

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 Hollister¹ call the bird "A rather rare species in Wisconsin" and mention one breeding record at Lake Koshkonong for June 14, 1872. Herbert L. Stoddard² 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

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

² 'The Auk,' Vol. XXXIV, No. 1, Jan., 1917.

for the second time in our area and several subsequent records have been added to previous occurrences of rare birds. There follows a list of my records for unusual birds this year.

Larus franklinii. FRANKLIN'S GULL.—Until last year this western representative of the race of Black-headed Gulls had but once been reported from our area (Liter, April 21, 1882; Ridgway, Birds of North and Middle America). In fact the only other record for the State of Illinois so far as I have been able to ascertain is a record from Warsaw, Illinois, cited by Ridgway on the authority of Worthen. During the Fall of 1921 however about ten of these gulls were identified by Messrs. George P. Lewis and James D. Watson. The gulls were in a flock consisting mainly of Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*) with sprinkling of Ring-billed and Herring Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*; and *argentatus*), in all numbering about 500. The birds were last noticed October 27, 1921.

This year the birds were first noticed by Mr. Lewis and the writer October 23. The flock was in exactly the same spot as last year. Of a flock comprising approximately 800 birds we were able to identify 18 individuals as *franklinii*. October 25 the writer showed the birds to several ornithologists at that time in Chicago for the purpose of attending the A.O.U. Meeting. Among these was Mr. A. C. Bent who kindly confirmed the identification. On this occasion twelve birds were counted. October 26, Dr. Frank M. Woodruff and the writer again visited the colony and were able to identify only six individuals as *franklinii*.

October 27, Dr. F. M. Woodruff, Mr. Colin C. Sanborn and the writer visited the colony for the purpose of procuring a specimen, and altho only three individuals were seen, Mr. Sanborn secured one, thus firmly establishing the record. The bird, an adult female, is now in my collection.

Although several subsequent visits were made to the colony, the birds could not be found after October 27.

Steganopus tricolor. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—A single individual, a female in full breeding plumage, was seen May 20, 1922, by Mr. J. D. Watson and the writer. Although this species has consistently been styled as not uncommon, this is the first one I have ever seen during seven years' field work in the Calumet district, the purported breeding ground of the species.

Limnodromus griseus. DOWITCHER.—A great deal must still be done in the differentiation of the two species of Dowitchers, before satisfactory records can be established. The first Dowitcher I ever took was a female taken May 14, 1920 (Auk, Oct. 1920, p. 600). The bird was at the time identified by Mr. C. B. Cory as *scolopaceus*.

Later developments however seemed to cast considerable doubt upon the correctness of this identification.

May 20, 1922, a bird was seen but not secured, and it was not until the Fall migration, on July 22 that I had the opportunity of taking two more

specimens. At this time a flock of about twenty were noticed at Hyde Lake and two specimens were secured. The flock, gradually diminishing in numbers, stayed at Hyde Lake until about August 15. In the interim the writer took another specimen, and several were secured by Messrs. Conover and Sanborn. Now, with a series of four I determined to compare my birds with the series in the Field Museum. On examining their birds I found that they had been identified by Mr. Cory on the basis of the barring of the under parts and with more or less disregard for measurement discrimination. On measuring it was found that on the whole the bills and tarsi of the birds labeled *griseus* averaged as much or more than those marked *scolopaceus*. It would appear that the two diagnostic marks, the breast markings and the bill measurements are not at all correlated! Certainly I know this, that all my birds approach closer the measurements given by Ridgway for *griseus* than for *scolopaceus*. and so I have determined to label all my specimens *griseus* until further light is cast upon the subject.

Zonotrichia querula. HARRIS'S SPARROW.—The status of Harris's Sparrow in our area presents a very interesting if a somewhat perplexing problem and one which I hope to take up in greater detail at some future time. Woodruff mentions one record of James Dunn (Auk, XII, p. 395), and the sight record of Mr. Ruthven Deane. Nelson lists the bird as a very rare visitant, and Coale has one sight record. Certainly the bird has been very rare until the last few years.

Within the last three years however at least twelve records have been reported. Mr. Stoddard has taken two at Miller, Indiana; Mr. William Lyons trapped and banded one last year, and two this year.

My attention was first called to the bird when Mr. Lewis observed three individuals September 26, 1920, and I also succeeded in finding them. Last year Mr. Lewis again found a bird September 21, 1921.

This year the bird was first reported by Mr. C. J. Hunt on September 23. Mr. Hunt found one bird in Lincoln Park. Mr. Lewis and I succeeded in finding two birds at the same place September 26, and I secured one immature male on that date. Mr. Colin C. Sanborn took one bird, a male at Beach, Illinois, also on September 26. It would seem that this bird is extending its range eastward and is becoming commoner and more regular at Chicago. What is the reason?

Icteria virens. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.—A rare bird in our area. One observed by Mr. Watson and the writer May 19 in Jackson Park is my only record.—N. F. LEOPOLD, JR., 4754 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Notes from Elizabeth, N. J.—The following records are submitted as of possible general interest:

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. SAVANNAH SPARROW.—On June 10 the writer found a Savannah Sparrow chipping vigorously on a mound of mud upon the local salt marsh. Lack of time prevented a