of a major sixth and back. The second phrase was similar but was preceded by two or three indeterminate grace-notes. The third ascended with abrupt emphasis on the final note. The fourth, preceded by grace-notes, descended and was of a lesser interval than the others. Not infrequently one bird would pursue another, the two uttering scarcely audible twitterings. On one occasion a bird directly above me uttered this twittering while alone and perching. We combed the grove and the surrounding territory for the nest but found none then occupied by the Philadelphia Vireo.

Of interest are additional records of the Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) three times reported from the Adirondacks in the present volume of 'The Auk' (pp. 111, 113, 255). Three adult males and one female were found in the woods between the Ausable River and the road at St. Huberts on June 26. At this spot (elevation, 1200 feet) a nest with four fledglings was discovered in a hemlock by Mr. Livingston on June 29. Adult males were found, one at Elk Lake (2000 feet), June 27; two on Giant Mountain trail (2000 feet, 2800 feet), July 1; one at Upper Ausable Lake (2000 feet), July 5; one in Wilmington Notch (1700 feet), July 14. Another male and a female, carrying food, were seen near the Upper Ausable Lake, July 4, 5, 6. Still other records, hastily made, are omitted.

Duck Hawks, after an absence of a few years, were again on the cliffs of the Lower Ausable Lake.—EDWARD WEYL, 6506 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, Pa.

A New Golden Warbler from the Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I.—

While collecting birds on St. Lucia, during March and April of the present year (1927), for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, I was surprised to find a new form of the Golden Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) occurring commonly, though locally, at different points on the island. How this bird has heretofore been overlooked seems hard to explain, as it is familiar to most of the native hunters.

As my permit allowed me but two of every species on the island, I secured only one male and one female, both taken near Gros Islet. The differences between this and related forms are however sufficiently marked to warrant the description of a new subspecies.

***Dendroica petechia babad* subsp. nov.**

Characters: Similar to *D. p. ruficapilla* (Gmelin) from Guadeloupe and

Dominica, but slightly larger. Crown patch of male more restricted—darker (a rich chestnut rather than orange rufous) and with every feather strongly tipped with yellow or greenish yellow. Female without any trace of rufous on the crown or forehead.

This race is very different from *D. p. petechia* from Barbados, and the form and coloring of the crown patch at once distinguish it from *D. p. alsiosa* from the Grenadines.

Measurements: Male—wing, 59.75; tail 50.25; bill, from base of forehead 14 mm.; tarsus, 19 mm. Female—wing, 58.25; tail, 51.5; bill, from base of forehead, 14.75; tarsus, 19.5 mm.

Range—Island of St. Lucia, British West Indies, occurs abundantly in the arid scrub in the northern part of the island (Gros Islet) and, much less commonly, south along the leeward coast to within a mile of Castries. Common in the mangrove swamps at the extreme southern point of the island (Vieux Fort), north, along the leeward coast, at least as far as Laborie.

A nest was found March 16 near Gros Islet.—JAMES BOND, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Pa.*

Connecticut Warbler at Daytona Beach, Florida.—On May 18, 1927, an adult female Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) flew through an open window into a classroom of the Seabreeze High School, Daytona Beach. The presence of the bird was reported to me and I succeeded in capturing it. The Warbler was mounted and is now in the local Pier Museum.

In the course of at least ten years of fairly active observation of bird life in Volusia County, this is the first time I have ever seen a Connecticut Warbler. Similarly, in the July number of 'The Auk,' Earle R. Greene records his initial record for the species in the Atlanta region.

W. W. Cooke, in 'Bulletin No. 185,' U. S. Department of Agriculture, deals in some detail with the migration of the Connecticut Warbler. He characterizes its migration as that of the "eccentric type," in that the fall movement is down the Atlantic seaboard and thence through Florida to South America, whereas the spring route is upward through Florida and then northwestward through Georgia and up the Mississippi valley. This well known fact of a different route in spring and fall has led to the general statement in books that the Warbler is rare east of the Alleghanies in spring. But it should be noted that Florida and Georgia are exceptions to this rule, if those States be considered east of the range, as they surely are.

If Cooke's routing of the Connecticut Warbler is correct, it is strange that the bird should be rare in Georgia, but even more strange that it should be equally rare in Florida, for Florida is supposed to be the narrow neck of the funnel through which all individuals of the species pass to South America. The bird should be more common in Florida than in any other State, at the right times of year.