

assured at several feeding stands, the bird's chances of wintering seem better than if dependent on its own resources in a normal season.—
WENDELL P. SMITH, *Wells River, Vermont.*

Common Redpoll Collected in Northern Ohio.—On March 16, 1931 the writer, while accompanied by Mr. Robert H. McCormick, collected a Common Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria linaria*) at Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, Ohio. The bird was engaged in feeding in several weedy patches along the margin of an extensive marsh area, one-half mile south of the Lake Erie shore. This particular individual was exceedingly active, darting rapidly back and forth between weedy patches and several fence posts or mounting to some telephone wires or tree tops to emit repeatedly from three to five rapid indescribable notes which recalled at the same time those of both the Purple Finch and the Goldfinch.

The bird, a male, measured as follows:—length 128 mm., wing 72 mm., tail 68 mm., tarsus 15 mm., and was in excellent condition. The skin is now No. 3807 in the Wheaton Club collection of the Ohio State Museum.

On March 29, 1931, the writer observed another solitary individual for a few minutes in the same locality. The records of the Wheaton Club show that the species has not been recorded from central Ohio since February 17, 1923. William L. Dawson (*Birds of Ohio*) regarded the Redpoll as "of very rare occurrence" and "casual anywhere." Lynds Jones (*Birds of Ohio*) stated that he had never seen the species in Ohio and regarded it as of very rare occurrence. Thus it seems to be of value to record what is apparently the only recent collection of the species in the state.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio Division of Conservation, Columbus, Ohio.*

The Migration and Winter Range of the Labrador Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis labradorius*).—With the recognition of this race in the new A. O. U. 'Check-List,' the writers have made a critical study of the very large series in the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the local collection in the Peabody Museum at Salem to determine whether specimens could be brought to light from areas south of the breeding range. We had the great advantage of having available the type of *labradorius* and a fine series of twenty-eight others, adequately representing the unworn breeding plumage, the worn breeding plumage and freshly molted fall specimens, all from the Labrador coast, largely due to the enterprise of Dr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr. We make very brief comments on this series, as we do not wish to anticipate Dr. Austin's report on his collections.

It requires no emphasis here to point out that the currently recognized races of the Savannah Sparrow are extremely critical and the use of comparable series is essential. Briefly the color characters of *labradorius* are striking in series, and the race is fully worthy of recognition. The large size claimed in the original description (based on three specimens only) proves, however, to be contrary to fact. The average wing length of breed-