

Although at first sight this bird appears to be a partial albino, yet its coloration may better be explained genetically as follows: the yellow color of the bill, nape, back and breast may be due to the dropping out of the brown pigment in these areas, while the pigmentation of the wings, tail, and head may be described as a dilution of the brown pigment. Thus the resulting abnormal coloration may be caused by the inter-reaction of at least two sets of genetical factors, one for color pattern and the other for color intensity.—ARTHUR SVIHLA, *Chas. R. Conner Museum, Pullman, Washington.*

**The Clay-colored Sparrow in Florida.**—On April 18, 1932, I secured a female of this species at Sarasota, Florida. It was associating with Grasshopper Sparrows, a Pine-woods Sparrow, White-eyed Towhees and a pair of Florida Cardinals. The location was a tangle of vines and bushes with a grass lot and tufts of dead grass adjoining, which made an admirable retreat for such birds.

I at first thought that I had secured a specimen of *Spizella pallida*, but when I compared it with my skins from the West, slight variations were noticed, making the identification doubtful in my mind. Finally I submitted the bird to Dr. Witmer Stone. He wrote: "There is no doubt about it being a Clay-colored Sparrow (*S. pallida*). I compared it carefully with our series of this and allied forms and it agrees exactly with specimens from North Dakota."

This species has been recorded from Massachusetts, New Jersey, and South Carolina, but I am not aware of any record from Florida. Evidently this will add a species to the state list.—CHARLES L. PHILLIPS, *5 West Weir Street, Taunton, Mass.*

**Eastern Henslow's Sparrow in North Carolina in Summer.**—I wish to record the presence of Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans*) at Chapel Hill, N. C., during the summer of 1932.

The species was first noticed in the spring on April 15 and was observed irregularly until May 13, with single individuals on May 21 and 26 seen by Edmund Taylor.

The summer records are as follows: July 4, several heard and observed in Strowd's Low-grounds by Edmund Taylor and Henry Rankin; August 2, several seen in the same spot by Eugene Odum; August 19, two seen by the writer, one of which was shot and is in Mr. Odum's collection.

While Mr. C. S. Brimley points out to me that the birds might have been post-breeding stragglers, the July 4 date would seem to indicate a summering individual and the species may yet be found to be a regular summer resident.—COTT M. COKER, *Chapel Hill Ornithological Club, Chapel Hill, N. C.*

**Harris's Sparrow in Elkhart Co., Indiana.**—On October 28, 1932, about two miles north of Elkhart, Ind., I trapped a strange sparrow which I kept in a cage for three weeks and then gave it to Mr. Esten, of Indian-