

dence to indicate what subspecies is the prevailing one. Whether the Ravens of the Carolinian highlands belong to the northern or to the southwestern form, or whether both varieties occur, or whether they will be found to be so nearly intermediate as not to be susceptible of practicable separation, alone can be determined by the examination of a considerable series obtained at different seasons of the year.

That this species had not entirely deserted the Piedmont region at the time of Audubon's writing, I have lately obtained proof. A friend, still in active life, who has long been an intelligent observer of birds, informs me that between fifty and sixty years ago, the Raven was "plentiful" in the portions of Chester and York Counties contiguous to Broad River which has its source in the mountains of North Carolina about fifty miles distant. None, however, have been seen by him since the War. In Mill's 'Statistics of South Carolina' (1826), in the brief account of the birds of Newberry (also on Broad River, but further south in the Piedmont Belt), it is stated that "The Raven has also left this part of the country." Dr. Coues included this species in his 'Synopsis of the Birds of South Carolina' (1868) on the authority of Professor Gibbes, whose list of birds (Tuomey's 'Report on the Geology of South Carolina,' 1848) was based on Audubon's 'Synopsis of the Birds of North America.' Dr. Coues further adds, "I am under the impression that I once saw an individual at Columbia, but cannot speak positively." Weight is added to this statement by the situation of Columbia at the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers, as the south fork of this latter stream, near its head, flows at the base of Table Rock, somewhat over a hundred miles away.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

The Lapland Longspur near Chicago in June.—On June 14 of the present year (1889), I took an adult female *Calcarius lapponicus* in full summer plumage at Sheffield, Lake Co., Indiana, which is about sixteen miles southeast of Chicago, on Lake Michigan.

The bird was alone and seemed to be thoroughly at home with her surroundings, being shot near the sand hills close to the lake shore. She was quite fat and appeared to be in excellent condition, but the ovaries showed no approach of the breeding season.—B. T. GAULT, *Chicago, Ill.*

Helminthophila bachmani on the East Coast of Florida.—March 21, 1889, at 'Oak Lodge,' the residence of Mr. C. F. Latham, on the east peninsula opposite Micco, Brevard Co., Florida, it was the writer's rare good fortune to secure two specimens, male and female, of this recently resurrected species.

The ovaries of the female showed only slight traces of development, and this, in addition to the fact that the birds were evidently part of the flock of early migrating Warblers in which they were found, indicates, as might be expected, a more northern breeding ground than the scene of their capture, and considerably increases the area of their probable summer home. Taken in connection with the original discovery of the species by