

Compared with five Brazilian males the Aplobamba male has fewer bars below and less yellow on the throat, while the specimen labelled as female resembles the male below, the abdomen having only a few black streaks, the lower tail-coverts being unmarked. The bars on the breast, however, are as narrow as in the female, and the upperparts agree with those of two Brazilian females. Possibly this specimen may be an immature male or it is not impossible that the differences shown by the Bolivian birds may be racial.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

Early Flight of Snow Bunting and Lapland Longspur in Connecticut Valley.—An early record for the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) occurred for this vicinity when we found a flock of twenty to twenty-five of them at the Ashley Ponds Reservoir on October 31, 1925, the day following our first real snow-storm of the season. The Snow Buntings were feeding and resting on a warm, sunny bank facing the sun. After circling about once or twice they returned to nearly the same spot beside a grassy road.

In the horse-path of this road, we nearly overlooked an immature Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius l. lapponicus*) busily picking up small seeds. Twice we distinctly observed the bird take a seed in the bill and roll it between the mandibles, cracking it open in the same manner as a canary opens millet seed. The bird hugged the ground closely and walked along with shambling gait a few feet at a time. It allowed us to approach within fifteen feet several times. In rising for flight, it uttered a rapid, chattering "chiprr-chiprr-chiprr," ending in a clear Canary-like note with rising and falling inflection. It flew a short distance away and settled down close by the Snow Buntings on a stone-strewn shore.

On the same occasion we noted the White-rumped Sandpiper (*Pisobia fuscicollis*) feeding on a mud flat exposed by the low water of the reservoir. The bird showed very little fear, even of a nearby dog. It was intent on feeding in the thin mud with rapid bill thrusts.

The early snow-storms in northern New England apparently were instrumental in hastening southward Fox and Tree Sparrows. The former were noted on October 20, and the latter we observed in numbers on October 27 in the vicinity of Holyoke.—A. C. BAGG, 70 Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

Gambel's Sparrow in South Carolina.—On October 23, 1925, I shot within a few hundred yards of my home an immature male of Gambel's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*). This bird was among a lot of Song and Swamp Sparrows, and as soon as I saw it I knew that it was a White-crowned Sparrow and the second one I had ever seen in South Carolina. After collecting it I hastened home to compare it with the specimen shot here on October 26, 1917 (see 'Birds of South Carolina'), but as I was unable to decide positively whether the two were identical