

Calidris arenaria in Massachusetts in Winter.—While on a shooting trip at Nantucket Island, Mass., I saw on Dec. 13, 1891, a Sanderling which alighted for a moment within a few feet of where I was and then flew away. As I have before stated (Auk, VII, 294), some of these birds regularly winter in this locality.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

Late Breeding of Columbigallina passerina.—On November 3, 1891, I saw a pair of Ground Doves just able to fly. They were accompanied by their parents. This species must breed regularly up to November, for on October 19, 1886, I took a set of two slightly incubated eggs on Sullivan's Island, South Carolina.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.*

A Belated Migrant.—On November 26, 1891, I saw and positively identified a Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). I had just shot a Wild Turkey, and had scarcely walked ten steps with the Turkey when, quite to my surprise, a Bobolink flew up from a patch of weeds. I could have easily shot the bird, but did not care to. Previous to November 26 the weather was very inclement, there having been ice four times.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.*

Junco hyemalis in Eastern Massachusetts in June.—On May 23, 1891, I was much surprised to find a male Snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*) feeding in a pasture at some distance from my home, in company with two Chipping Sparrows (*Spizella socialis*). On May 27 he was in the same pasture, again in company with two Chippers. Owing to the distance, my next visit to the place was on June 7, when I found things going on as before. Evidently the Snowbird intended to spend the summer there.

June 13 Mr. Bradford Torrey accompanied me, and we then found the Junco engaged in feeding young birds in a nest looking exactly like a typical Chipping Sparrow's nest, placed in the crotch of a small limb of a red cedar some twelve feet from the ground. After waiting a few minutes we saw a female Chipper feed the same young, and then the case waxed exceedingly interesting, for it seemed to be one of interbreeding between birds of different genera. To our disappointment, however, a male Chipper finally appeared, who showed much interest in subsequent proceedings. But he never once brought food, while the Snowbird and female Chipper did so constantly. Any casual observer would undoubtedly have declared them the parents of the brood. When, at last, I climbed the tree to get a look at the young birds, Junco made far more protest than did either of the Sparrows; in short, during all our visit, he behaved precisely as the father of the young birds would naturally do.

Of course we decided to obtain the young when they should become of proper size and plumage. But this proved impracticable. The birds got out of the nest, and although I with others saw the Snowbird feed them repeatedly after this, we were unable to get one of them for examination. It must be said, however, that, so far as we could observe with the aid of