

Buffalo Creek at Bethany, Brooke County; and that on May 2, 1936, Messrs. Edward Addy, Russell De Garmo and myself took a female Eastern Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes g. grammacus*), on the De Garmo farm about half a mile north of Fowlertown, Brooke County. These specimens are, to the best of my knowledge, the first of their respective species to be taken in the northern West Virginia Panhandle. Both are in my private collection at Bethany. The ovary of the Lark Sparrow was considerably enlarged, but no male bird was noted in the vicinity.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Bethany, West Virginia*.

**Lincoln's Sparrow in Wise Co., Va.**—On May 7, 1936, on Indian Creek in Wise Co., Virginia, I saw a Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza l. lincolni*), it was in a growth of briars and sumac on a hill side at the foot of the mountain. As it did not seem inclined to leave the cover of the thicket, I got within twenty feet of it. It was seen in the same place on the following day.—F. M. JONES, *Wise, Va.*

**Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) in Central New York in April.**—April 19, 1936, I was driving over the hills in western Yates County, N. Y., and at an elevation of 1240 ft. came to a shallow pond in a field. We had had a very wet season and water had settled in a depression near the road. Here I found a flock of at least 200 Lapland Longspurs busy feeding around in the weeds that were still standing around the pond. Most of them had changed into their summer plumage. In a few moments there were up and away.

There seems to be another April record for western New York: 150 seen near Geneva, April 19, 1934, by G. Van Esseltine (Auk, October, 1934).—VERDI BURTON, *Branchport, N. Y.*

**Lapland Longspurs noted in West Virginia.**—On March 7, 1936, the writer, accompanied by Dr. H. L. Knowlton, of West Virginia University, and Misses Henrietta and Nancy Leith, of Charleston, W. Va., visited the Federal Homestead Project at Red House, Putnam County, W. Va. Large flocks of Horned Larks and a few Pipits were feeding along the bottomlands of the Great Kanawah River. Our attention was called, however, to two unfamiliar birds, and when we examined them carefully they proved to be Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*).

They were feeding between the furrows of a plowed field, and allowed close approach, where we studied them with 8x glasses. They made short flights, whistling as they flew.

So far as I am aware, there are no previous West Virginia records for the species, although it might be expected more or less regularly in migration and in winter in the Ohio Valley. Comparatively little work has been done on the land birds of this territory, and our observation emphasizes the need for more study in southwestern West Virginia.—MAURICE BROOKS, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

**Sanderlings and a Marsh Hawk wintering in New Hampshire.**—On January 2, 1936, the following birds of special interest were noted at Hampton Beach, Hampton, New Hampshire:

*Crocethia alba*. SANDERLING.—Two birds were observed, at close range, as they fed along the sandy sea-coast. According to available information, there is no New Hampshire winter record for this species. In Massachusetts the Sanderling is an irregular winter resident north of Cape Cod.

*Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—The winter records of this bird seem to be sufficiently scarce to record a male Marsh Hawk, we saw flying over a coastal marsh not far from the point where the Sanderlings were seen.—EUGENE J. GOELLNER AND MAURICE PROVOST, *St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire*.