feeder and, if we have some idea of the consumption of syrup per bird per day, we can estimate the total number of customers.

Based on a number of experiments and observations over the years, I now use a syrup made of equal parts, by volume, of granulated sugar and tap water, and I figure the consumption per bird per day at one-eighth of an ounce of syrup. This figure is based on a single female Broad-tailed Hummingbird *(Selasphorus platycercus)* in my garden a few years back, plus a thirteen-day record for two young Broad-tails confined in the Bird House at the Denver Zoo. The average for the single female was 0.128 ounces of syrup per day and that for the two in the Bird House, 0.115 ounces per bird per day. Both figures are close to one-eighth ounce. This figure, I think, errs somewhat on the conservative side, that is, it gives a population figure under, rather than over, the actual. Using it I have had interesting results in the past three years.

In 1956 at the Cherokee Ranch station on July 24 a peak estimate of 166 birds was made. At this time the resident Broad-tails had young fully grown, or nearly so, and many migrating Rufous Hummingbirds *(Selasphorus rufus)* were present. At the peak in 1957 on August 10 no Rufous Hummingbirds were in the area and the total population was estimated at 37. What caused the great drop from the previous year was not apparent, but it was evidently not a strictly local matter as I had a number of reports from other places in Colorado where the experience was the same. In 1958 it was necessary to move the station about half a mile and in mid-June, before hatching time, the population using the feeders was figured at 25. The peak count, on August 9, was 33. Again no Rufous Hummingbirds appeared, though they were seen at various other places in this area.—WALKER VAN RIPER, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

A Chipping Sparrow nest in which eight eggs were laid and seven young reared.—On May 29, 1958, at 8:30 P.M. I found the nest of an Eastern Chipping Sparrow *(Spizella passerina passerina)* four feet, one inch from the ground in a small Norway spruce in the yard of our cottage one-half mile from the shores of Lake Michigan, in Section 7, Laketon Township, Muskegon County, Michigan. An incubating female flushed from the nest which contained seven eggs. I was very much surprised at the large set of eggs. The next morning, May 30, the nest contained, at 6:00 A.M., eight eggs. The eggs were of two different sizes in groups of four. Four measured 17.4 x 12.8, 17.4 x 12.6, 17.4 x 12.5 and 17.1 x 12.6 millimeters; the other four, 16.0 x 12.6, 16.5 x 13.4, 15.8 x 12.8 and 16.6 x 13.0 millimeters. The last set weighed 6.7 grams; the first set, 6.2 grams. The egg shapes of the two groups also differed some and the spots at the larger ends were blacker in the first set, dark gray in the second set with a few blackish spots. Four other Chipping Sparrow nests were found the same week-end, within 200 feet from the above nest. All of these were located in coniferous trees and in three the females were laying. The other had a full complement of four eggs. The final complements in all were four, as is usual for first sets here in Michigan. Second sets are sometimes four, sometimes three eggs.

On June 9, a female was incubating the eight eggs but on June 13, the nest contained seven young about two days old and one unhatched egg. The seven young were banded on June 15 and as I watched the nest, three adults fed the young. All three birds were in the tree above the nest with food at once and all fed the young in this nest. Two of the adults were banded. On June 21 all seven young left the nest.

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)