

to note that in the immature plumage of the latter, there is a distinct white supra-auricular stripe.

Charitospiza, which agrees with *Lophospingus* in the style of the crest, and appears to be its nearest ally, is sufficiently distinguished by the narrower crest-feathers, longer wing-tip (ninth primary longer than fourth), slightly shorter, even tail, rather smaller, less heavy bill, the nasal operculum broader and better defined from the mesorhinium, basal half of all but the middle pair of rectrices white, and other differences in coloration.

Coryphospingus is separated by the very different form and color of the crest, shorter upper tail-coverts, and slenderer bill. *Rhodospingus* has the longest, slenderest bill of the group, the shortest tail, with subacute rectrices, and unique coloration. As in *Coryphospingus* there is no white in the tail, and in both these genera the nasal operculum is well defined as in *Charitospiza*. In *Lophospingus* the operculum is thickened and cornified and blends with the mesorhinium.

Reichenow (in *Die Vögel*) unites *Coryphospingus* and *Rhodospingus* in one genus, *Charitospiza* and *Lophospingus* (*L. pusillus*) in another. *Schistospiza* is not mentioned. All these genera with the exception of *Schistospiza* seem to me sufficiently distinct.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*.

Additional Record of Harris's Sparrow in Michigan.—I am able to add one more record to the list of specimens of Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) taken in Michigan, an immature male which I collected at Huron Mountain, Marquette County, Michigan, on October 13, 1924.

The late professor Barrows ('Michigan Bird Life,' p. 500) lists three specimens taken in the state. I have previously reported the taking of two birds of this species at Huron, Mountain September 26, 1919, and October 3, 1919, ('Auk,' Vol. 37, 1920, p. 135), and Mr. M. J. Magee reports one specimen taken at Sault Ste. Marie in the fall of 1926, ('Auk,' Vol. 44, 1927, p. 116).—STEPHEN S. GREGORY, JR., *Winnetka, Ill.*

A Probable Recurrence of a Partial Albino Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*) in Winter.—On Feb. 9, 1927 the writer observed a partial albino Pipit in a field near Clemson College, S. C. This bird seemed to have the outer half of each wing pure white, which character rendered it very conspicuous in flight. This bird was observed in the same vicinity on seven different occasions between Feb. 9 and March 18, 1927, and the writer followed it for many hours in hopes of securing it, but without success. It was always observed in a flock of about two or three hundred normal individuals, and the other members of the flock seemed to resent its presence, for they were repeatedly observed to dash after the partial albino, as they wheeled and circled in flight.

On March 9, 1928, more than a year after this bird was first seen, the writer observed in the very same field a specimen which looked to him to be identical with the one mentioned above. This specimen was secured