

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

and examination revealed the fact that the four outer primaries of one wing and five outer primaries of the other wing, were pure white.

It seems rather remarkable to think that this bird which probably nested about three thousand miles from here, should return to the same field to winter for two years in succession; yet it would be even more remarkable for two different individuals with such similar and distinctive markings to occur in the same locality in two successive years.

This specimen is now in the collection of the Division of Entomology and Zoology of Clemson College.—GEORGE E. HUDSON, *Clemson College, S. C.*

**Mockingbird at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.**—A dead Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) was found on the street of a thickly settled section of this city on the afternoon of Friday, May 18, 1928. The bird was picked up by a schoolboy and turned over to Professor J. F. Kob of the Harrisburg Schools who in turn brought the specimen to me for examination. While I was very much interested in securing the bird for preparing into a scientific skin, it happened that Professor Kob had promised it to Mr. Boyd P. Rothrock, Curator of the State Museum, Harrisburg. I believe the bird to be a migrant which no doubt killed itself by flying into a wire. Several persons suggested the possibility of the bird being an imported one which was released or escaped from a cage. I am not in accord with this supposition, however, in view of our Game Laws prohibiting the retaining in captivity of any protected bird of the same family as those found in a wild state in this Commonwealth, unless authorized by special permit from the Board of Game Commissioners.—LEO A. LUTTRINGER, JR., *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

**Some Wintering Birds for Massachusetts.**—The past winter has been mild and open more than the average for this region. When winter failed to materialize in December, a number of birds lingered on. A Great Blue Heron was found beside an open brook on December 25; a Kingfisher on the 26th. An adult Bald Eagle was noted frequently during the second and third weeks of December.

For several winters past one or more Mockingbirds have wintered here, so it was not surprising to find one this year. It had a curious habit of coming to a certain barn to flutter against the windowpane. The owner was convinced the bird had discovered some corn hung inside from the ceiling to dry, but it refused to enter the wide open door. It must have been seeking its own reflection. For a number of days this was kept up, the bird flying well up the pane, only to strike against it and flutter down to the sill.

Every year one or more Duck Hawks linger about the Mt. Tom eyrie until driven out by deep snows or excessively severe weather. This year was no exception and a bird has been there all winter with the possible exception of a few weeks.