

measurements were taken: extent of wings, 4 feet 3 inches; length, 23 inches; tarsus, 2.20; tail, 10.00; culmen, 3.00; lanceolate feathers of throat, 2.70.

The specimen was sent to Mr. Ridgway for positive identification, and is, so far as known, the only *C. c. principalis* captured in Illinois. The specimen is now in the collection of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.—FRANK M. WOODRUFF, *Chicago, Ill.*

**The Ipswich Sparrow.—A Correction.**—Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr.'s, interesting monograph of the Ipswich Sparrow<sup>1</sup> brings into prominence a boyish and ill-advised note on this bird which I published in the 'Bulletin' of the Nuttall Ornithological Club (Vol. II, pp. 27, 28). I regret that I have left the note so long unexpunged; but it is not too late to mend the matter, and I withdraw the record now.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Me.*

**Second Occurrence of the Lark Sparrow in Virginia.**—While collecting on the 'Dry Isaacs' (one of the sandy islets on the ocean side of Cape Charles) on August 24, 1895, I flushed from the grass an immature male *Chondestes grammacus*, which after considerable trouble, owing to its wildness, I secured.—WILLIAM PALMER, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) in the Maritime Portions of South Carolina.**—On September 13, 1895, I shot an adult male Cape May Warbler from the top of a live-oak tree. It was in company with many other Warblers, all being busily engaged searching for insects. The next day I procured another male which I shot from the same tree. Previous to this date there was much stormy weather accompanied with heavy rain which lasted for eight days. The Cape May Warbler is a very rare bird in the maritime districts of South Carolina, and these two are the only individuals which have ever been taken on the seaboard.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**The Carolina Wren in Connecticut.**—While collecting in a grove about five miles from Bridgeport, April 20, 1895, Dr. E. H. Eames and the writer found two Carolina Wrens (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) occupied in running about a stone wall. On June 13, we found both old birds and shot two young ones. The young, which had probably been out of the nest a week, had only a faint chirp and were not as active as the adults.—H. H. TAYLOR, *Bridgeport, Conn.*

**The Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) on Long Island, South Carolina.**—I shot a beautiful adult male of this Nuthatch within ten yards of the front beach on November 14, 1895, on Long Island, S. C. It was

<sup>1</sup> Memoirs of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, No. II. Cambridge, Mass., August, 1895.

about one o'clock p. m., when, as I was sitting on some drift wood where the tide was coming in, I heard just over me *hink, hink, hink*. I had never heard this note before but I remembered Audubon's description, and truly there was the Red-breasted Nuthatch, which I had looked for in vain for twelve years, directly over me. There were two of them. The male I secured, but the female, which I badly wounded, I could not find. This species has never been taken in the maritime districts before, but has been recorded from Chester County, and my friend Mr. Ellison A. Smyth, Jr., shot one many years ago in Clarendon County. I have seen Mr. Smyth's bird and I believe it was recorded in 'Random Notes on Natural History.'—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**The Dwarf Thrush in Colorado.**—A specimen of the Dwarf Thrush (*Turdus aonalaschke*) was taken October 6, 1895, at Magnolia, a small mining town some eight miles west of Boulder, Colorado. This is the first record of the species for this State. To make sure of the identification the bird was sent to Mr. Ridgway, who pronounced it a typical example of this species.—U. A. SPRAGUE, *Boulder, Col.*

**Food of Woodpeckers and Flycatchers.**—Southern California seems well adapted to the birds of the family Picidæ. I have been at Claremont, Los Angeles County, less than two years, and have had little time to work with birds, yet I have secured the following species: *Dryobates villosus harrisii*, *Xenopicus albolarvatus*, *Sphyrapicus ruber*, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*, *Melanerpes formicivorus bairdii*, *Melanerpes torquatus*, and *Colaptes cafer*. In the stomach of all these I have found insects, and often more or less bark. *Melanerpes formicivorus bairdii* has the habit of storing acorns in trees, presumably for future use as food. They gather the acorns and place them in holes which have been previously chiseled out by use of their bills. I have heard reliable observers state that they have frequently seen them eating these acorns during the winter months. *Sphyrapicus ruber* is the Sapsucker of southern California. It taps fruit trees, especially prune and apricot, and evergreens. Its mischief seems much more serious than that of its congener of the East, as trees are frequently killed by reason of its punctures, although these latter are more distant and less numerous. I never knew a tree to be killed by the Sapsuckers in Michigan. The evil in California is wrought in summer when the dry season has enfeebled the tree, and this is a possible explanation of the more serious harm to the trees of this region.

I have also been interested in the species of the family Tyrannidæ. I have taken at Claremont and the adjacent cañons the following species: *Tyrannus verticalis*, *Tyrannus vociferans*, *Myiarchus cinerascens*, *Sayornis sayi*, *Sayornis nigricans*, *Contopus borealis*, *Empidonax pusillus*, and *Empidonax difficilis*. In the stomach of all these were found insects; but