

or near this one locality, which Mr. Preble observed in the six or seven different places he visited. Besides these I found some which he did not find, *e. g.*, Pigeon Hawk, Rusty Blackbird, Olive-sided Flycatcher and Lark Sparrow. The Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*) I found Aug. 19 in the middle of woods, calling or whistling with a clear tone: *Du-ee, du-ee*, just like the name Dewey.

The Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) I found to the number of about 50-75 specimens while riding from Accident to Cove, five miles away. After passing through innumerable Vesper, Grasshopper, Field and Chipping Sparrows, I was suddenly astonished to see the Lark Sparrow, with which I was familiar from a long stay in Indiana. I got off the wagon and tried to get a few. But they were very shy. They flew ahead of me, along the fences, into bushes, and into an occasional tree, and when they got to what seemed to be the end of their domain—about five rods along the road—they flew into the fields, and in a half circle back to where I had started to chase them up. This they did several times, never going beyond that certain limit, and I almost gave up my chase after them, when I succeeded in getting an adult female. This was July 24. Taking in addition to this that there were many males, females and young, there is no doubt in my mind that this colony had bred there when found. Although I went over many miles of road round about Accident, I saw no more Lark Sparrows.—G. EIFRIG, *Cumberland, Md.*

The Song-Notes of the Alder Flycatcher.—Mr. J. A. Farley, in his very interesting article on 'The Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii alnorum*) as a Summer Resident of Eastern Massachusetts' (Auk, Oct., 1901, pp. 347-355), says that the characteristic song of the species when heard at a distance of a few feet "is found in reality to consist of but one harsh explosive syllable." This statement is so much at variance with my own experience that I cannot forbear taking exceptions to it as a general statement, though of course it may apply to individuals of the species. First I must admit that my acquaintance with the Alder Flycatcher is not as intimate as Mr. Farley's. I have never been fortunate enough to find a nest, and I have never watched the bird for any considerable length of time. I am not, however, entirely unfamiliar with it, having made its acquaintance nearly seventeen years ago, *viz.*, in July, 1885, and having met with it in every successive summer since then, with a single exception, and in various places in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia. In all this time I have never suspected the song to consist of a single syllable, and I have often been quite near the bird when he uttered it. It would, therefore, not be easy to convince me that the *characteristic song* of the species is not composed of two or three syllables, though I am aware that the bird has an emphatic one-syllabled note which is not to be confounded either with the insignificant *pep* or with what is known as the song. Let me quote two passages from my journal bearing on this

point. Under date of June 25, 1895 (Londonderry, Vt.), I find: "In Chapman's new 'Handbook of the Birds of Eastern North America,' Dr. Dwight gives *ëë-zêê-ë-ûp* as the song of *E. traillii* [= *E. t. alnorum*]. Hearing the song at a distance this summer I preferred Mr. Brewster's rendering *ké-wing*, but, getting nearer to-day, I find Dr. Dwight's a pretty exact rendering, though I myself should put it *wëë-zêê-ûp*, the *ûp* very faint." (If it were not superfluous, I should like to compliment Dr. Dwight on the felicity of his descriptions and syllabifications of bird-songs.)

The other passage is dated at Willoughby Lake, Vt., June 18, 1896: "In a swampy place southeast of the house I saw two *Empidonax traillii alnorum*, one of which, perhaps the male, had an emphatic *k'weet* which was new to me." I may add that I was no nearer this bird than I have often been, both before and since, to others uttering the familiar two-syllabled song-note, and the difference between the two notes was so marked that there could have been no confusing them.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

The Correct Name for the Canadian Pine Grosbeak.—*Canadensis* (Brehm, 1831), as the subspecific name for the eastern Pine Grosbeak is long antedated by *Loxia leucura* of Müller (Volls. Natursyst. Suppl.-und Register-Band, 1776, 150), whose name, based on Buffon's Pl. Enl. 135, fig. 1, will have to be recognized. This form should properly be called *Pinicola enucleator leucura* (Müller).—CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

The Labrador Savanna Sparrow.—I have, since describing *Passerculus savanna labradorius*, learned more from various sources of its range, habits, and migrations which seem of interest to present.

The species inhabits Labrador as far north certainly as Port Manvers, and probably further—though the bird is apparently most common on the southern Labrador. It is known as the 'Chipbird,' as are most of the small sparrows in the north, and is mentioned by all, I think, of the writers on the Labrador avifauna. I have examined nearly a hundred or more specimens of *Passerculus s. savanna* from Newfoundland and southward since describing the race, with the result that I find Newfoundland and Cape Breton birds approach most closely the Labrador race in measurements, as would be expected, one bird in particular from Cape Breton measuring, wing 2.87, bill .39 × .24, which slightly overlaps the smallest Labrador bird measured. Two other specimens from Labrador have also been sent me from Bowdoin College, taken on the expedition to Labrador in 1891. Both birds, one a male, and one unsexed, were taken at Chateau Bay on July 14 and are in very worn breeding plumage. The male measures, wing 2.86, tail 1.83, tarsus .83, bill .42 × .25. The other, wing 2.75, tail 1.87, tarsus .80, bill .41 × .24. On the migrations an occasionally very large Savanna Sparrow has been noticed by observers and collectors, which are referable to this form, and I have in my collection