

Longspurs (*C. l. lapponicus*). This diagnosis was one of so much importance and interest that he was requested to send me a specimen, which he did promptly and which, on examination, proved his determination to be correct, that the specimen (others being similar) was true *lapponicus*. Later on Dr. Evans picked up more than twenty of these storm-killed birds and sent them to me; the lot was of mixed complexion, mostly true *lapponicus*, but some *alascensis*. The Biological Survey confirmed my identifications, but reported that many of the specimens of *lapponicus* were not typical, being rather lighter than usual.

I have long suspected that the seeming rarity of the Lapland Longspur in Colorado was more apparent than real, and probably due to lack of properly identified material and insufficient investigation.—W. H. BERG-TOLD, 1159 Race St., Denver, Colo.

Bachman's Sparrow (*Peucaea aestivalis bachmani*) in N. E. Illinois.—On April 23, 1922, I took an adult male of this species at Beach, Lake Co., Ill. It was found in one of the pine groves along Lake Michigan and was apparently alone. Dr. C. W. G. Eifrig found a number of birds at River Forest, Ill., during May and June 1915, and secured a specimen which is the only other record of the capture of the species that I can find for this region. (Auk, Vol. XXXVI, p. 522) Dr. A. Lewy saw one in Jackson Park, Chicago, in June 1918 and a note in the 'Wilson Bulletin' (Vol. XXVIII, p. 200) reports them breeding at La Grange, Ill., in 1916, but goes into no detail. This is the first record for Lake County and the farthest north that the bird has been found.—COLIN CAMPBELL SANBORN, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.

The Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On February 4, 1922, I observed a flock of about twenty Juncos near my home and among them a deep bluish bird which differed materially from the others. This bird was so very restless that I followed it for nearly an hour before I procured it. Upon comparing the specimen, which is an adult male, with specimens from the mountains of North Carolina in my collection, and also with typical *J. h. hyemalis* from Mt. Pleasant, I found the bird to be identical in coloration, size and color of the bill with the former. Here is a case of a supposedly resident non-migratory form occurring on the seaboard of South Carolina, which is, of course, accidental. Previous to the capture of this bird one of the worst sleet storms ever known had prevailed for three days in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, the entire surface of the ground being covered with ice to the depth of more than an inch. The capture of *J. h. carolinensis* is an addition to the fauna of South Carolina and makes the forty-fifth species I have added to the State list.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, Mount Pleasant, S. C.