

This would therefore appear to be the southernmost point from which the species has as yet been recorded.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

A New Bird for New Mexico.—In Florence Merriam Bailey's new book, 'Birds of New Mexico,' she states: "There is at present no specific record for the Bobolink in New Mexico."

On July 13, 1925, I took an adult female Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) near the Big Chama river, about halfway between Park View and Chama, Rio Arriba county, New Mexico.

In May, 1925, Mr. C. D. Bunker and I took a number of specimens of Bobolinks on their breeding grounds in the sand hill region of Nebraska near Valentine and their peculiar metallic note was still fresh in my memory in July of that year.

I probably would have overlooked this species while trout fishing in New Mexico on July 13 had I not heard their peculiar metallic "chink" in an alfalfa field while I was collecting grasshoppers for bait. Out of a flock of six, which seemed to be confined to this one field, I could obtain only one on account of their wariness and their habit of keeping under cover.

The specimen is now in my collection and is in fine plumage except for slight abrasions on the wing and pointed tail feathers.

In July, 1928, I was collecting in the vicinity of Chama but no Bobolinks were seen.—DIX TEACHENOR, *Kansas City, Mo.*

Breeding of the Dusky Seaside Sparrow on the Mainland of Florida.—While Mr. C. J. Maynard has found the Dusky Seaside Sparrow at Salt Lake about six miles inland from Titusville, Brevard County, Florida, he did not find them nesting and it therefore seems desirable to place on record the discovery of a breeding colony about a mile and a half east of the St. Johns River directly west of Indian River City, in the same county.

The birds were first discovered by Joseph C. Howell and Wray H. Nicholson in June, 1928. On visiting the spot on April 21, 1929, we found about twenty pairs breeding, making nests in the short wire grass among switch-grass and rushes on low moist ground. Only one nest was found containing eggs, and it was evident that the birds had just begun to breed. This nest was made of fine short pieces of dry grass built in dome shape with an entrance on the side. It was placed about three inches from the ground, concealed by bent over grass from above. The three eggs were of white ground color thickly sprinkled with reddish brown and lilac spots over the entire surface.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida*.

An Albino Savannah Sparrow.—While driving along a country road near Lexington, Virginia, on April 1, 1928, I saw a bird in a flock of Sparrows flying up from a hedge-row that showed a very large amount of white. I had an 8x glass with me and after studying it at close range

for some time realized that it was an albino Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*), showing a very interesting type of albinism. It was in a small flock of normal Savannah and Vesper Sparrows. The head, wings and tail had the normal coloring, the yellow line over the eye showing distinctly and, with the other markings on these parts, making the identification certain. These parts of the bird had not a touch of albinism. The upper part of the breast in a very small region had a few fine black streaks. All the rest of the bird—lower breast, belly, back and rump—was pure snowy white, the dark wings standing out sharply against the rest of the body. The white parts, except for the lines on the upper breast, showed total albinism. I could not return to the place that day and when I came back with a gun the next day, hoping to be able to take the bird, I failed to find it.

Three days later, not far from the same place, I noted an albino English Sparrow of a very beautiful and, so far as I know, a very unusual shade. It was a rich cream color all over, no white anywhere and not a dark feather, the cream deepening to ochraceous buff on the head and rump. I judged it to be an English Sparrow, though my only reason for thinking it to be that Sparrow was that it was feeding with a flock of English Sparrows in a vegetable garden by a much travelled highway. I watched it for some time and, passing there later the same day with my wife, we saw it again.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Harris's Sparrow in Massachusetts, a New Record.—On the evening of April 20, 1929, Mr. Fred G. Floyd of Hingham, Massachusetts, telephoned to me a description of a large Sparrow which had been visiting his feeding station daily since April 11. From his description I inferred a Harris's Sparrow, a new species for the avifauna of New England and the following day I spent two hours at Mr. Floyd's home before I was able to collect the specimen. It proved to be an unmistakable *Zonotrichia querula*, a young female in molting plumage, the molt involving the body feather tracts to some extent, the secondaries and tail feathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd first noticed the bird April 11, at which time its breast was much whiter than when collected. It came to their window shelf with Song Sparrows, Juncos and other ordinary winter visitors.

The bird was examined in the flesh by Messrs. Outram Bangs, James L. Peters and Ludlow Griscom, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and by Mr. Francis H. Allen, and then presented to the Boston Society of Natural History for its collection of New England birds, where it will rest beside the specimen of Golden-crowned Sparrow which I obtained in January, 1928, under very similar circumstances.—JOHN B. MAY, *Director Division of Ornithology, State House, Boston*.

Lincoln's Sparrow Wintering at Jeffersonville, Montgomery County, Pa.—On November 24, 1928 an adult Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) was taken in one of my Sparrow traps and band No. A115294 was placed upon it.