

The Lapland Longspur about Washington, D. C.—My expectation of finding the *Calcarius lapponicus* in this vicinity was verified last winter. Dec. 11, while Dr. Fisher and I were riding along the road to Falls Church, and distant from Washington perhaps four miles, we saw a flock of fifteen or twenty Horned Larks by the road side. Scattered through the flock were half a dozen or more Longspurs, one of which was secured. Comparatively little collecting has ever been done about Washington in winter, and to this fact more than to its excessive rarity is due, I am persuaded, the absence of the species from the local lists. Although probably not a regular migrant, the species occurs here in small numbers, I am inclined to believe, during every hard winter. However, it is to be remarked that the records of this bird from so far south are very few. In Bull. N. O. C., Vol. VII, Jan. 1882, p. 54, Mr. Allen records the capture of a single individual in Chester, South Carolina, this being, so far as I know, the most southern record of its occurrence along the Atlantic coast.—H. W. HENSHAW, *Washington, D. C.*

Description of Two New Races of *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata* Bonap.—

1. *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata beckhami*. ARIZONA PYRRHULOXIA.

SUBSP. CHAR. Differing from true *P. sinuata** in decidedly browner and somewhat lighter tone of the gray, and greater extent of dark red on the tail; adult male with much less (often not any) blackish suffusion in the lighter carmine-red of the capistrum, and red of the crest much lighter; female with much less of a grayish tinge across chest and along sides; wing (♂) 3.60-3.90, tail 4.40-4.60, depth of bill .50-.52. *Hab.* Southern Arizona and New Mexico and contiguous portion of Northern Mexico. Type, No. 6370, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., El Paso, Texas; Lieut. J. G. Parke, U. S. A. (Seventeen specimens examined.)

2. *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata peninsulæ*. ST. LUCAS PYRRHULOXIA.

SUBSP. CHAR. Similar to *P. S. beckhami* in color, but decidedly smaller, with larger bill; wing (♂) 3.30-3.60, tail 3.80-4.15, depth of bill .52-.55. *Hab.* Lower California. Type, No. 87547, U. S. Nat. Mus., San José, Lower California, Apr. 13, 1882; L. Belding. (Eleven specimens examined.)

The first of the above-described new races is named in honor of Mr. C. W. Beckham, who furnished the material enabling me to make a satisfactory comparison of specimens.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Smithsonian Institution*.

***Helinaia swainsonii* near Chester C. H., S. C.**—About a mile distant from the eastern portion of the town of Chester a male Swainson's Warbler was shot by me, Aug. 30, 1887, on the bank of a small branch

* About 30 specimens examined.

in a hardwood thicket at the extremity of a large body of woods. This spot, which has scarcely an area of two acres, borders on the open country and on a constantly travelled public highway. The ground is largely free from lesser vegetation, having been swept bare during high water by the overflow from the stream. There is not anything in the immediate surroundings, or in the general vicinage, to suggest the 'pine-land gall' which figures so prominently in the descriptions of the haunts of this species in the Low-Country. The inland character of the place of capture, situate as it is on the water-shed between the Broad and Catawba Rivers, in the heart of the Piedmont Region, one hundred and fifty miles from the coast, renders this find one of special interest. While it establishes nothing definitely beyond the mere fact of the occurrence of a single bird—perhaps accidental—during the time of migration, it awakens the mind to the possibility of an Up-Country habitat, yet awaiting discovery, where the true centre of abundance will finally be located.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

Another Bachman's Warbler in Florida.—Mr. J. W. Atkins, of Key West, Florida, writes me that on August 30 of this year, he collected a specimen of Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*) in the outskirts of the town of Key West. He found the bird, a female, he writes, "feeding in the black mangrove trees that skirt the edge of a pond of an acre or two in extent, and was the only one I could find. It measures $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; wing, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail, 2. Feet and legs brownish, soles of feet yellowish. Bill blackish, light below at base. Forehead yellow, and lacks the band of black given in Coues's description of the species. Throat yellow, then a black area occupying part of the throat and breast, succeeded behind by yellow, which in turn becomes whitish on the belly and vent. Sides of neck faintly yellowish. Top of head and hind neck ashy. Rest of upper parts olive, agreeing with Coues's description. Tail-spots very small and on the inner edges of the feathers. I think it is an *adult* female."—W. E. D. SCOTT, *Tarpon Springs, Fla.*

Additional Captures of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*.—The specimens below recorded were taken at Englewood, N. J., in a densely thick eted, low, wet woods.

1. (Now in Coll. Dr. A. K. Fisher, No. 2646, ♀, May 15, 1886.) Rump and interscapulars as in *H. pinus*; wing-bars intermediate between *H. chrysoptera* and *pinus*. A yellow pectoral band and a slight suffusion of same color on the underparts.

2. (Coll. F. M. C., No. 903, ♀ ad., June 26, 1887.) Immediately after the capture of this specimen I was attracted by the voices of young birds, and a search revealed, almost directly overhead, four young being fed by a typical male *pinus*. For between four and five hours this family was closely watched, and the non-appearance of a female during that period renders it possible that the missing parent was the captured bird. Three of the young were taken, all typical of *pinus*, the fourth escaped me.