

decades the type of this species in the American Museum in New York labelled by Lawrence as "from Ecuador, C. R. G." has been unique. Last summer I was pleased to find a second specimen in the British Museum, which by some inadvertence had been put unidentified in a box of *C. olivaceus* from Mexico. The label reads:—Sex ?; Santo Domingo, West Ecuador; alt. 1600 ft.; July 1, 1914; coll. G. Hammond. The specimen was acquired from Rosenberg and bears the register number 1921.12.29.80. While at first sight this gives us apparently a definite locality, Santo Domingo is in the humid tropical zone, and so far as I know every other species of this genus is either subtropical or temperate. The probabilities are, therefore, that the bird came from the subtropical zone above Santo Domingo.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

**Hornemann's Redpoll (*Acanthis h. hornemanni*) in Luce Co., Mich.**—During March and April, 1930, I trapped upwards of one hundred Redpolls, at my banding station near McMillan, Mich., mainly the dark Common Redpoll but some light colored ones. Mr. M. J. Magee suggested that I collect one of the whiter ones to see if it might not be *A. h. hornemanni*. It was not until March 11, 1934, that I was able to secure one that I thought might be this species. It was submitted to Dr. Joselyn Van Tyne of the University Museum at Ann Arbor, who pronounced it as "apparently a Greenland Redpoll."

It was an adult male and its stomach contained timothy seed which it had obtained at my station.

Barrows (Birds of Michigan) gives but one record of this species for the state.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, *McMillan, Mich.*

**The Breeding Range of the Painted Bunting in South Carolina.**—In view of the fact that the Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) is generally assumed to be confined, at least during the summer months, to the proximity of the coast in South Carolina, it is of interest to record at this time the occurrence of this rather gaudy species as a breeding bird well inland in the state. On July 27, 1934, I had occasion to drive from Yemassee, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, following State Highway 28, and throughout the morning saw Painted Buntings at frequent intervals about thickets and underbrush bordering the open fields. It is well known that this species is a common summer resident at Augusta, so it undoubtedly has followed the Savannah River from the coast to the extreme upper edge of the Coastal Plain. Its appearance, however, at Varnville and at Allendale, towns approximately twenty and ten miles, respectively, from the river, was rather unexpected. On numerous occasions I have driven from Savannah, Georgia, to Augusta, following State Highway 21, which is just about as far from the river in Georgia as is State Highway 28 on the opposite side of the river, and I have never recorded the Painted Bunting south of Augusta or north of Savannah.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, *U. S. Biological Survey, Asheville, North Carolina.*

**Arctic Towhee at Madison, Minn.**—On May 11, 1934, I trapped in my yard a male Arctic Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus arcticus*) and on May 13, a female. These two birds were sent to Dr. Thomas S. Roberts who identified them as above, and states that they constitute the first record of this race from Minnesota. They came after our famous 48 hour dust storm of May 9–10 which probably accounts for their wandering.—MRS. C. E. PETERSON, *Madison, Minn.*

**Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza l. lincolni*) Nesting near Bangor, Maine.**—On June 27, 1931, when paying a visit to the well-known Bangor bog, about five

miles north of Bangor, Maine, a locality very rich in its variety of birds, I was surprised to find a Lincoln's Sparrow in full song, and on June 3 of the present year (1934), discovered this species at precisely the same place. The Sparrow frequented the open sphagnum stretches in the center of the bog along with numerous Yellow Palm Warblers. All attempts to find the nest failed, although there can be little doubt that the bird had a nest nearby. This is apparently the first record of Lincoln's Sparrow breeding in Penobscot County, although it has been found to nest locally in Aroostook and Washington Counties, and I found at least two pairs in an open bog on the island of Grand Manan, New Brunswick, during the latter part of June 1933.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Savannah Sparrow Nesting in West Virginia.**—On May 26, 1934, I found the nest of an Eastern Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) at Oglebay Park, which is about five miles from Wheeling, W. Va. Previous to this time, although this species had been recorded at several places in West Virginia during the spring and summer seasons, there were no nesting records for this state. I believe this extends the breeding range of the bird several hundred miles farther southward.

The field where I found the nest, has an elevation of approximately 1250 feet above sea level, and is one of the highest points in the immediate vicinity. Parts of the West Virginia Panhandle, which includes the region where the nest was found, are in the Upper Austral zone, while other parts are in the Transition zone.

The nest contained five eggs, one of which was more brilliantly colored than the others. Photographs of the nest were made.—THOMAS E. SHIELDS, *Wheeling, W. Va.*

**New and Rare Species from Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, New Hampshire.**—*Oceanodroma l. leucorhoa*. LEACH'S PETREL.—Other than a specimen captured in Alstead, September 29, 1897, and preserved in the Acworth Public Library (Allen, *Birds of New Hampshire*, 1903), there is a second specimen, found dead in Winchester about twelve years ago after a tropical disturbance (date uncertain) and preserved by Mr. Luman R. Nelson, who included it in a large collection donated to the Mount Hermon (Mass.) School for boys, where it has since become mislabeled or lost.

*Casmerodius egretta*. EGRET.—This species is considered by Forbush (*Birds of Mass.*, Vol. 1, p. 329) as a "rare or occasional summer visitor" to the state. An immature taken at Hinsdale August 4, 1933, by Mr. Nelson is the first county record, I understand.

*Florida caerulea*. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—East Westmoreland, an immature in white phase, shot in August, 1918, by W. Johnson; Mount Piscah, Winchester, an immature taken at the reservoir October 22, 1932, and another immature, taken at Hinsdale August 3, 1933, the latter two collected by Mr. Nelson.

This species is undoubtedly less rare than is believed, white herons being frequently seen in the southern counties of the state, as one at Bennington (Hillsborough Co.) July 10, 1934, and seven the summer of 1932.

*Pisobia minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.—In the collection of birds at the Rindge Center Library, there is an unlabeled specimen taken about 1908 by Mr. George P. Wellington from one of the ponds in that town.

*Larus philadelphia*. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—An immature bird that visited a hen yard in Troy on August 5, 1933, was collected, and constitutes, I believe, a first county record. It is preserved in Mr. Nelson's collection.

While camping at Ashulot Lake (Washington Pond), Washington, August 12-19,