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collection. This specimen has been hitherto unrecorded. I am indebted to Dr. Murphey for the privilege of announcing its capture, which is the first record for Georgia. In the South Atlantic States this species was taken at Chester, South Carolina, by Mr. Leverett M. Loomis, on April 18, 1884. There is also a Florida record in Coues's 'Birds of the Northwest,' p. 188.— ARTHUR T. WAYNE, Mount Pleasant, S. C.

A new Colorado Record for the White-winged Crossbill (Loxia leucoptera).- On each of several different mornings during the latter part of last August, a pair of these birds were seen and closely observed by me at a ranch situated on a small tributary of upper Bear Creek, in Clear Creek County, Colo., at an altitude of about 8400 feet. My observations were made at very close range, with the aid of an excellent opera-glass, and were fully corroborated by Mr. Charles C. Truesdell of Syracuse, New York, as well as by other members of our party. On each of the three or four occasions when we saw them, the birds flew down to a small stream and as we were generally within fifteen feet of them, we enjoyed most perfect opportunities to make them out in every detail of their "field characters." The male and female staid close to each other, permitting us to note in a most satisfactory way, their characteristic cross bills and conspicuous, white double wing-bars, tending to, but not quite attaining, confluence, as well as all other external features of form, marking and coloration that characterize the species. On one occasion a female Mexican Crossbill (L. curvirostra stricklandi) joined the White-wings at the water's edge, and associated with them in a friendly way for several minutes, thus affording to me an excellent chance for comparison. The greater compactness and elegance, and smaller size, of the female leucoptera were noticeable. The Mexican, after remaining with the others for a time, joined her mate in a near-by spruce tree, where both staid motionless, though waiting for their aristocratic friends to conclude their repast (whatever it was). When the latter took flight the Mexican Crossbills left their perch and followed closely after.— ERNEST KNAEBEL, Denver, Col.

An Early Date for the Arrival of the Ipswich Sparrow (Passerculus princeps) on the Coast of South Carolina.— Being desirous of ascertaining the date upon which this species makes its appearance in the autumn, I visited Long Island (near Charleston) on November 3, 1906, and am satisfied that I flushed one, but was unable to secure it as it was very wild. On November 6 I again visited the island and succeeded in obtaining a female about four miles from the place where the specimen was flushed on the 3d. The specimen taken was moulting the feathers about the throat.

According to Mr. Brewster,<sup>1</sup> the Ipswich Sparrow occurs along the coast of Massachusetts by the middle of October. From Boston or Cape Cod to Charleston by the coast line is very nearly one thousand miles,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>W. Brewster, in H. D. Minot's Land-birds and Game-birds of New England, ed. 2, 1895, 201.

so it can be seen that this species covers the distance between the two places in a little more than two weeks.— ARTHUR T. WAYNE, Mount Pleasant, S. C.

Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow (Ammodramus maritimus macgillivraii) with Fourteen Rectrices.— On April 12, 1906, I shot an adult female Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow which had *fourteen* tail feathers, one of them, being shot, dropped out upon examining the specimen.

As I stated in 'The Auk,' Vol. XXII, 1905, p. 398, in regard to Henslow's Sparrow with thirteen rectrices, "the additional rectrix may prove to be a character peculiar to *females* of the Fringillidæ, and not to the males in certain genera," and the capture of this bird with fourteen rectrices seems to confirm my suspicions. The specimen was taken near Mount Pleasant, S. C.— ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.* 

The Junco Breeding at Wellfleet, Mass.— On June 16, 1906, at Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass., I flushed a Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) from beside a wood-road. On investigation I found a nest, containing four young birds. It was placed under a tussock of grass about four feet from the road, running parallel to a pond.— JOHN A. REMICK, JR., Boston, Mass.

**A New White-throat Song**.— Last summer it was my good fortune to hear a charming song from a White-throated Sparrow, which, so far as I am aware, has never before been published. In the woods of Thornton, N. H., the notes of *Zonotrichia albicollis* are among the most characteristic sounds in the early summer, growing less frequent toward the end of July, and ceasing altogether early in August. The normal song, as I have heard it there, is as follows:



(The exact pitch of this and my other notations I have no means of determining, and have therefore put them into the key of G, following therein similar notations observed by Mr. Henry Oldys of Washington, who has kindly furnished me with a number of interesting White-throat songs.)

On the 24th of July, 1906, about noon, my attention was attracted by the following fragment of a song from a White-throat:



A few minutes later I heard the same song in its complete form, as follows:

