The Barra specimens were captured on the 8th of October, 1896, on the 10th of November, 1898, and on the 13th of October, 1900. Their wing measurements range from 3.02 to 3.08 ins. — WM. EAGLE CLARKE, *Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh.*

The Migratory Movements of the Lapland Longspurs in North America. — The winter migratory movements of the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) have been little understood by me, or by those persons whom I have consulted. I have, to satisfy myself, during the past month gathered together all obtainable data for North America, and have been thus able to explain their seemingly erratic movements, and I present the results thinking they may interest others.

The Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) and the Alaskan Longspur (*C. l. alascensis*) breed in North America approximately north of the 60th parallel from Ungava (Nachvak) to Alaska, the subspecies being confined to the country west of the 120th meridian. They nest during the months of June and July, reaching their breeding grounds in late May. By the last of August (Aug. 20) they begin their southward migration across southern Canada, occurring most abundantly in the central portions of their route (Manitoba). This is true of both their southward and northward journeys. They reach southern Labrador, Manitoba, and British Columbia in September, occurring in these localities apparently only as fall and spring migrants. After entering the United States the ranks of *Calcarius lapponicus* become more crowded into the central States as the eastern and western limits of their migratory route narrow, determined by the Alleghany and Rocky mountains. Stragglers only reach the Atlantic coast south of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and there are no records for the Alaskan Longspur south of Canada on the Pacific coast, the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains proving an effectual barrier, as this subspecies is not recorded from California to my knowledge but seems to migrate down between the Rocky and the last named mountains through the Great Basin, and wanders during the winter to Colorado and western Kansas. Along the 47th parallel (Montana, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan) the Lapland Longspur is a late September and October migrant, while to the south of the 40th parallel it occurs as a winter resident in large numbers as far south as the 37th parallel, occurring even occasionally in northern Texas (Gainsville). The wedge shape of the southern migration between the east and west mountain ranges explains why the Longspurs do not occur regularly all along the southern Pacific coast and on the Atlantic coast south of Massachusetts: a puzzle in the latter case, as formerly viewed from my local standpoint of Massachusetts alone.

The spring northward migration is exactly the reverse of the southward fall movement, the birds reaching the 47th parallel in late March, April and even May, and the 55th parallel in May.

As is the case with all birds during their migrations, stragglers are left along the way either from exhaustion, injury or for less apparent reasons, so that we have winter records for Nova Scotia, Vermont and Wisconsin, due to some of the above causes, and for the same reasons we also have late May records for Longspurs in the southernmost States in which they winter.— REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

The Western Savanna Sparrow in North Carolina. — In looking over the Savanna Sparrows in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, my attention was called to a marked variation from the typical eastern form exhibited by the birds of the Hoopes Collection. This series, consisting of fourteen birds, was taken in the vicinity of Raleigh, North Carolina by H. H. and C. S. Brimley. The difference consists principally in the shorter and more finely pointed bill and in a less degree by the grayer plumage. A comparison established the fact that these specimens were identical with breeding birds of what is probably the western form (*Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus*) taken in North Dakota.

The dates of capture of the specimens from North Carolina are as follows:

Jan. 5, 1883.	April 30, 1890.
Jan. 14, 1888.	May 1, 1890.
Dec. 29, 1890.	April 17, 1891.
Nov. 11, 1891.	April 1, 1892.
Oct. 17, 1892.	April 21, 1892.
Dec. 20, 1892.	May 1, 1893.
Jan. 7, 1893.	May 11, 1893.

The fact that these records can be arranged in two groups, separated by the months of February and March, suggests that the birds are transients. Again, their numbers and the extended period of time during which they were taken negative the theory that they are stragglers.

These records should be interesting in connection with the observations of Mr. Loomis who has recorded the occurrences of western birds in Chester County, South Carolina.— HERBERT L. COGGINS, *Germantown, Pa.*

The Hooded Warbler in Massachusetts. — On the fifth of this month (September, 1901) I identified an adult male Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia mitrata*) in a line of old privet bushes in the Harvard Botanical Garden of this city. Although I did not kill the bird, there is no doubt as to its identity, for I was often not more than five feet from it and easily made out every characteristic of the species. I know of no other record of this species for Massachusetts. — ARTHUR C. COMEY, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Nesting of the Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) in Southern Massachusetts. — My young friend Mr. Henry S. Forbes has kindly