

man's Warbler which has ever been taken in this State since Dr. Bachman took the type specimen near Charleston in July, 1833. After I had killed the bird I hunted for the female and nest for several hours, but was unsuccessful. In the afternoon I again visited the place and with the help of a friend, Lieut. J. D. Cozby, we searched for the female and nest, but could find neither. No doubt whatever exists in my mind that this bird was breeding and that his mate was incubating or else building a nest, as the sexual organs of the male proved that procreation was going on. This bird was certainly not a migrant as the migration of *wood-land* birds had passed. The *latest* migrant, the Gray-cheeked Thrush, was last noted May 13, when a single bird was seen. I am positive that I have heard this song nearly every summer in the same localities where the male was found, but I always keep out of such places after April 10 on account of the myriads of ticks and red bugs which infest them. Then, too, such places are simply impenetrable on account of the dense blackberry vines, matted with grape vines, fallen logs piled one upon another, and a dense growth of low bushes. In these jungles the rattlesnake is at home and the stoutest heart would quail.—ARTHUR S. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*) again on the Coast of South Carolina.**—It is with much pleasure that I am again able to record the capture of this interesting bird. The first specimen was recorded in 'The Auk,' Vol. XI, 1894, p. 80. I shot the specimen I now record on November 17, 1900.

When first seen the bird was mistaken for the Grass Finch, but upon approaching it too closely it flew upward in circles until it was nearly out of vision when I realized that it was a veritable Sprague's Pipit. I continued to watch this mere speck in the heavens hoping that it would again alight. Suddenly the bird pitched downward and alighted in a grassy field. I hastened to the spot and as it flushed I shot it. The specimen is an adult female, and, like the first one taken, is in fine unworn plumage.

This second specimen was captured within a quarter of a mile of the spot where I shot the first specimen on November 24, 1893. The capture of this second specimen seems to warrant the belief that this bird is something more than a mere wanderer or accidental visitor.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**The Wheatear Not a Bird of Maine.**—In a recent article, Dr. Stejneger (*cf.* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXIII, p. 473) cites the Wheatear (*Saxicola enanthe*) as a bird recorded from Maine. Now as I have shown (*cf.* Knight, List of Birds of Maine, p. 141) there are no valid grounds for admitting this species to the avifauna of the State.

Careless and ignorant writers of the past have recorded the species in

question from Maine, owing to their failure to carefully read the title of Mr. Boardman's list, upon the authority of which they made their supposed records, and many other species as well as this one were cited upon the same grounds and their own ignorance of the exact boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. Almost invariably Grand Menan birds have been given a place in New England bird lists, which shows the ignorance of geography exhibited by the authors.

I have in my possession a letter from Mr. Boardman in which he states that he has in his possession two specimens of the Wheatear, one taken at *Grand Menan, New Brunswick*, and the other taken on *Indian Island, New Brunswick*. This letter was written in 1896, and gives corrections of many other records made by geographical ignoramuses. Through Mr. Boardman's aid all these erroneous Maine records were straightened out and corrected and may be found in the 'List of the Birds of Maine.' — ORA W. KNIGHT, *Bangor, Me.*

**Bird Notes from Pueblo Co., Colorado.** — I recently spent a few weeks eighteen miles southwest of Pueblo, in which district I have passed ten winters. I was surprised to find the following birds which I have never known to winter there before: Jan. 7. A flock of Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), about 40 in number, were seen feeding amongst some sunflowers. Jan. 8. A Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella m. neglecta*) was seen in company with some Mountain Bluebirds (*Sialia arctica*). Jan. 14. A pair of Sparrow Hawks (*Falco sparverius*) were observed. Jan. 12. Two Rock Wrens (*Salpinctes obsoletus*) were seen amongst some rocks not more than ten yards from where I was standing. — WILLOUGHBY P. LOWE, *Seward, Nebraska.*

**Corrections to Birds of Parry Sound and Muskoka.** — The following corrections should be made to my 'List of the Birds of the Districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka, Ontario,' published in the January number of the current volume of 'The Auk':

Page 35, No. 12, *Merganser serrator*. "Breeds in both districts" should read, Probably breeds in both districts.

" 35, " 13, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, requires the same correction.

" 44, " 180, *Harporhynchus rufus*. Mr. Kay informs me that Brown Thrashers are fairly common in Port Sydney.

" 45, " 188, *Regulus satrapa*. "An abundant winter resident" should read, Probably a winter resident.

" 45, " 189, *Regulus calendula*, "and winter" is a slip and should be struck out.

*Regulus satrapa* certainly occurs in Muskoka till late in December, but the testimony as to its being a winter resident is so conflicting that I have thought it best to qualify my reference to it.