

rows. On entering the marsh I was greatly surprised when the first bird on which I was able to focus my glass proved to be a Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritima maritima*) a species that I had seen many times in southern Connecticut and Virginia. On July 5, Messrs. Francis H. Allen, John H. Conkey and Ludlow Griscom went to the place, found the bird without difficulty, and confirmed the identification. It was subsequently seen several times and as late as August 7, but only one bird was observed and it gave no indication of having a nest or young there.

I have been able to find but one definite record of this species north of Boston,—a specimen taken at Nahant in August, 1877 (Brewer, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, vol. III, p. 48). Forbush (Birds of Massachusetts, etc.) says, however, that he has had reports of it along the coast as far north as Ipswich, and Dr. John B. May writes that one was reported to him as seen at Plum Island last spring.—GEORGE L. PERRY, 68 Thurston Street, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.

**Acadian and Nelson's Sparrows in the Connecticut Valley.**—

Until this fall, the Acadian Sparrow had been found but once in the Massachusetts section of the Connecticut valley, and then close to the southern state-line. In 'The Auk' (Vol. 26, 1909, p. 84) the late R. O. Morris, in recording this specimen (now preserved in the Springfield Museum of Natural History) as collected at Longmeadow on October 6, 1908, remarked "I believe it is not so rare in this vicinity as is supposed." Nevertheless, no more were reported until September 18, 1932, when Mr. Eliot found one in a patch of boggy grass near the Ox-bow at Northampton. From then till and including October 16, one to six or more could almost always be found in this same grass-patch (about 75 feet square)—mostly adults, but some young.

On September 22, the first Nelson's Sparrow was observed at this same place, and on September 29 we fortunately found individuals of both the races there, so that comparisons and distinctions were positive. On several subsequent dates, however (notably October 9), the birds observed seemed intermediate in coloration between the two. We note in the 1931 'Check-List' an enormous gap between their breeding-ranges (Minnesota to southeastern Quebec), and therefore wonder if our intermediate-looking birds may not have come from some unknown breeding-station between. The richly colored Nelson's Sparrows doubtless came from the west, bound for the coast. It is curious that the race seems never to have been found in Massachusetts away from the sea-shore, for it probably crosses the state from end to end in getting to the coast.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., Northampton, and A. C. BAGG, Holyoke, Mass.

**Late Nesting of the Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*).**

—Messrs. Pearson and Brimley, in their 'Birds of North Carolina,' p. 247, state that the eggs are laid "from May to July." I have several nesting records for mid-July and the end of that month, and last summer (1931) found a nest which held three eggs on the first day of August; these hatched