

6. **Spizella monticola monticola.** TREE SPARROW.—On the mainland near Perroquet Island, Bradore, a male of this species, singing freely, was often noted between July 2 and July 15. Two males were heard singing there on July 14. One singing Tree Sparrow was observed carefully at close range, and its distinctive markings noted, but generally the bird was not seen when its song was heard. That song, short, sweet, and clear, as it was borne from its invisible source out of the sweeping, open vastness of the green Labrador barrens, seemed one of the most delightful in my experience.

7. **Spizella passerina passerina.** CHIPPING SPARROW. In front of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Mingan on July 25 I saw an adult Chipping Sparrow on the ground. I watched it for about one minute at a distance of 10 or 12 feet and noted its small size, black bill, rufous cap, whitish, unspotted underparts and other characteristics. Then it flew to the roof of the Company's store and sang its usual monotonous song. A little later on the same day I saw an adult Chipping Sparrow, probably this male or its mate, feed a young Chipping Sparrow, which was able to fly, on a fence nearby. This is the first record of this species in the Labrador Peninsula. I believe that it has extended its range there from the Gaspé Peninsula, via Anticosti, as a result of the clearing of the land following settlement.

8. **Dendroica aestiva aestiva.** YELLOW WARBLER.—At the head of Bradore Bay on July 14 I saw a pair of this species in a thicket. The female was carrying food in her bill. The species is fairly common farther westward along the coast.

9. **Seiurus aurocapillus.** OVENBIRD.—While on a boat at anchor in the cove of Isla a la Proie, Mingan Islands, on June 20, I heard three different Ovenbirds singing in the woods about the cove. While on a boat at anchor in a cove on the east side of Large Island, Mingan Islands, on June 21, I heard three different Ovenbirds singing in the woods about the cove. I landed on Large Island on the latter date and saw a male Ovenbird at close range there and noted its characteristic markings.

10. **Sitta canadensis.** RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. Two individuals of this species, two miles apart, were noted on Large Island, Mingan Islands, on June 21. One of these was observed again on June 22. A Red-breasted Nuthatch was observed on Eskimo Island, Mingan Islands, on June 27.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Canadian National Parks, Ottawa.*

**Notes from Waukesha County, Wis.—Spizella pallida.** CLAY-COLORED SPARROW. Not mentioned by Cahn<sup>1</sup> in county list. Two male birds heard singing in brushy fields on May 30, 1922, about three miles south of Waukesha. One was again observed in the same place on June 4 and 17. On the latter date, the bird was collected by Clarence S. Jung

<sup>1</sup>'Birds of Waukesha County,' by Alvin R. Cahn, Bull. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. XI, No. 4, 1913.

and myself and the specimen is now in the Milwaukee Museum. A search at this time failed to reveal a nest which we felt sure must be near.

**Spiza americana.** DICKCISSEL.—Listed by Cahn as a "common migrant." An unusually plentiful summer resident in 1922 as well as in 1921. These birds have been more common than usual all through southern Wisconsin during the past two summers.

**Lanius borealis.** NORTHERN SHRIKE.—On Cahn's hypothetical list. One individual seen on December 8, 1921, near Big Bend and another within the city of Waukesha on January 5, 1922.

**Vermivora pinus.** BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—Regarded as hypothetical by Cahn. Two birds, believed to be males, were observed May 3, 1922, in a small pastured woods near Waukesha. They were studied with 9 × binoculars at a short distance.

**Dendroica cerulea.** CERULEAN WARBLER.—Cahn listed as hypothetical. First observed on May 30, 1917, when one male was seen near Waukesha. Another male was observed by Herbert L. Stoddard, Clarence S. Jung and myself in a swamp about three miles south of Waukesha on May 14, 1922. The bird was collected by Mr. Stoddard. Another male bird was observed by me in the same swamp on the following dates: May 30, June 4, 14 and 17. On May 30 another male was seen in dry second growth woods about a mile away from the swamp, where the following observations were made later. June 11, one male in full song. On June 17, Mr. Jung and I looked through the woods carefully and located three singing males. On July 2, I worked through the woods alone and located four singing males, which seemed to be in four contiguous areas. A search during these observations failed to reveal any nests, but on August 6 a male was observed feeding an immature bird. At that time three singing males were observed, but an inopportune shower prevented further observation.

Kumlien and Hollister<sup>1</sup> call the bird "A rather rare species in Wisconsin" and mention one breeding record at Lake Koshkonong for June 14, 1872. Herbert L. Stoddard<sup>2</sup> of the Milwaukee Museum has observed and collected birds in the Baraboo Bluffs during the breeding season. I am not familiar with any other breeding records for Wisconsin.

**Anthus rubescens.** PIPIT.—Not given in Cahn's county list although mentioned by Kumlien and Hollister as a "common migrant." Eight individuals observed May 7, 1922, at a short distance with 9 × binoculars while bathing in a small pond near Waukesha.—S. PAUL JONES, *Waukesha Co., Wisc.*

**Rare and Unusual Birds in the Chicago Area during 1922.**—Almost every year, the Spring and Fall migrations bring rather unexpected birds as visitors to the Chicago area. In this respect, the year 1922 has proved no exception. A specimen of one bird, the Franklin's Gull, has been taken

<sup>1</sup> 'Birds of Wisconsin' by Kumlien and Hollister, Bull. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>2</sup> 'The Auk,' Vol. XXXIV, No. 1, Jan., 1917.