

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.

Mr. Arthur H. Howell, of the U. S. Biological Survey, informs me that this is the first record of a Longspur of any kind for Florida.

Had the bird been found in the northwestern part of the state, the occurrence would be less surprising, but the appearance of a seemingly lone bird of this normally gregarious species at a point far down the east coast of the peninsula is not easy to account for. At the time the bird was first noted the whole of the northern United States was in the grip of the most severe siege of frigid weather in years. The temperature in the Dakotas and Minnesota dropped as low as 45° below zero on the 22d and 23rd, and here at Jacksonville there was a sudden decline from 73° on the former date to 30° on the latter, with the first measurable snowfall in 35 years.

At Titusville on January 23, the day the Longspur was first observed, the minimum temperature was 52°. The following day the minimum was 32°, and each night until the 28th the temperature dropped into the thirties.

At Mr. Howell's suggestion the specimen has been deposited in the collection of the National Museum.—S. A. GRIMES, 4661 Attleboro St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Some Unusual Records from Aroostook County, Maine, 1934.—*Nycticorax nycticorax hoacili*. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Mr. A. H. Norton, Portland Society of Natural History, informs me that, although the A. O. U. 'Check-List' (4th ed.) gives southern Quebec as the northern limit of the breeding range of this species, inland stations are few in Maine and that this colony should be recorded. It is a small colony, consisting of about twenty-five or thirty pairs. The station is located in a dense, almost solid growth of spruces on a rather steep hill facing the west and the Aroostook River, about one mile north of the town of Fort Fairfield. The nests are from forty to fifty feet up, near the tops of the trees, and are composed of sticks and twigs. Banding operations were attempted in late June, when most of the young were still in the nests. The difficulties of climbing these spruces were, to our mind, very great and banding was abandoned after four trees were climbed, since we succeeded in merely forcing the birds to step leisurely to the next tree; a maneuver, unfortunately, denied to us. A farm hand working nearby assured us that the colony had been there as long as he had, *i. e.* fifteen years.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. COMMON MALLARD.—A pair of this species was observed by a group of four from a distance of thirty feet, on Mud Pond, near Ashland, on May 26, 1934. A return trip to the same locality did not result in our seeing the birds again. They were in company with four of the following species.

Nyroca collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—Four were observed on Mud Pond, near Ashland, May 26, 1934. On the following day a return trip resulted in a better view of the birds and the ringed bill was observed by all four members of the party, as was also the white "crescent" in front of the wing.

Lophodytes cucullatus. HOODED MERGANSER.—In early October, 1934, three were seen and one collected, about three miles up the Presque Isle Stream, near the town of Presque Isle.

Oxyechus vociferus vociferus. KILLDEER.—Although two or three records each summer have been obtained in recent years, the spring of 1934 gave us our first spring record, on April 29, 1934, near Presque Isle.

Capella delicata. WILSON'S SNIPE.—A Snipe, seen on March 5, 1934, was reported to me and verified as Wilson's, on March 13. This bird usually does not arrive until early May although we have one record for April 19, (1933). On the above date (March 13) the bird was feeding in an open stream near the outskirts of the town of Presque Isle and was observed by passers-by for several days following verification. At the time there were three feet of snow everywhere else near town. Following a