

the Coast Song Sparrow, viewed from the side, appears distinctly larger and heavier than that of *M. m. melodia*. The exact range of this form, which has not previously been reported from Maryland, is still to be ascertained. It is probable that it is confined entirely to the outer coast line.

Chondestes grammacus grammacus.—On August 13, while crossing through a dense growth of bay-berries near the inlet I was astonished to have a Lark Sparrow fly out before me and alight on a low bush. This bird, which I collected, proved to be an immature individual fully grown. Eifrig¹ has reported this species in July, 1901, in the highlands of western Maryland between Accident and Cove, where the birds were common and were breeding. He collected a specimen July 24, 1901. The bird taken at Ocean City is in a region so far distant from the normal breeding haunt of the species that it seems logical to suppose that it was a wind blown vagrant from some more distant region, possibly a survivor of the recent tremendous gale that had swept out of the Gulf of Mexico and up the east coast leaving various waifs in the form of southern birds in its wake. My specimen appears to be the second taken in the State.

Passerculus princeps.—As the Ipswich Sparrow has been reported common in winter as far south as Pea and Bodie Islands, North Carolina,² it was to be expected on the coast of Maryland, and was one of the objectives of our December excursion. It was therefore with delight on December 3, almost as soon as we began our observations a short distance north of town, that we saw two of these birds in an open space among the dunes. Others were encountered on the following day near the inlet, until nine in all were recorded, so that the species seemed to be fairly common. Specimens were taken.

With a specimen definitely in hand I feel at liberty to announce a sight record for the Ipswich Sparrow made several years ago in a locality out of the regular habitat of the species. On March 24, 1920, near Hardge and Basts' oyster wharf on West River, south of Annapolis, Maryland, I saw one of these birds in a growth of weeds near water in company with other Sparrows. I watched it for some time but had no means of collecting it. The region was far from the normal home of this Sparrow so that the bird must be regarded as a stray.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum*.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

Sterna hirundo. COMMON TERN.—I saw fifteen on May 25, 1926 over the Potomac River near Columbia Island, D. C. and again on May 26. A small flock was seen at Alexander Island, Va., on May 27 and 31.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis. BLACK TERN.—A small flock was seen at Alexander Island by Mrs. T. M. Knappen and the writer. I saw seventeen at Marshall Hall, Md. on July 22.

¹ Auk, 1902, p. 84.

² Pearson, Brimley, and Brimley, Birds of North Carolina. North Carolina Geol. and Econ. Surv., vol. 4, 1919, p. 235.

Casmerodius egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—One seen May 27 at Alexander Island by Mrs. T. M. Knappen and myself. This is the second spring record.

Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis. LOUISIANA HERON.—M. T. Donoho, F. C. Ruppert and the writer saw two at Alexander Island on August 30, 1926. They were again seen on August 31 by Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Miner and myself. Two were seen at Four Mile Run, Va. on September 21, 1926 by Miss K. H. Stuart, the Miners and myself.

Nyctanassa violacea. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—A single bird was seen on May 30, 1926 by C. R. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Platt, Mrs. C. A. Aspinwall, M. T. Donoho, F. C. Ruppert and the writer. The previous record was made August 1901. It was seen during July and August by numerous other observers.

Rallus elegans. KING RAIL.—Mr. M. T. Donoho and the writer first saw this bird at Alexander Island June 22. It has been seen infrequently since then by others.

Gallinula galeata. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—A pair of these were first seen by Miss K. H. Stuart on June 20 at Alexander Island. The writer and others noted it June 22, and September 21, 1926 at Four Mile Run, Va., where two young were seen. This bird was present during the whole summer.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—F. C. Ruppert and myself saw one on Columbia Island, June 3, 1926.

Tringa canutus. KNOT.—On May 26, 1926 on a small mud-flat near Columbia Island, D. C., I saw this bird and pointed it out to the others which included Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Miner, Mr. Edmund Platt, Mr. C. R. Shoemaker, Mrs. C. A. Aspinwall, C. M. Williams, and F. C. Ruppert. We examined the records and discovered that we had added a new bird to the local avifauna. Dr. Paul Bartsch and the writer attempted to collect it on May 28 but were unsuccessful. Mrs. T. M. Knappen, M. T. Donoho, C. M. Williams, and myself saw it on May 29. I last saw it on June 3.

Pisobia maculata. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—I saw one June 8 on Columbia Island and again June 9 and 11.

Pisobia fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—I first saw these on May 25 at Columbia Island and were present until June 14. I saw a flock of thirteen on June 11.

Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.—These were present on Columbia Island from May 25 until June 14.

Pelidna alpina sakhalina. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—I saw one May 25 and three May 26 and May 27 on Columbia Island.

Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—These were in company with the Least Sandpiper May 25–June 14.

Calidris leucophaea. SANDERLING.—One was seen by F. C. Ruppert and the writer on May 31 at Columbia Island.

Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus. WILLET.—One was first seen by Mr

M. T. Donoho on June 9 at Columbia Island and also by Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Miner, Miss K. H. Stuart, Mrs. T. M. Knappen and myself. It was also seen on June 11.

Aegialitis semipalmata. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—Large flocks of these were present on Columbia Island from May 25 until June 19.

Arenaria interpres morinella. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—A flock of eight was seen on Columbia Island June 3 by F. C. Ruppert and the writer.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—One was seen at Chevy Chase Lake, Md., on May 13, 1926, by Mr. M. T. Donoho and the writer.

Protonotaria citrea. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—A pair of these birds was seen at Dyke, Va. during the early summer by the writer and others, but the nest was not found.

Dendroica cerulea. CERULEAN WARBLER.—A male was seen by F. C. Ruppert and myself at Piney Branch, Rock Creek Park, D. C. on May 4, 1926.—WILLIAM HOWARD BALL, 1233 Irving St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Notes from Northwestern Michigan.—

Bartramia longicauda. UPLAND PLOVER.—One bird, July 24, 1926 on the sandy plains northwest of Little Lake, Marquette County.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina. EVENING GROSBEEK.—A pair July 24, 1926, at Carlshend, Marquette County. Time did not permit a search for the nest although the considerable area of old growth forest of maple, birch, basswood and hemlock in the vicinity suggests the possibility that they nested nearby.

Spizella pallida. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW.—Several birds seen and the characteristic rasping song heard regularly, July 27, 28, and 29, 1926 in the sandy country in and surrounding the Shaky Lake County Park, in southwestern Menominee County.

Spizella pusilla pusilla. FIELD SPARROW.—Several individuals were noted in song, July 27, 28, 29, 30, 1926 in southwestern Menominee County in the same habitat with the Clay-colored Sparrows.—JOSEPH KITTREDGE, JR., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Notes on Some Uncommon Birds in the Chicago Region.—The Field Museum of Natural History has recently acquired the collection of Mr. J. Grafton Parker, Jr., which contains a number of specimens not previously reported upon that are worthy of record.

1. *Larus pipixcan*. FRANKLIN'S GULL.—An adult female taken at Liverpool, Lake Co., Ind., May 3, 1898. Mr. Amos W. Butler writes me, "So far as I recall no one mentions a specimen preserved from Indiana."

2. *Nettion carolinense*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Female taken at Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1895.

3. *Steganopus tricolor*.—WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Male from Wolf Lake, Cook Co., Ills., May 21, 1893, and a pair from South Chicago, Cook Co., May 30, 1894.