

**Junco hyemalis connectens Taken near Toledo, Ohio.**—On March 31, 1935, I collected a male *Junco hyemalis connectens* from a small group of *J. hyemalis* in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

The identification was made by Dr. Alden H. Miller, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California. The skin will be deposited in the Ohio State Museum.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Miller and also to Dr. J. Van Tyne, Curator of Birds, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, for their kindness in identifying this bird.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

**Spizella breweri taverneri in Texas.**—While studying and collecting birds in the vicinity of Alpine, Brewster County, Texas, during February and March, 1935, I occasionally made short excursions north into Jeff Davis County, usually to visit the brushy bottom of Musquiz Canyon (alt.—4,500 ft.) where the Fort Davis road crosses it ten miles northwest of Alpine. There I sometimes found wintering Sparrow flocks composed of Gamble's, Brewer's, and Desert Sparrows, together with a few Vesper and Savannah Sparrows. They were rather shy and kept moving so actively that it was difficult to pick out and identify individuals. In determining the composition of the flocks I collected several Brewer's Sparrows, and on March 9 took a male which was obviously different and suggested the Timberline Sparrow, of which I had never seen specimens. Dr. Joseph Grinnell has since examined the skin at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and reports that it is indeed a thoroughly typical specimen of *Spizella breweri taverneri* Swarth and Brooks.

This is the first Texas record of the Timberline Sparrow. The first United States record for this subspecies was that of a specimen collected by Seth Benson in Otero County, New Mexico, on October 13, 1931, and recorded (*Condor*, 34, 1932, p. 231) by Dr. Grinnell. These two records would seem to indicate the region of the upper Rio Grande as the hitherto unknown winter range of the Timberline Sparrow.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

**Harris's Sparrow in Massachusetts.**—Knowing the reluctance of many ornithologists to accept sight records of rare birds, the following observations are offered for what they may be worth.

About 7.00 a.m., April 29, 1935, I noticed a bird, with considerable black about the face, in some shrubbery about twenty-five feet from my window. Going for my binoculars, I found on returning that the bird had flown to a feeding tray, not over fifteen feet away, and I had, in plain view, what I considered to be, a male Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) in spring plumage. It was watched for a few minutes until the arrival of other birds at the tray caused it to return to the shrubbery. Having no means at hand to collect the specimen, it seemed desirable to establish its identity, with all possible accuracy, by some other means.

So I went to my collection and, from my series of Harris's Sparrow, selected three skins that seemed to match quite closely the bird I had just been looking at. With these three skins I went back to the window and found the Sparrow had returned to the tray. At such short range it was a simple matter to check every detail of his plumage even without the binoculars. I considered the specimen to be a bird of the previous year in his first nuptial plumage. The black of the center and forward part of the crown was unbroken but lighter edgings were clearly visible on the hind head. The chin and upper throat were solid black but the color was either undeveloped on the lower throat or was entirely obscured by a heavy veiling. Details of color and markings of the sides of the head, back, and wings were checked with the specimens in hand and they tallied in all particulars.