

east shore of Lake Kawaga near Minoqua, Wis. Their food was half ripe choke cherries and pine seeds. The birds were, with the exception of one, dully colored. Their movements were slow and clownish. They seemed very fearless, allowing me to move within twenty feet of them, and observe them for nearly half an hour. Another flock was seen three years later, July 23 and 25, 1921, at Star Lake, Vilas County, some twenty five miles north of Minoqua. The birds flew from the shore to an island in the lake to feed among the white pines there. These birds were also in dull plumage. Actual breeding records in this state are not known so far as I can determine.—CLARENCE JUNG, 553 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Standing of the Lapland Longspur in Maine.—Forty years have passed since the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) was included in a list¹ of birds of Portland, Maine, and its vicinity with a record of only two specimens. In the meantime the species has lost its standing as an extreme rarity² in Maine, but little enough has been written as to its manner of occurrence there. A few more facts bearing upon the matter may now be given, though they do not have to do with very recent dates.

I believe that the Longspur was really rare in the Portland region until 1882 at least, for Pine Point, where most examples of it have been taken or seen, was covered very thoroughly by myself during several years' collecting. Indeed, I lived in a bay man's shanty there much of the time at all seasons, and kept there a complete working outfit. Furthermore, I was literally in the field during most of the hours of daylight,—my work-table being so placed that I overlooked from it much of my collecting ground.

The specimen, recorded without full data in my list above indicated, was a crude skin which I had found in the collection of Andrew Nelson, Jr., a local Taxidermist of the time, and which was clearly of his own preparation though mislabeled as were all his skins. I still see no reason to doubt his assertion that he shot the bird near the U. S. Marine Hospital, within the present limits of Portland.

After 1882 many years passed before I visited Pine Point again in the winter season except very briefly. But during the winter of 1912-13, which was generally mild, I often went there and to Old Orchard Beach which adjoins Pine Point Beach. In the period which had elapsed since my earlier visits great changes had occurred at the Point. A quarter of a mile or more of the tip of the old Point had been washed away completely, the width of what remained had been much diminished and the lands thus freed had been distributed seaward forming new flats, bars and shallows. Nevertheless, in this territory so restricted except at low tide, I at once found Lapland Longspurs to be regular and prominent visitors.

¹ Proc. Port. Society of Natural History, Dec. 4, 1882,

² See especially, Norton, Journal Maine Orn. Society, Vol. VI p. 43-44 and Vol. VII, p. 79.

They occurred in small parties and as single individuals, sometimes associated with Horned Larks. They were less shy than the Larks, and they had a practice, which the Larks did not share under my observation, of retiring to protected spots amongst the grasses and weeds of the Point where, if undisturbed by myself they remained quietly for long periods as if they had sought rest and shelter. A few midwinter specimens were taken and may be found in the collection of the Portland Society of Natural History. The latest date in spring season which I have seen the species fell in 1911. On March 21 of that year I came upon a highly colored bird, apparently a male, which was feeding alone, perhaps two hundred yards from the beach, in the road leading to Pine Point railroad station. I walked within six feet of it, and, occasionally flushing it, kept it closely under my eye for several minutes.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

Nelson's Sparrow in Chicago.—On May 27, 1922, I took a fine male specimen of *Passerherbulus n. nelsoni* within the city limits of Chicago, in the swamp between Hyde and Wolf Lakes, near where Dr. E. W. Nelson took the type specimen in 1873. As the sparrow migration is over by that time, and as there were two that were flushed together several times, it would seem that this species breeds there. Two of this interesting species which I had taken at Addison, DuPage County, were found in a cat-tail swamp, where there was a foot or so of water. These two were on higher ground surrounded by marsh and did not take refuge in the swamp when flushed repeatedly.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Oak Park, Ill.*

Leconte's Sparrow near Chicago, a Correction.—In volume XXX of 'The Auk,' page 239, I had stated that a Henslow's Sparrow taken by me on March 28, 1910, at Addison, DuPage Co., Illinois, makes the spring arrival of that species begin earlier in this region than stated in Woodruff's 'Birds of the Chicago Area.' In looking over my skins I find that this was no Henslow's Sparrow at all, but the rarer Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus lecontei*). This, however, also proves an earlier spring arrival than given by Woodruff, who gives the middle of April for it.—Henslow's Sparrow has also been taken by me at Addison, as well as in many other localities near Chicago.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *Oak Park, Ill.*

Vermivora leucobronchialis in Venezuela.—In a small series of Venezuelan birds recently received by me from the firm of S. Briceño and Sons is a specimen of *Vermivora leucobronchialis*, secured on April 10, 1920, at "Hechicena" (as near as I can decipher the name), in the Merida region, at an altitude of 2500 meters. This skin, now number 263916 in the National Museum, is marked on the original label as a male, but judging from the colors it is in all probability a female.

As far as I can ascertain, this is the second record for this supposed hybrid south of the United States. The first notice seems to be that of a male now in the Tring Museum, secured April 8, 1895, at El Valle, in the