

and, so far as known, unreported in migration from the Atlantic coastal region. Both specimens were examined and identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser and are now in the collection of the Biological Survey.—JOHN C. JONES, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Winter roosting habits of Slate-colored Juncos.—In the afternoon of March 19, 1937, I set a number of traps for shrews about the *Taxus* thickets in the woods a few miles east of Ithaca, New York. There was some snow on the ground, but much had melted during the day, leaving bare patches in the woods beneath the hemlocks and leafless hardwoods. During the evening the traps were visited in expectation of securing live shrews. While none was secured, my efforts were not wholly without reward. When examining one trap about 9 p. m., I observed five juncos, *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*, roosting on the ground at the base of a *Taxus* thicket. The birds did not take immediate alarm, but allowed me several moments for close inspection at a distance of several feet. They had chosen the site with care, for the chamber was well protected from rain, snow and wind. I had not previously seen juncos in this rather dense wood stand, although neighboring open fields usually supported a few birds. Perhaps where such shelter is available, this species commonly resorts to the *Taxus* thickets with the approach of nightfall.

That they are not immune from the attacks of small predators even in such situations is attested by finding the feathers of small birds in the stomachs of deer mice (*Peromyscus leucopus noveboracensis*) in the same habitat. While the feathers were not recognized as those of a junco, it seems probable that the small ground-roosting species must be susceptible to the attacks of these ubiquitous rodents and the larger shrews.—W. J. HAMILTON, JR., *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Harris's Sparrow in central western Illinois.—In checking over old records, from Adams County, Illinois, I find one report of a Harris's Sparrow, *Zonotrichia querula*, previous to 1910. The migration course of this bird formerly was considerably west of Quincy.

I reported a stray occurrence in 1913, another in 1923; and in the spring of 1936, H. L. Angus captured a mature male in one of his bird-banding traps. This seemed to be the forerunner of a very decided drift which for two years has been increasing in intensity each spring and fall.

In the spring of 1939, I banded twelve Harris's Sparrows and saw no fewer than twenty-five or thirty additional birds which remained in the woods of my Nature preserve for a period of two weeks. Russell Davis of Clayton, Illinois, twenty-eight miles east of Quincy, has been capturing Harris's Sparrows regularly for the past eight years. These birds enter traps readily and feed upon fine-chopped corn, hemp and millet. The advent of this species has been a welcome addition to the lists of bird lovers in this locality.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois.*

Correction.—Through misunderstanding, the final paragraph of my note on 'Two new breeding birds for the United States' (Auk, 57: 117, 1940) was omitted. This is: "I am indebted to Dr. H. C. Oberholser of the Bureau of Biological Survey and to A. J. van Rossem of the Dickey collections, California Institute of Technology, for the loan of specimens for comparison; to George H. Lowery, Jr., for a copy of his recent paper on the *Cassidix mexicanus* group; and to Ludlow Griscom of the Museum of Comparative Zoology for the measurements of the 1905 kingbird." It was this assistance which made possible a critical determination of the specimens secured.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.*