

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

the 25th several were observed, and one specimen was shot from among a flock of Pectoral Sandpipers, in the locality mentioned above under the last-named species.

Loxia curvirostra minor (Brehm.) CROSSBILL.—August 9, 11, 16 and 23 Crossbills were observed at various points along the Isabelle River between Lake Bald Eagle and Rice Lake. Most of the flocks were small, consisting of not over a half dozen individuals, but on the 11th a flock of twenty-three was seen at our camping place at Bald Eagle.

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna (Wils.). SAVANNAH SPARROW. August 6 a Savannah Sparrow was seen along the Isabelle river at Lake Bald Eagle. During the 26th, 27th and 28th, while enroute to Rice Lake, several were seen and one was shot, along the upper courses of the Isabelle River.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni (Aud.). LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—This shy bird was found to be fairly common in the low dense shrubbery bordering many portions of the streams in the territory between Lakes Gabro and Bald Eagle. They were most frequently observed where the streams had their course through grassy meadows. August 8 and 30 an immature and an adult specimen respectively were shot at Bald Eagle.

Melospiza georgiana (Lath.). SWAMP SPARROW.—Between August 14 and 30 this species was found to be common in the territory between Lakes Rice and Bald Eagle and along the Island River, where many of our observations were made during that period.

Progne subis subis (Linn.). PURPLE MARTIN.—August 3 to 5 numerous Martins were observed above the meadows bordering the Isabelle River and its tributary, the Snake River, just before the first-named enters Bald Eagle. None was seen thereafter.

Riparia riparia (Linn.). BANK SWALLOW.—Several were observed among the Martins in the locality mentioned and a single individual was seen at Rice Lake August 1. Among the Martins and Bank Swallows were also numbers of Tree Swallows, but while the Martins remained to the 5th, the two last-named species disappeared from that locality on the day we arrived and first saw them.

Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla (Wils.). NASHVILLE WARBLER. August 26 a specimen was shot at the first portage above Rice Lake. On the 27th several were seen in the same locality, and on the 28th a number were observed along the Isabelle River between the first and second portages above Bald Eagle.

Wilsonia pusilla (Wils.). WILSON'S WARBLER.—August 26 a male specimen was shot at the first portage above Rice Lake.

Wilsonia canadensis (Linn.). CANADA WARBLER.—August 1 a single individual of this species was seen on the South Kawishiwi-Gabro Lake portage.

Planesticus migratorius migratorius (Linn.). ROBIN.—August 3 a single individual was seen on the south shore of Lake Gabro and on

the 5th two were seen at the first portage above Bald Eagle. None was seen thereafter.

I am indebted to the U. S. Biological Survey for verifying the identification of the following species taken several years ago:

Dendroica tigrina (Gmel.). CAPE MAY WARBLER.—July 16, 1914, a specimen was taken on the South Kawishiwi near the Gabro Lake outlet.

Dendroica castanea (Wils.). BAY-BREADED WARBLER.—1912: a specimen was taken June 23, on the Clear Lake-North Kawishiwi portage. 1913: one was taken August 30, on the Isabelle River just above Lake Bald Eagle.

Dendroica virens (Gmel.). BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—One specimen was taken July 16, 1914, on the South Kawishiwi River at the Gabro Lake outlet.—CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.*

Three Important Records from Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec. Bartramia longicauda. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—It is with pleasure that I am able to again record the probable breeding of this handsome species near Hatley, an example being seen in a field adjoining the roadside between Burrough's Falls and Dufferin Heights on June 24, 1920. It is just seven years since my last record was made, when a nest and set of four eggs was found on May 24, 1913 (see 'The Auk,' Vol. XXXIII, 1916, No. 1, pp. 65-66).

Oporornis philadelphia. MOURNING WARBLER.—I am indebted to my friend, Mr. L. McL. Terrill, of St. Lambert's, P. Q., for being able to add this species to my already existing list of twenty-three warblers for the neighborhood of Hatley. The bird which was a young male of a family group was secured whilst ascending Mt. Orford (2860 feet) on August 1, 1920, and later on in the day another family was observed. Mt. Orford is eighteen miles from my house as the crow flies, and lies just outside the extreme northwest corner of Stanstead County, the mountain itself being in Sherbrooke County. When I visited the locality in 1918 it struck me as being a particularly rich one, and I should not be surprised if the Black-poll Warbler is eventually found there in some numbers during the spring and fall, the birds migrating through the chain of hills extending from the State of Vermont along the western shore of Lake Memphremagog to practically the St. Francis River, by means of which latter, and the St. Lawrence River, they eventually reach their breeding grounds in the far north. The Mourning Warbler is the only new addition so far this year to my list of Hatley birds, the total of which now stands at 176 species.

Empidonax flaviventris. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—It is a pleasure to be able to add this little flycatcher to my list of breeding birds, a nest and set of five eggs being found on June 14, 1920. The site was a tamarack and cedar swamp, the nest being sunk in the sphagnum moss at