

what species it could be. As the bird was extremely restless it was difficult to get a fair shot at it and as I did not want to lose so rare a prize I took a chance shot and luckily secured it in perfect condition. Upon lifting it tenderly from the ground I was momentarily puzzled as to the species I had secured, but as I examined the bill, wings and tail, I found that I had taken a unique, partly albino Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*). This exquisite bird is an adult female and is colored as follows: head, nape, neck, and most of the back canary yellow; throat of the same color becoming paler on the breast and abdomen. There are a few reddish brown feathers on the right side of the back and the wings and tail have many pure white feathers showing. These pure white feathers, however, do not correspond, as is usual in most birds that show albinism, and differ in position on either side. The bill, legs and feet are pure white, and the streaks on the sides of the body faint or nearly obsolete.

Hylocichla ustulata ustulata. RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH.—In 'The Auk' for July, 1920, pp. 465-466, I recorded two specimens of this bird taken by me near Charleston on October 22, 1901, and May 3, 1902, and expressed my belief that I had not shot six Olive-backed Thrushes since 1883. Since the above was sent for publication I carefully looked through all my bird registers which go back systematically to 1884, and find that I have taken three so-called Olive-backed Thrushes up to 1920, a typical specimen having been secured on May 5 of that year. One bird taken October 18, 1901, was missing and I tried to ascertain the person to whom I had sent it. I finally located it, in the collection of Mr. John Lewis Childs, who kindly loaned it to me. This bird taken here on October 18, 1901, is a male and was labeled by me *Turdus ustulatus swainsonii*. It is, however, an undoubted example of the Russet-backed Thrush as I had suspected when I wrote to Mr. Childs. I wish to state that shortly after I had sent the MS. to Dr. Stone for publication on the two Russet-backed Thrushes, Dr. Chapman very kindly sent to me two birds of that species, one from Sinaloa, Mexico, taken in September by J. H. Batty, and the other from San Diego, California, taken in May by F. X. Holzner. The South Carolina birds were again carefully compared and matched the birds sent by Dr. Chapman feather for feather. ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.*

Two Rare Birds in the Chicago Area.—On September 7, while walking along the beach of Lake Michigan, I noticed a Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) on the little stretch of sand immediately in front of the Liberty Building in Jackson Park. The bird was very tame and excited a great deal of interest among the people who were watching it. It remained in this rather exposed place all afternoon.

On September 26, I noticed several large gray sparrows in company with a large flock of White-throats (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). Upon closer examination they proved to be Harris' Sparrows (*Zonotrichia querula*). Two individuals were positively identified as this species and several

others seemed larger and grayer than the White-throats. This is a rare bird in our area.—NATHAN F. LEOPOLD, 4754 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Rare Birds in the Indiana Sand Dunes.—**Picoides arcticus.** ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—A fine male of this species was taken one mile west of the Dune Park station in Porter County, Indiana, October 3, 1920. Another, also a male, was taken a mile and a half east of Dune Park on October 24, 1920. These specimens constitute the second and third Indiana records and were taken within four miles of where the first specimen was taken March 11, 1917 ('Auk,' Oct. 1917, pp. 487). The specimen taken October 24 appeared rather shy and wild, flying nervously from tree to tree uttering a loud and rather startling note, a rapidly repeated 'teck-teck-teck.' The other was extremely tame, industriously digging grubs out of a small dead scrub pine from which he had the bark almost stripped. It seems remarkable that these northern birds should appear so far south before cold weather had set in.

Zonotrichia querula. HARRIS'S SPARROW.—An immature female of this species was taken at Millers, Lake County, Indiana, on October 3, 1920.

Spizella pallida. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—A female was taken at Dune Park, Porter County, Indiana, on May 25, 1919. These records are the second for Indiana in each case to the best of my knowledge. Careful examination of the large migrating flocks of sparrows in the northwestern part of the State should reveal a few Harris's Sparrows as it does all along the eastern border of their range. A specimen was seen about fifty miles north of here, in Jackson Park, Chicago, September 30, a circumstance that caused me to look for them in the Dunes.

The skins of the specimens taken are in the Harris Extension Collection.—H. L. STODDARD, N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.

Additions to the Birds of Lake County, Minnesota.—A visit to Lake County during the latter part of the summer of 1920 resulted in the following additions to my list, published in 'The Auk,' October, 1920, p. 541:

Colymbus auritus (Linn.). HORNED GREBE.—August 6 three Horned Grebes were observed at close range near the south shore of Lake Bald Eagle.

Pisobia maculata (Vieill.). PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—August 25 four specimens were shot and about two dozen others observed on a mud-flat in the Isabelle River some distance below Rice Lake.

Pelidna alpina sakhalina (Vieill.). RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—August 25 one of these birds, in the company of four Yellow-legs, was shot along the Isabelle River about a mile below Rice Lake.

Ereunetes pusillus (Linn.). SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—August 20 one was shot out of a flock of four on the east shore of Lake Isabelle. On