

Specimens observed and taken were as follows: October 17, in a marsh in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, 35 seen, two males and a female collected, all in blue-joint-grass marsh (*Calamagrostis canadensis*); October 31, a mile east of Worthington, Franklin County, six seen and a male and a female collected in an old weedy red-clover meadow; November 7, two birds seen in the same meadow; November 10, a mile east of Westerville, Franklin County, two birds seen and a female collected in a swampy area covered with sedges and common rush (*Juncus effusus*); November 12, 1936, two birds seen and a female collected among driftwood trash at shoreline of O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, near Rathbone, Delaware County; November 17, Liberty Township, Wood County, three seen and one female collected in an old weedy alfalfa field; November 22, two miles southeast of Utica, Licking County, three birds seen feeding on seeds washed up with drift at water's edge along the margins of a peat bog; November 23, a mile northeast of Hebron and just north of Buckeye Lake, one female collected in swamp of sedges (*Carex* and *Cyperus*).

Probably none of the Leconte's Sparrows seen was in actual migration at the time as repeated visits were usually rewarded by the finding of birds each time in the same field. Some individuals appeared to have selected a definite territory and refused to range beyond definite limits. The species is known to have been present in a limited area of Little Cedar Point Marsh for a period exceeding six weeks.

That this invasion was not confined to Ohio is indicated by records obtained by Dr. J. Van Tyne and others in southern Michigan, the observation of birds at Lebanon, Missouri, by G. E. Moore until November 8, 1936 (Bird-Lore, **39**: 172, 1937), the collection of a specimen on February 20, 1937, at Lakeview, Mississippi (Ben B. Coffey, *The Migrant*, p. 15, March 1937), and the taking of a bird by Dr. George M. Sutton at Beech Bottom near Bethany, West Virginia, on September 19, 1937 (one also seen on September 8) (*The Redstart*, **4**: 118, Jan. 1937).

The late fall dates in Ohio, the record of February 20, 1937, near Memphis, Tennessee, and the further collection of the species in March 1937, near Cincinnati (K. Maslowski and W. Goodpaster), indicate that birds participating in the invasion may not have reached their normal winter range and may have succeeded in wintering from southern Ohio southward.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

Lapland Longspurs in Wisconsin in summer.—On July 17, 1937, I visited a shallow lake near Madison, Wisconsin, which was in the process of drying up and on which there was a remarkable concentration of shorebirds, numbering several thousand. On and about what had once been the shore, but which now was a partially dried mud flat, I was amazed at seeing a flock of 30 or 40 Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*). They were under observation for a quarter of an hour, sometimes standing or walking within twenty feet of me, so near that it was not necessary to use my binocular. In fact, if I had held them in my hand, as I have often done, I could not have been more certain of their identity. I believe the latest spring date for them here is May 5, and the earliest fall record September 25, which was very exceptional.—JOHN S. MAIN, *Madison, Wisconsin*.

Records from the Isles of Shoals.—During the summers of 1935 and 1936 while doing thesis work at the Isles of Shoals under the direction of Professor C. F. Jackson of the University of New Hampshire, I collected three specimens of particular interest. The islands lie about ten miles off the coast of Maine and New Hampshire, and since the state line runs between the islands both Maine and New Hampshire records are included. Mr. Arthur H. Norton, of the Portland Society of Natural History, has very kindly furnished the available Maine records.