

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-

apolis, who identified it as a Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). This would seem to be the most eastern capture of the species in the state. The records for Fort Wayne, April 24, 1920, and Williamsburg, May 12, 1925, were sight records.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, *Kurtz, Indiana*.

Shufeldt's Junco in the East.—Mr. Clarence F. Stone was quite correct in saying in the January 'Auk,' "according to the last edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List'" his was the first record of Shufeldt's Junco east of Illinois. There are, however, two records for Massachusetts that he overlooked. In the *Auk*, 1931, vol. XLVIII, p. 274, I reported, too late for the 'Check-List,' a Shufeldt's Junco that I collected at Ipswich on January 30, 1931. I also referred to one collected at Wellesley by Mr. Albert P. Morse on January 28, 1919, and reported by him under the name of *Junco oreganus couesi* in the 'Bulletin of the Essex County Ornithological Club,' II, 1920, p. 13. My specimen is now in the Peabody Museum in Salem, Mr. Morse's, in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*

The Song Sparrow Now a Breeding Bird in South Carolina.—On May 25, 1931, while engaged in field work in Greenville County, South Carolina, in the extreme northwestern edge of the State, the writer saw a pair of Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia melodia*) carrying food to young just out of the nest. They were in underbrush fringing a stream that flowed through the edge of a clearing, a spot typical of the haunts of this species here in the southern Appalachians. This was in Saluda Gap, at an elevation of approximately eighteen hundred feet, and within a few miles of the North Carolina line. There is little question that the Song Sparrow has in recent years steadily extended its range southward through the mountains, but its spread eastward has been perceptibly slower. At present the distribution of this race south of Virginia is limited during the summer months to the mountains, and should this preference continue to be shown these birds will in future years be confined to a very limited portion of South Carolina. This is, as far as can be ascertained, the first definite breeding record for the state.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Biological Survey, Asheville, North Carolina*.

Lapland Longspur: An Addition to the Louisiana List.—I record herewith the taking of an adult male Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) near Monroe, Louisiana, in Ouachita Parish, on December 22, 1932. As far as it is at present ascertainable, this form has never been recorded this far south.

The species was first seen on December 19 as it was feeding along the snow-covered sand flats bordering Lake Beulah, a saltwater body within the city of Monroe. It was exceedingly tame and allowed me to approach within several feet as it dodged from behind one clod to the next.

Again, on December 21, two more individuals were seen in a widely separated locality. On December 22, while traversing the fields bordering