

States has brought to light the interesting fact that there exists in this region an unrecognized subspecies which is readily distinguishable from the typical Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammospiza caudacuta caudacuta*) of southern New England. This bird was many years ago described by Dr. Louis B. Bishop as *Ammodramus caudacutus diversus* ('The Auk,' XVIII, No. 3, July, 1901, page 269), type from Wanchese, Roanoke Island, North Carolina. It differs from typical *Ammospiza caudacuta caudacuta* in its darker, more rufescent upper parts, the colors of which are more contrasted, the blackish areas more intense, and the superciliary stripe more richly rufescent. In size it is practically the same, as the measurements given by Dr. Bishop (loc. cit.) show. It is separable from *Ammospiza caudacuta nelsoni* by decidedly larger size; duller, less rufescent upper parts, the colors of which are less contrasted; and in much more heavily and sharply streaked jugulum and sides of body.

This is the breeding race of the Atlantic coast marshes from North Carolina, north to Maryland, beyond which it is represented by *Ammospiza caudacuta caudacuta*. It winters from North Carolina to Florida, as far west as Goose Creek and Tarpon Springs, and as far south as Cape Sable.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Junco annectens Baird, in Utah.—June 27, 1930 in the upper part of Dry Cañon, a few miles east of Logan, Utah, I took two Juncos as they moved excitedly about among the brush. A search was made for a nest but in vain. Skins were made of the adults, male and female, and the male was sent to Washington, D. C., for identification. Dr. Oberholser identified it as *Junco annectens*.

This is a new record for Utah.—J. S. STANFORD, *U. S. A. C., Logan, Utah.*

A Seventeenth Century Representation of the Cardinal.—In reference to the note under this head in the January 'Auk,' p. 127, it may interest American readers to know that in the Seventeenth Century the keeping of exotic birds in aviaries, which were sometimes heated, serving at the same time as hot houses for tropical plants, was a much pursued hobby of the wealthy Dutch merchants, share-holders of both the East Indian and West Indian Companies, which were of the kind afterwards called "Chartered Companies" being invested by letters-patent with political powers too. These merchants ordered such birds from the territories the companies held in different parts of the world, which explains the occurrence on the canvas alluded to of such divergent species. It is well known that formerly part of the present United States of America was a Dutch colony with Nieuw-Amsterdam (now New York) as its principal settlement.

Melchior d'Hondecoeter was a rather famous member of a family of painters, his specialty being birds (as his father Gysbert's was barn-door fowl), which even procured the first named the rather pompous surname of "Raphael of the Animals." A research of his paintings in the museums in Holland might reveal more such early representations of American