

These notes would seem to suggest that a close scrutiny of the larger flocks of Shore Larks would show a more frequent visitation of the Longspurs than is generally supposed.— C. J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

White-throated Sparrow in Idaho.— On November 2 last, a pet cat brought in a fine specimen of White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) which, on skinning, proved to be an immature male. The bird was in good plumage, the white throat and yellow spot before the eyes making its identification absolute, and fortunately the skin was practically undamaged.

So far as I can learn, this is the first record of the White-throated Sparrow in Idaho.— L. E. WYMAN, *Nampa, Idaho.*

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) in Minnesota.— On May 2, 1893, I shot an adult female near Madison, Lac Qui Parle Co., in the southwestern part of the state. The skin remained unidentified in my collection until September, 1910, when it was sent to the Biological Survey at Washington where it was examined by Mr. Harry C. Oberholser.— ALBERT LANO, *Excelsior, Minn.*

Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*) in Chester County, Pa.— The Serpentine barrens of the southern part of Chester County, Pa., are interesting on account of the presence of Prairie Warblers (*Dendroica discolor*) among the scattered pine growth, this being apparently the only spot in the county where this species breeds. On June 16, 1911, John D. Carter and myself found them quite abundant and about two miles beyond the barrens in deciduous woods not more than 250 feet above sea level we were surprised to find a Chestnut-sided Warbler (*D. pensylvanica*) busily engaged in searching for food.

Next day about three miles west of the barrens and close to Octoraro Creek on a steep hilltop 300 feet elevation we had a clear and continued view of a Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*). There was a clearing grown up to deciduous new growth, twenty to thirty feet high. As we entered by a wood road the bird flew up into a large solitary tree by the roadway and we had a clear view of it at a distance of about thirty feet. It remained on the same perch at least three minutes, and sang four or five times — two single high-pitched fine spun inspirations and then three or four shorter notes rapidly uttered to give a trill effect "Tse-e-e-e', Tse-e-e-e-e, Tsē Tsē Tsē Tsē." The markings of the head were identical with those of an adult male *V. chrysoptera*, the body and wing markings those of *V. pinus*, the combination appearing quite different from the figure in Chapman's "Warblers of North America" but identical with the plate in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for 1874.— CHARLES J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

A Palm Warbler in winter at Boston, Mass.— In the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain a Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum pal-*

marum) was seen by me on December 14, 1911, and was observed by myself and others upon various days to the end of the month. Mrs. A. M. C. Levey informs me that it was still present on January 3, 1912. The bird remained about the museum building and was always observed in close proximity to it. Sometimes it was seen upon the grass plots in front of the museum and even upon the door-steps, quite as familiarly disposed as a Chipping Sparrow. When under observation it kept much of the time on the ground, as is not unusual with birds of the species, evidently obtaining its food there. Its haunt was backed by a thick growth of young conifers standing upon a bank having a southeastern exposure, in front of which are shrubs of various kinds and crab-apple trees, and at the border a shallow stream flows to the meadow. The warbler was usually feeding around and under these shrubs and crabs, silently, but occasionally giving its characteristic call-note. It was, when first seen, in association with a little company of four White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), but later was usually alone and unaccompanied. In plumage it was a good type of the species, having a dingy white breast and bright yellow under tail-coverts, with obscurely streaked sides. It constantly wagged its tail.

The Palm Warbler is a rare autumn migrant in this section and has seldom been seen after the middle of October. Mr. William Brewster records one seen by him in Cambridge on October 28, 1895. Mrs. Edmund Bridge informs me that two were present on her home grounds in West Medford on November 19, 1911. Mr. Ralph Hoffmann has a published record of one seen in Cambridge on December 6, 1902 (Brewster's "Birds of the Cambridge Region").

As regards the food which has been obtained by this warbler, it is of interest to quote the testimony of Mr. B. S. Bowdish, given in 'The Auk' for January, 1903, p. 19, where he says of the Palm Warbler, "A large number of stomachs examined in Cuba contained seeds." Again, in 'The Auk' for April, 1903, pp. 193 and 195, Mr. Bowdish states, "So far as I have noticed, few writers have given much attention to the extent to which many birds of families which in the States are considered more or less strictly insectivorous, feed in the West Indies largely on fruit and seeds . . . I also found seeds in the stomachs of the Black and White, Parula, Myrtle, Palm, and Prairie Warblers, particularly the Myrtle and Palm, the latter feeding almost exclusively on seeds of weeds near Santiago and Guama, Cuba."

Mr. Harold L. Barrett later informed me that he had observed this warbler in its chosen haunt on November 26, 27, and 29 and on December 4 and 9. So the presence of this bird, based on records, extended from November 26, 1911, to January 3, 1912, thirty-nine days. After this time it could not be found. Snowfalls occurred followed by severe cold weather.

— HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*