

limited to the vicinity of that lake, it seems altogether likely that this bird will be found, eventually, to be a somewhat rare, but quite regular inhabitant of the strip of land extending along the north shore of Lake Erie.— W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

**Magpie in Knox County, Indiana.**— A Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) has been seen passing the winter a few miles north of Bicknell, Knox Co., Indiana. It has been observed by quite a number of persons who all tell me the bird was black with white shoulder patches, a white band on the wings, and white underparts; bill long and black, tail long and wedge-shaped, body slender. It kept around outbuildings, feed lots and slaughter pens and fed on offal. It was seen December 24, 1907, and also February 10, 1908. So far as I am aware, this is the first record for the species for this State.— E. J. CHANSLER, *Bicknell, Knox Co., Ind.*

**A Correction: A New Bird for the United States.**— In the July, 1909, 'Auk,' I reported the capture of a Red-eyed Cowbird (*Tangavius aeneus involucratus*) near Tucson, Ariz. This specimen was later identified by the Biological Survey as *T. aeneus aeneus* of western Mexico, which thus makes a new record for the area covered by the A. O. U. Check-List.

Several Red-eyed Cowbirds spent the summer near Tucson, and at least four young were raised; two by Cañon Towhees and two by Arizona Hooded Orioles. Specimens were last observed September 21.

The capture of a male Red-eyed Cowbird May 28, at Sacaton, Arizona, (on the Gila River, 75 miles northwest of Tucson and 30 miles southeast of Phoenix) was reported by Mr. Breninger in the August 'Condor.' W. W. Cooke writes me that this specimen was compared with mine and was found to represent the same variety.— S. S. VISHER, *University of Chicago.*

**A Migration of Longspurs over Chicago on December 13, 1909.**— On December 13, 1909, a considerable migration of birds, probably some species of Longspur, occurred at Chicago between the hours, as far as I observed, of 5:30 p. m. and 10 p. m. As it was dark during this period the birds were not seen, but their calls were plainly heard as often as I went outside to listen for them. Their number indicated that large flocks of birds were passing overhead, and their changes of source suggested that they were traveling in a southerly direction. The calls resembled the common one-syllabled flight call of the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), but had more of a ringing quality.

My observations were made on and near the campus of the University of Chicago, which is about a mile west of Lake Michigan. The official weather map and report for this date show that Chicago was in the center of a "low," with winds coming from the west and northwest at a velocity of 23 to 26 miles an hour. A wet snow fell up to 8 o'clock p. m. and the temperature was a little below freezing.

Cold weather and snowfall in the north and northwest may have driven the birds down. It would be interesting to learn whether they were observed south of Chicago.—RALPH W. CHANEY, *Chicago, Ill.*

**Winter Migration at Night.**—A remarkable flight of birds, which I believe were Lapland Longspurs, occurred on the night of December 13, 1909. Thousands of birds passed southward during the snow-storm, their voices coming from above, as we hear them during the spring migrations. They were first heard about dark, and through the evening until ten o'clock, when I retired. They passed over steadily, their notes being heard from the sky from every direction. This is the first time I have ever heard of such an occurrence in winter.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

**The Seaside Sparrow on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in Winter.**—On December 29, 1909, while duck shooting in the salt marshes at Barnstable, Mass., I secured two specimens of the Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus*). The birds were found in the tall thatch bordering a large creek about three hundred yards from Sandy Neck. They were the only birds of the species seen during four days spent in the marshes. One proved to be a male, the other a female.

Howe and Allen's 'Birds of Massachusetts' records the capture of one Seaside Sparrow in the Barnstable marshes on February 9, 1898, by Messrs. H. B. Bigelow and G. C. Shattuck, and of another, a male, on February 9, 1901, by Mr. Howe. No later records have come to my notice, so apparently mine is the third winter record of this species in Massachusetts and would suggest that the bird is perhaps not such an irregular straggler there in winter.—ALFRED C. REDFIELD, *Wayne, Pa.*

**Further Notes on the Lark Sparrow in Southwestern Pennsylvania.**—During the latter part of August, 1909, while driving along a road near Leetsdale, Pa., I saw four Lark Sparrows (*Chondestes grammacus*) at precisely the same spot at which I collected my first specimen in June, 1908.<sup>1</sup> I had no time to look for more of the birds, but they undoubtedly breed in this locality, and this spring I mean to investigate more thoroughly as regards this bird's presence in a region so far from his usual range.—WM. G. PITCAIRN, *Allegheny, Pa.*

**A Chipping Sparrow in late December at Boston, Mass.**—On December 21, 1909, close to the shore of Chestnut Hill Reservoir within the limits of the city I found a brightly plumaged Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) picking busily and happily on the grass about some evergreens at midday. The temperature was at the frost point, but no snowfalls to remain had occurred up to that time. There had been several mornings of tempera-

---

<sup>1</sup> See Auk, Vol. XXV, 1908, p. 476.