

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