

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. aikeni* 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