

Mrs. J. L. Hall, an intelligent observer living in the nearest house told me that she had seen the Crows coming to the hammock with the large cultivated mulberry, the nearest source of which was at the next neighbor's to the north, about three miles away.

Many of the egg shells were sufficiently intact to be calipered and I brought samples away and showed to Messrs. Arthur H. Howell and H. L. Stoddard of the U. S. Biological Survey, who happened to be in the vicinity, to whom I am indebted for their opinions as to the identity of the eggs.—WM. G. FARGO, *Jackson, Michigan*.

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) in South Carolina.—In his 'Birds of South Carolina' (1910) Mr. Arthur T. Wayne records the taking of three males and two females of this western species at Chester, S. C., on Dec. 9 and 10, 1886, by Mr. Leverett M. Loomis. These were reported in the *Auk*, Vol. IV (1887), p. 76. We know of no other records from this state.

On April 17, 1926, Prof. F. Sherman shot a male at Clemson College, S. C. (western part of state), skin now in the collection of Mr. Wayne who confirms the identification.—Another specimen probably a female in company with the male collected, was not secured.

On December 18, 1926 (eight months later, a summer intervening) Mr. G. E. Hudson, a student interested in ornithology, collected a male and a female from a group of about 20 birds, apparently all this species. The identity is confirmed by Mr. Wayne and the skins are now in the collection of Clemson College.

These several records seem to establish this western species as at least an irregular winter resident in western South Carolina.—FRANKLIN SHERMAN and GEORGE E. HUDSON, *Clemson College, S. C.*

Rusty Blackbird again in Colorado.—Dr. Bergtold's note in the 'Auk' of April, 1927 prompts me to report that on February 12 of this year, I identified a male Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) near the banks of a small creek between Englewood and Littleton, Colo. It was rather early in the day, and the bird seemed somewhat sluggish, as if it had been affected by the cold, so that I was able to approach close enough to note the yellow eye, and the rusty markings on the back, without the aid of my glasses. The alarm note, uttered as the bird took flight, was noticeably sharper than that of Brewer's Blackbird.

This is evidently the eighth record of the Rusty Blackbird in Colorado, and confirms its status as a winter visitor. THOMPSON G. MARSH, *University of Denver, Denver, Colo.*

Lark Sparrow in New Jersey.—On August 21, 1927, at Avalon, Cape May Co., New Jersey in the yard of the hotel where I was stopping I saw and for half an hour studied a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*). I was close to it, not more than fifteen feet, and examined it with field glasses, so that I was able to see every detail of plumage. The striking markings

of the head, the white outer tail feathers and the white tips to all of the others except the middle pair, the black spot in the middle of the breast were all conspicuous. I also noticed a small white spot on either side of the head and a few faint streaks on the sides of the breast something like the collar of a young Canada Warbler, but very indistinct. These characters I did not find mentioned in Chapman's 'Handbook' with which I compared my bird, but Dr. Witmer Stone tells me they are typical of the species. He also tells me that this is the first record of the Lark Sparrow for Cape May County and that there are only a very few others for the State.—C. BROOKE WORTH, *St. David's, Pennsylvania.*

Lark Sparrow at Cape May N. J.—On September 10, 1927, I flushed a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) from the roadside near the lighthouse at Cape May Point, N. J. It flew onto a telephone wire and then to a low fence post giving me ample time for examining it with binoculars.—WITMER STONE, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia*

Snow Bunting in Georgia—Correction.—In the note on the occurrence of this species in Georgia published in the July 'Auk' an error was made in reading my manuscript. The locality was Grovetown not "Georgetown."—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mt. Pleasant, S. C.*

Nesting of the Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Passerherbulut nelsoni subvirgatus*) in Maine.—On June 24, 1926, Captain Herbert L. Spinney and the writer set about the task of finding the nest and eggs of the Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow. This bird has for some years been known to breed in the salt marshes at the mouth of the Kennebec River, in the town of Phippsburg, and there we made the search.

Though the nests and eggs of this bird were not expected to differ in any marked degree from those of the common Sharp-tail of the Middle Atlantic States, so far as we are aware they have not been described or reported.

On a previous occasion we have described these marshes as situated between granite ridges with spruce the dominating vegetational feature of the region.¹ The particular marsh where we made this search is a raised marsh, or one having the center somewhat higher than the margin. Through it, a branching creek from the adjacent ocean meanders providing, with a few "salt ponds," suitable conditions for the growth of the "thatch," *Spartina alterniflora*, while the higher parts of the marsh are well covered with *Spartina patens*, and in the more moist sections with "black grass" *Juncus Gerardi*, and *Triglochin maritima*.

The birds of our quest were frequently seen at various points along the edges of the creek, or flying across the dryer parts of the marsh in their passage from one part of the creek to another. Males were frequently seen to perch on stranded stumps, stakes or tall plants, where they remained

¹ 1897, Norton, Proc. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist. ii: 100, 101.