

unusual occurrence for them to occupy a chimney still in use and in such numbers so early in the season. The fact that this particular chimney was one of modern construction and tile-lined, may account for the birds not being able readily to roost against the sides, and the cause of their having accumulated in a mass at its base.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

The Horned Lark in Georgia.—A specimen taken from a flock of Horned Larks, January 20, 1893, at Kirkwood, Ga., by Mr. R. W. Smith has been identified at the Biological Survey as *Otocoris alpestris alpestris*, while a specimen taken in Clayton County, Ga., November 30, 1907, proves to be *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. Thus both these forms are for the first time included in the fauna of Georgia.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Clarke's Nutcracker from Wisconsin.—On page 222 of the April issue of 'The Auk,' Mr. Widmann mentions an occurrence of *Nucifraga columbiana* in Crittenden Co., Ark., as being "the farthest eastern occurrence of the species."

In 'The Birds of Wisconsin' by L. Kumlien and N. Hollister (Bull. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. III, p. 86), is a notice of this species having been taken on the outskirts of the city of Milwaukee in the late fall of 1875. This carries the eastern record much beyond Arkansas.—HENRY L. WARD, *Milwaukee, Wis.*

Red Crossbills, and Some Other Birds in Lower Delaware.—On May 18, 1908, I shot an adult male, an adult female and a juv. of this species from a flock of 9 to 12 that were feeding in a pine grove close back of the village of Rehoboth, within one quarter mile of the ocean and about six miles south of Cape Henlopen. The only other record I have of this bird in Delaware is for a single bird, observed by Dr. Wm. E. Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa., near Lewes—six miles north of Rehoboth, and curiously enough that date was May 19, 1895. The dates and locality are certainly unusual for this species. Cardinals and Carolina Wrens were in full song in this same grove, an Acadian Flycatcher was noted close at hand, two Blue-gray Gnatcatchers were "bizzing" in the tree-tops, and on the 16th of May I shot a fine male Blue Grosbeak about two miles inland.—C. J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

The Nelson Sparrow in Georgia and Florida.—The Nelson Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) was taken in 1902 by Mr. Arthur H. Helme on Cumberland Island, Ga.—the first record for the State. During the years 1905 and 1906, Mr. W. W. Worthington took the species at various places on the coast of northeastern Florida, as far south as Titusville, and the

specimens were identified by the Biological Survey — constituting the first record for Florida. During the winter of 1907-08, Mr Helme, found the bird on the Gulf coast of Florida, south to Cedar Keys.— WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

The Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow in Georgia and Florida.— This subspecies (*Ammodramus nelsoni subvirgatus*) was found by Mr. Helme as a common winter resident at Cumberland Island, Georgia, and by Mr. Worthington as equally common at Amelia Island, Florida. In each case this is the first record for the State.— WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

White-crowned Sparrows Unusually Abundant in Eastern Pennsylvania.
— On May 10, 1908, I noted a single White-crowned Sparrow in a small patch of briars in a fence corner one half mile from my home, and out in the country. On May 11, at 5 A. M., there were two birds in the same place. Dr. Ehinger of the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa., reports seeing two of these birds in the country on May 11, and on the same day eight White-crowned Sparrows spent the day on the campus of the Normal School.— C. J. Pennock, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

The Worm-eating Warbler in Ontario.— On the morning of May 28, 1908, I took a male Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) in a maple woods with a chestnut ridge, about three miles west of London, Ont. My attention was attracted by what seemed to be the notes of a Chipping Sparrow, delivered very rapidly but with a tone a trifle more musical than is the case with the sparrow. After some search we found him sitting still about fifty feet up, and with a glass I could see a warbler's bill and could tell that it was flesh-colored, although the light was too poor to show anything more. A lucky shot brought him down and I had the pleasure of picking up the first Worm-eating Warbler recorded for Canada.

In thinking the matter over I remembered having heard a similar, but not identical, song about a week before, ten miles further west, but was unable even to see the author of the note, and since then I have been told that this warbler was accurately described by a boy living not far from where mine was taken, so that it is possible more than one have been about. Three or four years ago Prairie Warblers were reported and taken in several places throughout the Province where they had not been seen before, and it is possible that this year may see an occurrence of Worm-eating Warblers which will parallel that of the other species.— W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

Protonotaria citrea at Concord, Mass.— I observed a fine full plumaged male Prothonotary Warbler at very close range in a briery swampy thicket