

With the exception of one specimen taken near Bernardsville, by Mr. William S. Post, about 1890 and a report of its occurrence at Morristown (Thurber), I believe that this is the only other inland record; and the latest date, for the Lapland Longspur in the State.—CYNTHIA DRYDEN KUSER, *Bernardsville, N. J.*

Snow Buntings in Colorado.—Thanks to the vigilance of Mr. George J. Bailey of Walden, Colorado the writer is able to report the presence of large numbers of Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) about Mr. Bailey's home in North Park and through his courtesy I have been able to examine two of these birds, finding them to be very much streaked females. If my bibliography has not overlooked some obscure publications appertaining to this species, it may be said that this local invasion by the Snowflake during this passing winter (1929-30) is its first unquestionable occurrence in the State for many years, perhaps forty or more. It is possible, even probable, that this species reaches North Park every winter but has passed undetected until now. North Park has an altitude of about 8000 feet, and often shows winter conditions well calculated to invite a visit from this arctic species.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

The Blue Grosbeak in Colorado.—Mr. George J. Bailey of Walden, Colorado, reports to me that a female Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*) made a prolonged visit to his home premises last summer. This bird was studied for many days at close range by Mrs. and Mr. Bailey so that there can be little question as to the correctness of the determination. I say this because I have evidence in other ways of their caution in making a sight identification. Walden places this species a remarkable distance from its usual haunts in southern Colorado, and in an altitude seldom visited by it.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colorado.*

The Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) in South Carolina.—The summer of 1928 witnessed a scattering return of the Dickcissel to the country east of the Allegheny Mountains to nest after an absence of many years. In 'The Auk' for October, 1928 (Vol. XLV, no. 4, pp. 507-509), are records showing the following distribution.

State	Town	Date	Record
Pennsylvania	Darling	May 26, June 9, 18	1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 pair with food for young
New Jersey	Sharptown	June 10, 11	1 ♂, seemed established.
Maryland	Dickerson	July 15, 22, 29	6 ♂, 3 ♀, 3 ♂, 1 pair with fledgling.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	May 19	1 pair

To these should be added the following:

S. Carolina	Columbia	May 25, 26, 1928	Colony of approximately 50 birds.
S. C.-N. C. (U. S. Route No. 1)	State line	June 5, 1928	1 ♂, singing.
S. Carolina	Columbia	May 18, 1929	1 bird only.

The colony of Dickcissels seen on May 25 and 26, 1928, was located just beyond the out-skirts of Columbia in a young pecan orchard on the Taylor plantation. The orchard occupies a portion of a large and ancient flood plain of the Congaree River and in this favorable situation a cover crop of rye and vetch, planted between the rows of young trees, had made a very luxuriant growth. Here the Indigo Buntings and Goldfinches liked to settle to feed. Here, too, were to be found the brilliant Painted Buntings. In fact this was the only place in the vicinity of Columbia where I found the Nonpareils and in 1927 they were particularly abundant. This plain also seemed to be the favored haunt of the Blue Grosbeaks when near Columbia. And it was here that the Dickcissels established their settlement. One nest containing five pale blue eggs was found about a foot from the ground in its hiding place in the vetch. As there was not much time for making observations on the day of discovery I returned early the following morning and spent about two hours with the colony. The males were singing all about me, having selected the tops of the little pecans as points of vantage. Unlike traveling Bobolinks, the rules of the society apparently permitted only one musician to occupy the top of a tree at a time. The birds were not particularly tame, usually flying when one reached the second or third tree from them. In the morning light as they sat on the tops of the branches with the black patch on the lower throat and the yellowish cast to the ventral feathers they reminded me of rather diminutive Meadowlarks. I fear the colony did not prosper long for a start had been made at turning under the rye-vetch cover crop on the 26th. I had to leave the city a few days later and did not see the birds again.

On June 5, 1928, while on the road between Winnsboro and Charlotte, I heard a Dickcissel singing just about a hundred yards over on the South Carolina side of the state boundary line. I have no doubt but that there was a nest in the vicinity. Mr. Arthur T. Wayne, in his 'Birds of South Carolina,' p. 135, quotes Mr. R. Henry Phillips as authority for the statement that the Dickcissel nested near Winnsboro over twenty years ago.

Mr. Bernard H. Stevenson, who had been out to see the colony I had found in 1928, wrote to me the following year that he had been over the plantation on May 18, 1929, and had found only one Dickcissel.—THOMAS SMYTH, *Indiana, Pa.*

Blue-winged Warbler in Barry County, Mich.—Late in the afternoon of May 9, 1930, a male Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) was observed south of Hastings in Barry County, Michigan. He was on the edge of a rich swampy woods. When first observed he was preening his feathers in a low bush. He flew to another bush nearby and by the aid of binoculars at a distance of ten or twelve feet all of the markings were distinctly noted.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *Battle Creek, Michigan.*

Maryland Yellow-throat in Pennsylvania in Winter.—In 'The Auk' for April 1930, page 261, Mabel and John A. Gillespie record a Maryland Yellow-throat in winter in Pennsylvania and state that they are not aware