

11, August 23 and September 8 and 18. The first one is in striped juvenile plumage and was probably raised nearby.

160.* *Dendroica magnolia*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER.—Two seen and taken, September 1, at Camp 11, Little Sandhill Creek.

161.* *Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLLED WARBLER.—Only seen at Camp 11, Little Sandhill Creek, August 28 and September 1. Two specimens, the latter date.

162.* *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—But one seen and collected at Camp 11, Little Sandhill Creek, August 17.

163. *Dendroica palmarum*. PALM WARBLER.—Two birds seen by Young at Camp 11, Little Sandhill Creek, September 1.

164.* *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVENBIRD.—Heard nearly every day about Camp 1, but none noted again until Young secured two at Camp 11, Little Sandhill Creek, August 27 and September 1.

165.* *Seiurus noveboracensis*. NORTHERN WATER-T RUSH.—One or two seen nearly every day the last week in August at Camp 11, Little Sandhill Creek, specimens, August 20 and 21. These are referable to *S. n. notabilis*.

166.* *Oporornis philadelphia*. MOURNING WARBLER.—At Camp 1, where warblers were scarce, this was the species most often met with. A mated pair were taken just below Camp 4 near Nevis. In all these birds the abdomen was bare and thickened so they were undoubtedly breeding. Young took another at Camp 11, Little Sandhill Creek, August 17. The male of the Camp 4 pair, is typical *philadelphia* but the female has the eyelid spots as pronounced as in many female Macgillivray's Warblers. It is evident that females of the two species may be difficult of separation. This specimen unaccompanied by its mate would almost unhesitatingly be referred to *O. tolmiei*. The Camp 11 specimen is also interesting. By skull structure it is a juvenile but is very different in coloration from any other specimen in our collection. It is Empire Yellow below warming to Primuline Yellow,¹ instead of Lemon Chrome changing to Sulphur Yellow on neck and throat as is shown by comparable August and September material from Point Pelee, Ontario. However, fall specimens of this species are scarce in collections and I have no fall juveniles of *tolmiei* for comparison and include it under *philadelphia* on the strength of accompanying specimens.

167.* *Geothlypis trichas*. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—Sparingly distributed but seen practically throughout the trip and becoming a little more common as we descended. The last week in August they were fairly common at Camp 11 on the Little Sandhill Creek but thinned out after the first of September. Specimens from Camps 4½, 8 and 11. In harmony with the findings of the A. O. U. C. committee as indicated in the 'Check-list,' I am inclined to refer our Canadian prairie Yellow-throats to *occidentalis* rather than to *trichas*, of *brachidactyla*, as some of them have been designated by Oberholser. In fact I find them easily distinguishable from

¹ Ridgway's Color Standards and Nomenclature. 1912.