

(*Colaptes cafer collaris*). The three outer primaries on each wing, and the three outer tail feathers were strongly marked with red, the two outer primaries being entirely colored on the under side. The other markings were those of a male Northern Flicker. The bird had apparently been hurt. There is no record of a hybrid Flicker for any except the extreme western portion of Missouri, and it is not mentioned at all in Cory's lately published list of the birds of Illinois and Wisconsin. Dr. Otto Widmann, in his 'Birds of Missouri,' cites several records of typical Red-shafted Flickers in Courtney County, in the extreme western part of the State.—ROGER M. BALDWIN, *St. Louis, Mo.*

The Wintering of Meadowlarks at Pine Point, Maine.— Referring to Mr. Arthur H. Norton's notice¹ of the wintering of Meadowlarks (*Sturnella magna*) at Pine Point, it should be said that I have seen these birds there almost daily throughout the past three winters. Making their home in the thick woods near by, they obtained their food from the marsh. During the winter of 1907-08 a flock of eight stayed in the vicinity of the railroad station, being frequently seen on the adjacent marshes. The next winter the flock was increased to about twelve or fourteen birds. I saw them nearly every day all through the winter. In very cold weather, when the grasses and weeds of the marsh were buried beneath the snow, they would venture up to the railway station and pick up grain which had fallen from the freight cars. That they enjoyed their winter stay at Pine Point seems evident, for the past winter a flock of thirty-five or forty birds spent the cold months with us. In February, when the marsh was deeply covered with snow, I frequently walked out near the river, scraped off snow from small patches of grass and fed the larks with grain — cracked corn, oats and barley. They evidently relished this, for it was eagerly devoured. On warm days in January and February they often alighted on the telegraph wires and sang. One could scarcely realize then that it was midwinter.—FRED. S. WALKER, *Pine Point, Maine.*

Calcarius lapponicus at Monomoy, Mass., in April.— At Monomoy, Mass., on April 10, 1909, I saw at least twelve Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*), two of which I secured. The birds were apparently feeding on the seeds of the coarse salt grass, which grows on the edge of the marsh near the flats and is partly covered at high tide.

During the three or four previous days, I saw small flocks of Lapland Longspurs at different times, but as I was not at Monomoy after April 10, I do not know how much later the birds remained.—CHAS. R. LAMB, *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Chestnut-collared Longspur in Illinois.— On April 24, 1910, my friend Mr. Gerard Alan Abbott, while investigating bird life on the prairies

¹ Auk, Vol. XXVI, p. 308.