

Of the five described No. 98375A No. 98379A and No. 98385A were undoubtedly Redpolls and No. 98208A and No. 98406A probably Redpolls. Except No. 98406A none of these birds had anything particularly noticeable about their bills when banded nor did any of the other dull colored birds. The noticeably light bills with orange at the base did not develop until August at least my earliest record for the five birds is August 17.

Several times while banding these plain colored birds I got the impression their tails seemed longer than usual. I did not give this much attention as many of the birds were molting their tail feathers and the tail of a bird with only half its feathers often looks longer than if it had the full complement. However, as the tail of the Redpoll is considerably longer than the tail of the Pine Siskin I think I slipped up badly in not measuring some of them. My only excuse is I had no idea there were any Redpolls around.

Now the question is—were all the other birds lacking the yellow tinge Redpolls? If so there were 29 young Redpolls in all without an old one in the lot. The earliest date being June 18 would indicate that possibly this year some Redpolls did not go as far north as usual to nest. Possibly our long cold spring this year (1927) might account for it. So far as I have been able to discover this is probably a record for the Redpoll anywhere in the United States in summer. I wrote the Biological Survey for information and the reply was "A most unusual occurrence as a hasty survey through our files fails to disclose any records for Redpolls in the United States in summer."—M. J. MAGEE, 603 South St., Sault St. Marie, Mich.

Schistospiza Sharpe not Separable from Lophospingus Cabanis.

—In the 'Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum' (Vol. XII, 1888, Fringillidae) Dr. R. B. Sharpe proposed the generic name *Schistospiza* for *Emberiza griseocristata* D'Orb. and Lafr. This crested, gray, Bolivian finch had been usually referred to *Coryphospingus*, but Sharpe placed it between *Lophospingus* (*L. pusillus* of Argentina) and *Tiaris* (now *Charitospiza*; *C. eucosma* of Bahia and Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Schistospiza griseocristata is very closely related to *Lophospingus pusillus*, the only tangible structural difference that I can find being the form of the wing. In the former, the ninth (outer) primary is equal to or shorter than the third; in the latter, longer than the third (at most, equalling the fourth). Although *S. griseocristata* is a rather larger bird, its wing-tip is of virtually the same absolute length as that of *L. pusillus*.

The general resemblance between these two species in form and coloration is so strong that nothing is gained by separating them generically, and I would advocate their inclusion in the one genus, *Lophospingus*.

Both species are of the same prevailing gray color, with extensive white ends to the outer three pairs of rectrices. In *L. pusillus* the head is black with broad white supra-auricular and malar stripes; gray in *L. griseocristata*, the longer crest-feathers slate color. But it is of interest

to note that in the immature plumage of the latter, there is a distinct white supra-auricular stripe.

Charitospiza, which agrees with *Lophospingus* in the style of the crest, and appears to be its nearest ally, is sufficiently distinguished by the narrower crest-feathers, longer wing-tip (ninth primary longer than fourth), slightly shorter, even tail, rather smaller, less heavy bill, the nasal operculum broader and better defined from the mesorhinium, basal half of all but the middle pair of rectrices white, and other differences in coloration.

Coryphospingus is separated by the very different form and color of the crest, shorter upper tail-coverts, and slenderer bill. *Rhodospingus* has the longest, slenderest bill of the group, the shortest tail, with subacute rectrices, and unique coloration. As in *Coryphospingus* there is no white in the tail, and in both these genera the nasal operculum is well defined as in *Charitospiza*. In *Lophospingus* the operculum is thickened and cornified and blends with the mesorhinium.

Reichenow (in *Die Vögel*) unites *Coryphospingus* and *Rhodospingus* in one genus, *Charitospiza* and *Lophospingus* (*L. pusillus*) in another. *Schistospiza* is not mentioned. All these genera with the exception of *Schistospiza* seem to me sufficiently distinct.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*.

Additional Record of Harris's Sparrow in Michigan.—I am able to add one more record to the list of specimens of Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) taken in Michigan, an immature male which I collected at Huron Mountain, Marquette County, Michigan, on October 13, 1924.

The late professor Barrows ('Michigan Bird Life,' p. 500) lists three specimens taken in the state. I have previously reported the taking of two birds of this species at Huron, Mountain September 26, 1919, and October 3, 1919, ('Auk,' Vol. 37, 1920, p. 135), and Mr. M. J. Magee reports one specimen taken at Sault Ste. Marie in the fall of 1926, ('Auk,' Vol. 44, 1927, p. 116).—STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR., *Winnetka, Ill.*

A Probable Recurrence of a Partial Albino Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*) in Winter.—On Feb. 9, 1927 the writer observed a partial albino Pipit in a field near Clemson College, S. C. This bird seemed to have the outer half of each wing pure white, which character rendered it very conspicuous in flight. This bird was observed in the same vicinity on seven different occasions between Feb. 9 and March 18, 1927, and the writer followed it for many hours in hopes of securing it, but without success. It was always observed in a flock of about two or three hundred normal individuals, and the other members of the flock seemed to resent its presence, for they were repeatedly observed to dash after the partial albino, as they wheeled and circled in flight.

On March 9, 1928, more than a year after this bird was first seen, the writer observed in the very same field a specimen which looked to him to be identical with the one mentioned above. This specimen was secured