

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).

In the summer of 1934, in the little-worked cedar glade country of Rutherford County, where the bird had not previously been known to occur, the writer collected data that seem to indicate the species to be locally not uncommon. On May 13 the first record was made, a single male. It flushed from the edge of a broad dry field very suitable for nesting. This site was not revisited until June 10, when both birds of the pair were discovered. Their evident agitation at being approached prompted further search, and a young bird just out of the nest was finally found. The writer, with Prof. George Davis, returned to the locality on June 17. The birds were still in the area, and three young, well able to fly, were with the parents.

On this same date, in a field half a mile away, we discovered another pair and succeeded in finding one young bird unable to fly. From the actions of the parents there were other young nearby.

In a field about a mile from either of the aforementioned pairs, the writer, on May 28, had seen a single female. Subsequent searches here failed to locate any birds.

The young of the first pair mentioned were seen for the last time on July 14, in a field about half a mile south of the nesting field.

Mr. H. O. Todd, Jr., a Murfreesboro bird student, was able to contribute some interesting records of Lark Sparrows at his home farm, near the location of the last mentioned field. A pair of the birds nested for some years in his strawberry patch. He has an egg taken from the first nest found, "about May 20, 1927." This nest contained four eggs. Three weeks later, about a hundred yards from the first, Mr. Todd found another nest containing five eggs. A nest was found each year thereafter until 1933. The birds, however, were present during this summer, and presumably bred.

Tennessee's first records of the species were made by Rhoads (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1895, p. 489), who collected specimens in Obion and Davidson Counties. These specimens are in the Academy's collection.—COMPTON CROOK, *Dept., of Biology, Boone Training School, Boone, North Carolina.*

Notes from Memramcook, Westmorland County, New Brunswick.—*Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—A nest with three eggs was found on May 12, 1932, on the salt hay marshes of the Memramcook River. This would appear to be an early nesting date for this region.

Philohela minor. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—A bird was observed on November 13, 1932. This is as late as the latest date of fall departure from New Brunswick, given by Bent (Life Histories, North American Shore Birds, pt. 1, p. 77). Two individuals were also seen on November 1, and one each November 3 and 6, of the same year.

Limnodromus griseus. DOWITCHER.—One bird was found on July 20, 1932, feeding with Wilson's Snipe on the shore of a small, marshy lake. Sight of the long bill, and of the white patch on lower back and rump, aided in identification.

Quiscalus quiscula aenus. BRONZED GRACKLE.—A late individual was watched within short range on December 20, 1930.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina. EASTERN EVENING GROSBEEK.—A flock of six birds came on January 14, 1930, to feed on the winged seeds still hanging on a group of Manitoba maple trees near our house. On December 10, 1931, three birds visited the same trees to feed on the seeds. One of these, a female, was shot. The distinctive, black, yellow and white livery and the large, conical, light-colored bills of the birds aided in field identification.

Melospiza melodia melodia. EASTERN SONG SPARROW.—A late bird was seen on December 6, 1931.

Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus. LAPLAND LONGSPUR.—A flock of six birds was