

When we sailed at noon on the following day (November 12) for St. Croix I was surprised to see that the junco, forlorn and much bedraggled, was still on the ship. We dropped anchor off Frederiksted, just after a rain, at 5 o'clock that afternoon, but because of my concern to get ashore I forgot to look for the bird. It was not again seen.

In view of the fact that the junco has not been recorded in the West Indies—not even in Cuba nor the Bahamas, it seems strange that these ill-fated birds should have allowed themselves to be carried so far out of their course. Stranger still that they should have elected to remain with the ship while the band of which they were a part continued its migration. Can it be that gratuitous food and free transportation tempted them to go on a "junket"?—ERNEST G. HOLT, 312 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

**Lincoln's Sparrow Again in North Carolina.**—On September 17, 1931, I saw and identified beyond question, two specimens of Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza l. lincolni*) in the North Fork Valley, Buncombe County, North Carolina. Though there are but two specimens recorded from that state to date, as far as the writer is aware, and though my birds were not secured, the circumstances surrounding my observation were so positive as to leave no doubt as to their correct identification.

They were seen in low bushes, near the banks of North Fork Creek, about one half-mile to the north of State Highway No. 10; midway between the towns of Black Mountain and Swannanoa. The sun was behind me and quite brilliant; the birds were about thirty feet away and I watched them both with the naked eye and through 8 x Zeiss glasses. The cream-buff band was plainly apparent. Both uttered short "chips" frequently and were in sight for several minutes.

The first bird of this species to be recorded from North Carolina was taken by Cairns on the French Broad River, Buncombe County, on May 6, 1893 (Birds of North Carolina, Pearson and Brimley, page 249). The second was secured by A. T. Wayne at Morganton, Burke County, on May 14, 1914 (Auk, XXXI, page 542). Wayne says of this species that it is "evidently a regular migrant through the Piedmont region of North as well as South Carolina, but as yet there is no record from South Carolina."—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

**Three Unusual Records for Ontario.**—While on Bruce Peninsula, Ontario, from July 24 to August 1, 1931, three unusual summer records were obtained which should be supplemented by further observation.

*Falco columbarius columbarius.* EASTERN PIGEON HAWK.—On July 26, Edgar L. Stephenson and I were walking along the cliff at Lion's Head, when a bird of this species flew out from a niche in the cliff a few feet below us, giving us an admirable opportunity to study it in flight. Mr. W. E. Saunders, of London, Ontario, believes that this is the southernmost summer record for this species in Canada.

*Rallus elegans elegans.* KING RAIL.—On July 31, at Crane Lake, a bird

of this species walked out from between the reeds on a limestone mud flat, and paraded before me, calling loudly, at a distance of about eighty or ninety feet, as I watched it through 8 x glasses.

*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—On July 28, at Miller Lake, I observed an individual of this species at a distance of twenty feet in good light. According to Mr. Saunders, this constitutes the second summer record for the species on the peninsula.—WILLIAM C. BAKER, 223 W. Pershing St., Salem, Ohio.

**Notes from the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts.**—*Gavia immer immer*. COMMON LOON.—On May 17, 1930, a loon flew over the Smith College Campus at Northampton, heading northwestward. On May 24, 1931, one was swimming on Ashley Pond, southwest of Holyoke. These late-spring dates suggest breeding somewhere near. On October 12, 1931, a loon was seen on the river at Longmeadow, still in breeding plumage.

*Sterna paradisaea*. ARCTIC TERN(?).—Terns are accidental in the Valley. On April 11, 1931, three were seen at Ashley Pond, both flying and swimming. Their species, not determinable by observation, was deduced from the early date, since Common and Roseate Terns are not due on the Massachusetts coast until May 1, but Arctic Terns come a month sooner.

*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*. AMERICAN PINTAIL.—During October, 1931, at least nine Pintails were observed at Northampton, on four different days.

*Glaucionetta clangula americana*. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—Two females were seen at Ashley Pond, April 1, 1931.

*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—An immature and unwarly bird was watched at Northampton from October 2 to October 7, 1931; and at the same pond another or the same was surprisingly seen again October 20.

*Ereunetes pusillus*. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—One was closely approached and absolutely identified at Northampton, September 1, 1931.

*Bartramia longicauda*. UPLAND PLOVER.—The field in northwestern Hadley where a pair of these birds have-nested in recent years was deserted in 1931 for another a short distance away. Apparently only two young were reared.

*Pluvialis dominica dominica*. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—One was seen, August 31, 1931, on the Hadley bank of the river, in a flock of seven Killdeer, and identified by its marked differences from them. On the same day, incidentally, four were seen by C. W. Vibert at South Windsor, Conn.,—a number augmented to five on the following day, as though the Hadley bird had gone down and joined its fellows.

*Bonasa umbellus umbellus*. EASTERN RUFFED GROUSE.—At West Chesterfield on June 5, 1931, a little partridge family was discovered spending the heat of the day under a low bridge (over a small brook) made of great slabs of slate. One chick wedged himself tightly into a chink and stayed motionless, but another (the only other one visible) walked peeping away from the