

were examined the next day which agreed in the minutest detail with my observations.

The date is, of course, remarkable but curiously enough the only recent record accepted by Griscom in his 'Birds of the New York Region.' for Long Island is October 15.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

The Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes g. grammacus*) in New Brunswick.

—On August 13, 1923 I recognized a Lark Sparrow feeding in the road at North Head, Grand Manan Island, N. B. The distribution of white in the tail and the face markings were unmistakable. Procuring my collector, I returned to the spot and secured the bird which proved to be an immature male. I have given the specimen to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa. On August 16, about half a mile further along the road, I discovered two more of the same species and watched them at close range.

This is my fourth experience with this Middle West bird on the eastern coast, and confirms me in the belief expressed in 'The Auk', XXIII, 1906, p. 103; "that stragglers in the migration along our eastern coast may not be so very rare, but that they are overlooked, being mistaken for Vesper Sparrows, owing to the white outer tail-feathers."—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *98 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.*

Abnormal Cedar Waxwing.—I saw in April, 1920, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in a small collection of mounted birds owned by C. H. Horton, Esq., a Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) with yellow tips to its wing-quills instead of the usual red sealing-wax adornments. This is most unusual. The only similar case that I know of is mentioned by George A. Boardman of Calais, Me., in his letter of June 14, 1875, to Prof. Spencer F. Baird in which he says that he "shot a Cedar Bird with the waxen tips bright yellow instead of red."—J. A. FARLEY, *52 Cedar St., Malden, Massachusetts.*

Palm Warbler Summering in Northern Wisconsin.—On June 24, 1923, while searching an open, moss-covered bog in the northern part of Rusk County, Wisconsin, I discovered a singing Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*) in a group of very small, scattered tamarack saplings.

I returned to the same bog on July 1, this time locating two Palm Warblers, one of which was studied closely through glasses and even sketched, as it sang from a point less than ten feet distant. On July 8, also, two Palm Warblers were found in the same vicinity, one of the two having food in its bill at this time. I made three special trips to this bog to verify the identification and to study the birds. The characteristic wagging of the tail and the markings were observed carefully, as was also the song.

The song was a short, pleasant, wavy trill—a repetition of a very few notes—combining certain elements to be found in the songs of the Chipping Sparrow and the Slate-colored Junco, yet with an added quality peculiar to itself. Though not spectacular it could be heard for a long distance