

They occurred in small parties and as single individuals, sometimes associated with Horned Larks. They were less shy than the Larks, and they had a practice, which the Larks did not share under my observation, of retiring to protected spots amongst the grasses and weeds of the Point where, if undisturbed by myself they remained quietly for long periods as if they had sought rest and shelter. A few midwinter specimens were taken and may be found in the collection of the Portland Society of Natural History. The latest date in spring season which I have seen the species fell in 1911. On March 21 of that year I came upon a highly colored bird, apparently a male, which was feeding alone, perhaps two hundred yards from the beach, in the road leading to Pine Point railroad station. I walked within six feet of it, and, occasionally flushing it, kept it closely under my eye for several minutes.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

**Nelson's Sparrow in Chicago.**—On May 27, 1922, I took a fine male specimen of *Passerherbulus n. nelsoni* within the city limits of Chicago, in the swamp between Hyde and Wolf Lakes, near where Dr. E. W. Nelson took the type specimen in 1873. As the sparrow migration is over by that time, and as there were two that were flushed together several times, it would seem that this species breeds there. Two of this interesting species which I had taken at Addison, DuPage County, were found in a cat-tail swamp, where there was a foot or so of water. These two were on higher ground surrounded by marsh and did not take refuge in the swamp when flushed repeatedly.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Oak Park, Ill.*

**Leconte's Sparrow near Chicago, a Correction.**—In volume XXX of 'The Auk,' page 239, I had stated that a Henslow's Sparrow taken by me on March 28, 1910, at Addison, DuPage Co., Illinois, makes the spring arrival of that species begin earlier in this region than stated in Woodruff's 'Birds of the Chicago Area.' In looking over my skins I find that this was no Henslow's Sparrow at all, but the rarer Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus lecontei*). This, however, also proves an earlier spring arrival than given by Woodruff, who gives the middle of April for it.—Henslow's Sparrow has also been taken by me at Addison, as well as in many other localities near Chicago.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Oak Park, Ill.*

**Vermivora leucobronchialis in Venezuela.**—In a small series of Venezuelan birds recently received by me from the firm of S. Briceño and Sons is a specimen of *Vermivora leucobronchialis*, secured on April 10, 1920, at "Hechicena" (as near as I can decipher the name), in the Merida region, at an altitude of 2500 meters. This skin, now number 263916 in the National Museum, is marked on the original label as a male, but judging from the colors it is in all probability a female.

As far as I can ascertain, this is the second record for this supposed hybrid south of the United States. The first notice seems to be that of a male now in the Tring Museum, secured April 8, 1895, at El Valle, in the

Andes of Merida, Venezuela, by the same collectors. (See Hellmayr, *Verhandlungen Ornith. Gesellsch. Bayern*, vol. 14, Dec., 1920, p. 284.)—B. H. SWALES, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**A Third South Carolina Record for the Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*).**—I shot on October 18, 1922, in a live oak hammock within a quarter of a mile of my house a very fine adult female of the Bay-breasted Warbler in winter plumage. When I first saw it among a lot of Redstarts (*Setophaga ruticilla*) I believed it to be a Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) and, as I had not seen one of the latter birds in autumn for many years, I collected it. Upon reaching home I at once compared it with autumnal specimens of *D. striata* taken by me on Sullivan's Island, S. C., on October 6, 1887, as well as with a bird taken in my yard on November 14, 1906, and found after critical comparison that I had at last taken an undoubted Bay-breasted Warbler, which is the first example ever taken on the coast. Mr. Leverett Mills Loomis<sup>1</sup> secured at Chester two specimens in nuptial plumage of *D. castanea*, one on May 14 1887, and the other on May 5, 1888.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Wintering of the Yellow Palm Warbler at Prattville, Ala.**—Every January or December since 1913, eight or ten Yellow Palm Warblers can be found in roadside hedges some two miles east of this place though during February and March I have failed to find them. Their regular time of spring migration is from April 10 to May 20 and the autumn flight from September 20 to October 15.—LEWIS S. GOLSON, *Prattville, Ala.*

**Grinnell's Water-Thrush in Colorado.**—A single individual of this subspecies of Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*) was seen and studied in Washington Park, Denver, Colorado, for several days in May, 1922. It was first seen along a water course heavily lined with bushes, on May 21; the same individual (apparently) was noted in the same neighborhood for several days thereafter. Dr. W. H. Bergtold was with my son and myself when the bird was first discovered, and confirmed the diagnosis, which is a satisfaction to me, because of my relatively unfamiliar acquaintance with Water-Thrushes, and because of the rarity of the subspecies in Colorado, there being, probably, not more than ten previous records for the entire State, and but one, in the past, for Denver.—MRS. L. K. ROBINSON, *1130 South Franklin St., Denver, Colo.*

**Rock Wren in Minnesota.**—Late in the afternoon of May 13, 1922, I saw a Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*) on the rubble in the old Indian pipestone quarry, one-half mile north of Pipestone, and shot it for the State University Museum. Available records make no mention of Minnesota specimens, so this is perhaps the first. The bird was probably

<sup>1</sup>The Bay-breasted Warbler is an excessively rare bird in the South Atlantic States. *Auk*, VIII, 1891, 170.