

numbers in the region; the type of country inhabited by *lambi* is very extensive.

In this connection I wish to state my belief that the form described by Dickey and van Rossem (Condor, xxv, July, 1923, p. 128) from Santa Cruz and Santa Catalina islands, California, is a perfectly good one; only I think the trinomial better to be used for it: *Aimophila ruficeps obscura*. While I quite approve of the logic of these authors in contending for the binomial, current practice is overwhelmingly to the contrary. I now feel that for island forms, even though perfectly isolated from the mainland or other insular stocks, and interbreeding hence impossible of occurrence, we had better fall in line with prevailing custom and use the trinomial to indicate intergradation through individual variation or even to indicate relatively slight degree of differentiation.

I might record here also the fact, as just determined from examination of the materials in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, that Todd's *Aimophila ruficeps canescens* is a good form, coinciding in range quite exactly with the confines of the San Diegan subfaunal area. Skins showing the characters as ascribed by Todd to *canescens* are before me from San Diego, Dulzura and Campo northwest through Orange, Riverside and Los Angeles counties to Ventura, Ventura County.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley*.

Harris' Sparrow in Colorado.—Through the courtesy of Mrs. Anna Benson of Fruita, Colorado, I received an immature Harris' Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) which was taken by Mrs. Benson at her home near Fruita on November first, last year. This Sparrow is quite uncommon in Colorado, and has never before, so far as I can recall, been taken on the western slope of the state. In fact it has occurred only casually on the entire western slope of the United States, and but a few times, having been reported from Oregon, Washington, and California. These facts make this record of more than ordinary interest.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

White-winged Junco in Pennsylvania.—On February 28 at Glenolden, Pa., I banded a bird whose plumage corresponds in every detail to that of the White-winged Junco (*Junco aikeni*). The breast and upper parts of this bird were a uniform blue-gray, a bit lighter in shade than the gray of the adult male Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*). The wings and tail were dusky, there were two unmistakable white wing bars showing strikingly against the dark wing background, and there was an unusual amount of white in the tail. We have kept a careful record of the appearance of the tail feathers of some two hundred banded Juncos, and find that in *J. hyemalis hyemalis* usually the two outer feathers on each side are white, although the second feather is sometimes edged with fuscous. The third feather is generally fuscous with a white streak of varying size on the inner vane, and the fourth feather is invariably a

uniform fuscous. In the Junco under consideration, the third feather was practically all white, with the exception of a very narrow dusky streak along the lower, outer edge, and a mottled dusky and white coloring across the upper part of the inner vane. The fourth feather was dusky with the upper portion of the outer vane and the shaft white. This corresponds with the markings of tail feathers of specimens of *J. aikenii* in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia which I examined.

So far as I have been able to determine, the White-winged Junco has not been recorded east of Wisconsin. Yet it is the only species of Junco possessing white wing bars, and this particular bird was carefully examined in the hand. Considering the case of the Slate-colored Junco banded in Minnesota which was recently taken by Mr. Bowdish at Demarest, N. J., it seems within the realm of possibility that a White-winged Junco might also have strayed far to the east.—MABEL GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

The Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) in Maine.—Dr. Charles W. Townsend and I saw a Lark Sparrow, presumably of the Eastern subspecies (*Chondestes grammacus grammacus*) on the island of Matinicus off Penobscot Bay, Maine, August 12, 1925. We saw the bird clearly at close range through 8-power binoculars and identified it beyond question by its size, the white outer corners of the tail, and the characteristic head markings. Dr. Townsend is very familiar with the species, having seen eight or more individuals in the East besides many of the western subspecies in the West. The only record of the Lark Sparrow that I have been able to find for the state of Maine is that of a bird observed September 9 and 10, 1918, on Monhegan Island by Dr. John W. Dewis and recorded in Maynard's 'Records of Walks and Talks with Nature,' vol. 11, pages 35 and 40. This bird was identified by the late Judge Charles F. Jenney, who, I remember, saw the species at Monhegan in other years also, though he seems never to have published the records. The occurrence of the Lark Sparrow, which, according to the 'Check-List,' does not breed east of western Pennsylvania, on such outlying islands as Matinicus, Monhegan, and Grand Manan (see Townsend, 'Auk,' xli, 160) in the autumnal migration is worthy of note.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) in Massachusetts.—On November 18, 1925, at noon, I found in one of my traps a bird which, after careful examination, I called a female Dickcissel. It corresponded in all respects to Chapman's description in his 'Birds of Eastern North America,' except that it had distinct yellow patches on the bend of the wings. Mr. Forbush, however, to whom I wrote about the bird, indicates that this is one of its characteristic markings.

As the occurrence of this bird in New England seems to have been very unusual of recent years, it may be worth while recording this instance in