

**Eastern Summer Tanager in Colorado.**—On May 12, 1873, a specimen of the Eastern Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra rubra*) was collected by Mr. H. W. Henshaw, near Denver, Colorado. In the account of this specimen (Report upon Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian, Vol. V, p. 239, 1875), it was reported and classified with a specimen of *P. r. cooperi* Ridgway, from the Gila River, Arizona. The dimensions given for the Denver specimen were typical of those of the eastern subspecies, however, being much smaller than those of the Gila River specimen collected on the same survey. The latter was evidently a Cooper's Tanager, but the former was not.

This error was pointed out in 1917 by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, who, upon examining the Denver specimen (No. 72,085 in the U. S. National Museum collection), pronounced it a "perfectly typical immature male" specimen of *Piranga rubra rubra*. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30: 122, 1917.) Through some oversight, this correction was not incorporated in the fourth edition of the A.O.U. 'Check-list of North American Birds'. Consequently, the subspecies therein given for Colorado is *P. r. cooperi*, which is listed as "casual." Inasmuch as there is no record of Cooper's Tanager for the state, this reference to its occurrence should be deleted. On the basis of Mr. Henshaw's specimen, and an additional one mentioned herein, the Eastern Summer Tanager should be recognized as "accidental" in Colorado; in the latest 'Check-List' its occurrence in the state is not mentioned.

On May 1, 1936, while conducting a class of twenty-five ornithology students on a field trip in the Boulder Creek bottoms, the entire class was treated to a good view of a Summer Tanager. The bird, which was in a moderately close stand of cottonwoods and stream-side shrubs, was somewhat shy, but was observed for several minutes from a distance of about twenty yards. Several hours later, with Mr. Wayne Moody, a member of the class, I returned to the same locality and was successful in finding and collecting the specimen. It proved to be an adult male having the following dimensions (millimeters) in the flesh: total length, 184; wing, 95; tail, 70; exposed culmen, 17; gape, 22; tarsus, 18. In coloration, it is typical of the adult male of the eastern subspecies. The bill profile was compared with Ridgway's figures accompanying his description of *Pyrranga Cooperi* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 130), and found to correspond to that of *Pyrranga aestiva* Vieillot, a synonym of *Piranga rubra rubra* (Linnaeus). The specimen therefore constitutes a second record of *P. r. rubra* for Colorado. It has been mounted, and is now No. 3305 in the bird and mammal series of the University of Colorado Museum.

After collecting the specimen, I learned that an "all red" bird, later identified as a Summer Tanager, had been seen and closely observed two days earlier within a half-mile of the place at which the specimen was collected. One of the observers was Mrs. E. C. Smith, of the Museum staff. Presumably this was the individual later collected. No other individuals of the species were seen or reported.—GORDON ALEXANDER, *Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.*

**Brewer's Blackbird taken Near Toledo, Ohio.**—On April 12, 1936, I collected a female Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) from a group of three males and two females in Spencer Twp., Lucas County, Ohio. These birds were accompanied by two or three starlings. As far as I can determine, this is the first time that Brewer's Blackbird has ever been taken in Ohio. The skin is No. 6981 in the collection of the Ohio State Museum.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

**Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) in Alabama.**—On March 23, 1936, in a pasture nine miles east of Foley, Alabama, and within six miles of the

Florida line, approximately fifty Blackbirds were seen feeding about a number of hogs. Characteristically unsuspecting, they were easily approached and readily identified as Brewer's Blackbirds. As there was no previous record for the occurrence of this species in the State it was felt advisable to substantiate it with an actual specimen, and a single bird, a female in rather worn plumage, was taken. This Blackbird has likewise apparently never been definitely recorded in Florida, but in view of its relative abundance in recent years in western North Carolina (The Wilson Bulletin, XLV, pp. 111-113) it should prove to be a fairly common migrant not only in Alabama but in northern Florida as well.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *U. S. Biological Survey, Gulfport, Mississippi*.

**Agelaius humeralis a new bird for North America.**—In the course of my bird banding operations there were trapped at my station at Key West, Florida, two black birds, at the time unfamiliar to me. They proved to be Tawny-shouldered Blackbirds (*Agelaius humeralis* (Vigors)) which species is native to the island of Cuba, and has also been found on Haiti. These individuals were taken on February 27, 1936, on the Key West Lighthouse Reservation. They had been about for several days associated with Red-winged Blackbirds, of which there was a considerable number present at that time. They were kept in captivity until April 7, when they were shipped alive to the Biological Survey at Washington, D. C. There the previous tentative identification as *Agelaius humeralis* was confirmed by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of that Bureau. They have been deposited as specimens in the Biological Survey collection in the United States National Museum, as proof of the record.

So far as we know this is the first occurrence of this species in the United States, and, of course, in North America, and these two specimens therefore form a very interesting addition to the North American avifauna.—WILLIAM W. DEMERITT, *United States Lighthouse Service, Key West, Florida*.

**Eastern Henslow's Sparrow Breeding in West Virginia.**—In a previous note (Auk, Vol. LIII, p. 91, Jan. 1936) we, together with James T. Handlan, Jr. and A. S. Margolin, recorded the collection of the first West Virginia specimen of Eastern Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans*). As the bird was taken in October, there was no evidence of its having bred in the state.

Since that time however a careful search has been made for summer residents of this species. On July 19, 1936, we were collecting in the neighborhood of Burlington, Mineral County, in some broad sedgy meadows along Patterson's Creek. Our attention was called to the "che-slick" notes of Henslow's Sparrows, and we found adults with at least three young. Since the young birds were still in juvenal plumage it seems a fair assumption that they must have been raised close-by.

The fields where these Sparrows were found lie at the foot of the "Alleghany Front." Conditions are decidedly Carolinian however. The previously collected specimen was from Preston County, on top of the Alleghany Plateau about fifty miles west of the Mineral County locality.—MAURICE BROOKS, KARL HALLER, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

**Lincoln's Sparrow and Lark Sparrow in the Northern West Virginia Panhandle.**—In my list of the birds of the northern West Virginia Panhandle (Cardinal, Vol. III, No. 5, January, 1933, 101-124) I do not name either the Lincoln's Sparrow or the Lark Sparrow. It is therefore desirable for me to report that on April 28, 1936, I collected a male Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza l. lincolni*) along