

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

the Ouachita River south of Monroe in company with Messrs. John S. Campbell and Frank C. Dill, a flock estimated at 2000 in number was found. The birds were feeding energetically among the cotton rows in which only the dead stalks of the cotton plants still remained. When disturbed they all arose at once, wheeled several times, and amid a wild confusion of chipping and whistling alighted in another section of the field.

Several specimens were collected, of which one was placed in the Louisiana State University Museum. A small flock of approximately thirty-five was observed in the same locality on December 23. After that no visits were made to the place, nor was the species recorded elsewhere.

The appearance of the bird in northern Louisiana is probably in line with the cold wave that swept south to the coast during the week that preceded Christmas, accompanied by three inches of snow and sleet, the first in three years.—GEORGE H. LOWERY, JR., *Department of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.*

An Eastern Snow Bunting from Georgia.—On December 24, 1932, I was fortunate enough to find a Snow Bunting, presumably of the eastern race (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) on Oysterbed Island, and collected it. The bird, a male and reasonably fat, was on a sandhill that resembled somewhat the windswept hillsides frequented by this species in winter in the more northern states.

Mr. Arthur H. Howell answered my inquiry about other Georgia records, and I can do no better than to quote him: "Your record of a Snow Bunting on Oysterbed Island appears to be the first definite record from Georgia. Several of the manuals and check-lists mention Georgia in its range and apparently all these references go back to Baird, Brewer and Ridgway (Hist. No. Amer. Birds, Vol. 1, p. 512, 1874) where Georgia is given in the range, but without definite data. A search of the U. S. National Museum collection fails to reveal a specimen from Georgia."—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

Notes from Northern Steuben Co., N. Y.—*Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—Following a terrific blizzard and hip deep snow on January 19, 1920, I found twenty-four Bohemian Waxwings feeding on the abundance of shriveled fruit along a choke-cherry hedge. With the flock was one Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedorum*). They were so free from shyness that I was able to approach within ten feet while they flitted through the tangled branches. At times they came towards me and hopped on the thin snow beneath the thicket, feeding on the dried fruit that they had rattled from the trees. These Bohemian birds were again seen in the same hedge on January 20, when they moved on.

Cryptoglaux acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.—On June 20, 1919, my attention was attracted by the alarm notes of the Black-throated Green and Canada Warblers and soon I discovered that the cause of their agitation was the presence of a Saw-whet Owl hidden in a thicket of hemlocks.