

identification was an error and that the birds collected were Bendire's Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra bendirei*).—J. D. BLACK, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.*

**Late Nesting of the Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*).**—On the afternoon of August 18, 1934, a nest of this species was found by me at Pomfret, Connecticut, near the Hampton line. It was situated about three feet from the ground in a clump of blackberry bushes bordering a section of small mixed woods, some 725 feet above sea level. The nest contained three naked young. The male bird was not present at the time, but rather fleeting glimpses of the female were obtained as she nervously moved about the foliage of some nearby birches, giving the characteristic alarm note.

On August 22 the young were marked with bands numbered c189824–26 by Mrs. K. B. Wetherbee of Worcester and Pomfret. They were still in the downy state, brownish in color, but feathers had begun to appear along the flanks. At this time both parent birds were observed.

It seems that this observation might be of some interest as a Connecticut record, since in his 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States' the late E. H. Forbush mentions August 14 as his latest date for fresh eggs of this species in Massachusetts, and lists the nesting period as taking place somewhat earlier in Connecticut.—LLOYD S. JENKINS, *10 Ashmore Road, Worcester, Mass.*

**Another Ipswich Sparrow from Georgia.**—In 'The Auk,' for April, 1932, p. 238, Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., recorded an Ipswich Sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*) collected on Oysterbed Island, Ga., and mentioned the other records of the species from this state.

Several times every winter since Mr. Sprunt and I found that first specimen, I have carefully searched for others, but without success until this winter, when one was seen on December 30, 1934, and the same one or another in the same locality on January 13, 1935. Both times the pale bird was in a loose company of Savannah Sparrows on the extreme eastern end of the island. Both times it was seen with sufficient clearness to distinguish without binoculars, though I was using 10 x glasses.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge "Morgan," Savannah, Ga.*

**The Pine-woods Sparrow a Breeding Bird in South Carolina.**—In view of the fact that the Fourth Edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' limits the range of the Pinewoods Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis aestivalis*) to Florida and southeastern Georgia, it is of interest at this time to record the occurrence of this subspecies during the summer months in the extreme southern edge of South Carolina. In the course of field work carried on late in July between Allendale and Ridgeland the writer found *Aimophila aestivalis* fairly plentiful in the scattered stretches of pine woods. Two birds, both adult males, were collected July 25, 1934, one at Allendale, in Allendale County, and the other at Gillisonville, in Jasper County. These were compared with specimens of both *aestivalis* and *bachmani* in the Biological Survey collection and found to be clearly referable to the former. As the breeding birds at Charleston are typical *bachmani*, the limited distribution of *aestivalis* in this southern corner of the state apparently marks its extreme northern range on the Atlantic coast.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Nesting of the Lark Sparrow in Central Tennessee.**—The Eastern Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus grammacus*) has long been known as a rare summer resident in central Tennessee. Mr. A. F. Ganier has summarized early occurrence and nesting data (The Migrant, 3: 37 and 4: 22).