

**A Remarkable Specimen of Bachman's Sparrow** (*Peucaea aestivalis bachmani*).—I shot on February 5, 1902, an adult female of Bachman's Finch which has *thirteen* rectrices. The bird may have had more, but upon closely examining the ground where it fell I failed to discover any more tail feathers. In the family Fringillidæ the rectrices always number *twelve*, but this specimen, taken near Mount Pleasant, S. C., is indeed an anomaly.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Henslow's Sparrow on Shelter Island, N. Y.**—On November 20, 1901, as I was crossing a rather barren, hilly pasture field, with a somewhat sparse covering of grass, I was much surprised on flushing a small brown sparrow, on which I had almost placed my foot in taking a step, which I at once recognized by the peculiar corkscrew flight as *Ammodramus henslowi*, having observed and taken numbers of them in the Southern States. A snap shot at long range (my astonishment at seeing the species so unexpectedly having banished at first all thought of shooting) wounded, but failed to kill, and the bird dropped flutteringly into another bunch of grass, and was out of sight in an instant. Knowing their habits, I thought the specimen lost to me, but rushing to the spot and stamping quickly about, thanks to the scanty grass, the specimen was flushed again, and finally secured, making the first record for eastern Long Island. The bird was a female, and in good condition. I took an Ipswich Sparrow on the same day, and another Nov. 22, and on December 18 a Lapland Longspur.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, New York.*

**The Field Sparrow in Arlington, Mass., in Winter.**—On February 14, 1902, I saw a small sparrow on the Arlington Heights which I am confident was a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*). I watched him at close range through my glass for fifteen or twenty minutes, and got all his markings, including the peculiar color of his bill. In size he was distinctly smaller than a Junco with which he was feeding, while the Tree Sparrow, the only other bird I know with which I could have confused him, is larger.

I have also seen, off and on all winter, two Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), four or five Swamp Sparrows (*Melospiza georgiana*), and one Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) in the Fresh Pond Marshes, Cambridge, Mass.—RICHARD S. EUSTIS, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Length of Life of the Chipping Sparrow and Robin.**—It is so rarely that one gets a chance to estimate the length of life of many of our birds that this bit of information may be worth presenting. The late Prof. Alpheus Hyatt has kindly sent me the following note on the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) from a friend of his, Mrs. H. S. Parsons, who lives in Annisquam, Mass. "The bird you wish to know about," she writes, "came to notice first in the door yard. It seemed quite tame and