

The Alaska Yellow Warbler in Kansas.—While examining the series of Yellow Warblers in the University of Kansas Museum of Birds and Mammals, I noticed three specimens which seemed to belong to the race *Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa* the Alaska Yellow Warbler. These skins were sent to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, who has confirmed the identification.

This race is probably a rare, but regular migrant through Kansas, although it has not previously been reported from the state. It has been taken many times in various neighboring states, and seems to cover a wide range of territory during migration. The three Kansas specimens were all taken in Douglas County, as follows:

KU 10857 ♀ May 22, 1919, by C. D. Bunker.

KU 11775 ♀ May 7, 1921, by J. Linsdale.

KU 12267 ♂ May 13, 1922, by H. Malleis.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. C. D. Bunker, Assistant Curator in charge of the Museum of Birds and Mammals, for permission to report this record.—W. S. LONG, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Bay-breasted Warbler in Arkansas.—On April 24, 1935, while checking migrants, it was our good fortune to observe a Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*), three miles south of Monticello. It was observed again on May 1, 2 and 11. As far as we can ascertain this species has not been previously reported from this state.—CHAS. M. OWENS, *Monticello, Arkansas.*

Scarlet Tanager on the Coast of Georgia.—On April 29, 1922, while walking along a gravelled roadway near the ocean beach at Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia, Thos. D. Burleigh and I came upon a boy who had just shot an adult male Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*). The specimen was examined by us, but was not preserved.

Although this species is a common summer resident in the high mountains of northern Georgia, it is of extremely accidental occurrence in the coast region of the state.—W. J. ERICHSEN, *2301 Whitaker St., Savannah, Ga.*

An Abnormally Plumaged Cardinal.—From July 2 to August 16, 1934, at the invitation of the Cranbrook Institute of Science, I studied the birds of the Edwin S. George Wild Life Reserve, a 1200-Acre, well-fenced tract situated not far from Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan. On July 17, I collected a breeding male Cardinal (*Richmondia c. cardinalis*), which apparently had not altogether completed the post-juvenal molt. The plumage of this specimen (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology No. 74978) is largely normal, the beak is bright orange-red as in the full adult, and the skull is firm and granulated; but many feathers of the auricular region, the back, the scapulars, and the chest and sides are distinctly *brown* or *buffy-brown*, and not red; and one of the longest of the under tail-coverts is not only buffy rather than red, but it is distinctly more plumulaceous than any other feather of the region. That the bird was breeding there can be no doubt, for it was in full song and the gonads each measured approximately 4.5 x 5.5 mm.

The Cardinal is known to have a *complete* post-juvenal molt in late summer and fall. There is no pre-nuptual molt in late winter or spring. How, then, may we account for these buffy, *juvenal* feathers in the plumage of an individual that appears to be fully grown? Have they been held through an entire winter and spring as a result of some failure of the molting dropping-out process, or has the individual

reached sexual maturity at an abnormally early age? It is perhaps significant that only one of the ten rectrices present is new and unworn, and this feather is fully 8 mm. longer than any other rectrix. Notable, too, is the fact that two or three distal primary coverts in each wing are brown and worn whereas the other primary coverts are new and red. Further study of the molts and sequence of plumages in this species may show us that such a condition as I have just described often is characteristic of birds in their first breeding season, but I have not found a comparably part-colored individual in the considerable number of male Cardinals I have examined.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

Clay-colored Sparrow in New York.—On April 28, 1935, I took a Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*) at Ithaca, New York. It was discovered feeding along a path beside Fall Creek and was still there forty minutes later, despite the presence within less than one hundred feet of several persons in their back yards. It proved to be a male with enlarged testes. The bird was prepared by Miss A. Marguerite Heydweiller for the Cornell University collection, and though badly shot, it made a good skin. This is an addition to the avifauna of New York State.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

An Atlantic Song Sparrow from Georgia.—A bird picked up dead January 15, 1935, about two miles east of Savannah, proves to be typical of the pale Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia atlantica*) of the Atlantic coastal islands. Mr. Arthur H. Howell identified the bird.

This seems to be the first record for the state, and the first to be taken south of Charleston, S. C.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

The Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius l. lapponicus*); A South Carolina Specimen, and a Georgia Sight Record.—On April 20, 1935, I collected a male of this species on Long Island Fill, S. C., Messrs. G. R. Rossignol and W. J. Erichson being present.

On March 24, on Oysterbed Island, Ga., about a mile to the eastward, I had seen one, and possibly two, of these birds. One I had examined quite closely at a satisfactory distance, in good light, and in several different positions, and as it so obviously was of the same species, I am not so reluctant to offer the sight record, as I might have been before taking the South Carolina bird.

There appear to be no records for the South Atlantic States, except of the bird taken by Loomis at Chester, S. C., on January 1, 1881, and recorded by him (*Auk*, II, 1885, 190).—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

Lapland Longspur on the Central East Coast of Florida.—On January 29, 1934, Mr. W. E. Shannon, who has camped for several months on Merritts Island, Brevard County, Florida, shot a Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) near the settlement of Wilson, seven or eight miles east of Titusville. The bird was first seen on January 23. Shannon observed that it did not hop like a Sparrow, but walked like a Horned Lark, which he at first mistook it to be. When the bird was found again on the 29th about 300 yards from the place it was first seen, he borrowed a gun and collected it. On both occasions the Longspur was found feeding in a sand road.

Shannon writes that he flushed the bird several times before collecting it and that each time it circled around, "uttering a little warbling song," and alighted again in the ruts of the road.