

Amazilia cerviniventris chalconota — A Correction. — The description of this new race, in the January number of 'The Auk,' contains an error, to which Dr. C. W. Richmond has kindly directed my attention. The type locality should have been given as *Brownsville*, Texas, instead of *Beeville*, Texas. Then on page 32, second line of 'Habitat' for *Bee County* read *Corpus Christi*; page 34, line 23, for *four* read *three*; line 25, same page, insert *and* before *Corpus Christi*, and omit *and Beeville*, together with all of the following sentence. An inadvertence may also be here corrected: on page 34, line 28, for *the State of*, read *central or southern*; since the statement in its present condition is contradictory to what has already been said on the previous page. — HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Lewis's Woodpecker Storing Acorns. — An interesting account has been furnished me by Mr. Manly Hardy of the storing of acorns by Lewis's Woodpecker, *Melanerpes torquatus*. The substance of Mr. Hardy's communication is as follows:

Sidney French, a relative of his, a lad of some sixteen years of age, while paying a visit in November, 1897, to Happy Cañon, about twenty miles southeast of Denver, Colorado, amused himself by watching the Woodpeckers. Seeing one enter a hole in a big cotton-wood tree, he climbed up to see why it did so, when he found in the hole a lot of acorns. He then examined several other holes in trees near by, the names of which were not familiar to him, and found these, too, stored with acorns. Some of the holes were half the length and about the diameter of his finger, and contained five or six acorns each, tightly wedged in; while others, three inches across and extending downward for six or eight inches, held much larger stores. It was evident that the birds brought the acorns to the holes and shelled them there before storing them, for the ground beneath was piled with the empty shells and the kernels that were packed away were mostly in quarters, some of them, however, being in halves. The acorns belonged to the scrub oak of that region and were small and rather sweet.

The boy's careful description of the birds indicated pretty clearly that they were Lewis's Woodpecker but this important point was definitely settled when he sent the head and some of the breast feathers of that species to Mr. Hardy.

Major Bendire in his 'Life Histories of North American Birds' (Part II, p. 119) says that Lewis's Woodpecker has been seen sticking mayflies in crevices of pines, but I can find no record of its storing acorns, while the fact that the acorns were shelled lends additional interest to the story. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Occurrence of Leconte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*) at Ithaca, N. Y. — While searching the large marsh at the head of Cayuga Lake

for fall migrants, I succeeded in securing a specimen of Leconte's Sparrow. The bird was taken at the edge of the marsh, where a stream had washed up the mud, making a higher and drier bank, and where, in consequence, the grasses were thicker and less aquatic in character. The specimen I obtained was a young bird, in the first plumage after the nestling plumage, thus, in all probability, showing that it had been bred at no very great distance from where it was taken. The date of its capture was October 11, 1897. Further careful search, both on the same day, and for many days thereafter, failed to reveal any more of the species. — LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES, *Ithaca, N. Y.*

The Sea-side Sparrow on Cape Cod in Winter, and other Notes. — I have been asked to report the following interesting records. Mr. Henry B. Bigelow and Mr. George C. Shattuck while walking over the salt marsh on Sandy Neck, Barnstable, Mass., on February 9, 1898, started from the grass a single Sea-side Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus*). Mr. Bigelow shot the bird at once and found it to be apparently in perfect health and without any marks of any old injuries. The sexual regions being badly torn by the shot, determination of the sex was impossible.

This is the first record of the wintering of this species in New England to my knowledge, for the bird probably wintered, and the capture also suggests the idea that the bird probably bred during the past season. Besides Mr. E. Sturtevant's records of the occurrence of this species at Middletown, R. I. (*Auk*, Vol. XIV, pp. 219 and 322) in May and July, 1889, 1896, 1897, we have Mr. J. A. Farley's record of its breeding at Westport, Mass. (*Auk*, Vol. XIV, pp. 322). Do these records signify the increasing number of competent observers in the field or the movement northward of the species's range from southern Rhode Island to Massachusetts?

On the same day, February 7, two Scaup Ducks (*Aythya marila nearctica*?) came in to the decoys put in the harbor of Barnstable, and although neither of the birds were taken, Mr. Shattuck feels confident of their identity as he knows the bird well. The usual northern limit of the Scaup Duck's winter range is Long Island, N. Y. Mr. R. W. Hall, Assistant in Zoölogy at Harvard University, tells me that he saw in Roxbury (Boston), Mass., on December 27, 1895, on the banks of Jamaica Pond in the shrubbery, a female Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). This is the third winter record for Massachusetts for this species and the fourth for New England. — REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

Lincoln's Sparrow in New Brunswick. — On June 18, 1897, at Bright, York County, New Brunswick, my attention was attracted by a bird's song which reminded me both of the song of the Grass Finch and that of the American Goldfinch yet was different from either. The following day I returned to the same place with my gun and secured the singer,