

was caught in a steel trap, the latter having been set in a spring, where there were a number of small fish. When found it was dead, having been drowned, and its legs were more or less covered with fish scales. The trap was at least four or five inches below the surface of the water, which seems to show that the Owl must have plunged into the water in order to have got caught. This is the only instance in which I have known this species to enter the water for the purpose of securing fish.\*—WILLARD E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Connecticut.*

**Brewer's Blackbird near New Orleans.**—I have in my possession a male Brewer's Blackbird (*Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*) in full plumage, shot a few miles from New Orleans on December 23, 1888. A small flock was seen, but only one was procured.—GUSTAVE KOHN, *New Orleans, Louisiana.*

**The Chestnut-collared and Lapland Longspurs on Long Island, N. Y.**—While hunting for Lapland Longspurs on February 16, my brother, J. H. Hendrickson, saw a bird which, on account of white feathers in its tail and generally dingy appearance, he thought was a Bay-winged Sparrow. He approached within five or six feet and hit it with a small stone, when it flew a short distance and he shot it. Upon examination I found it to be a Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*). It was found near the end of a filled-in, sandy road extending about six hundred feet into a salt marsh, and was entirely alone, no other birds being found within some distance of it. Upon skinning the bird I found it to be in good condition, slightly fat. I could not determine the sex. Upon reporting the above to Mr. William Dutcher, he informed me that it was not only a new record for Long Island (as I had supposed), but was the second record for the Eastern United States, the other being one taken in Massachusetts in July, 1876 (*vide* Brewer, Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, Vol. II, p. 78), and as such it will no doubt prove interesting.

On the same day (Feb. 16) my brother found a flock of eleven Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*), one of which he shot. When first seen they were by themselves, but when shot at became mixed with a flock of thirty Shore Larks which began to quarrel with them as soon as they alighted, evidently trying to drive them away. This made the Longspurs restless and no more were shot. Next day (Sunday) my brother and I, armed only with an opera glass, went to look for more Longspurs. When coming over the edge of a small hill I flushed a flock of about a dozen Shore Larks, and noticed as they flew straight away from me that one bird in the flock had a noticeably white tail, similar to that of the Chestnut-collared Longspur mentioned above. This flock flew a hundred yards or so and alighted among a number of large boulders, and although I examined the ground carefully from a distance of forty yards or so (as

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[\*For a similar case see Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, Vol II, p. 80.—ED.]