

had been banded April 10). This amounted to fewer meals per capita than two other two hour records I have for broods of seven day Song Sparrows, each containing four birds: on July 14, 1929 between 7:47 and 9:47 11 meals were brought by the female and 33 by the male; on May 12, 1930 between 2:50 and 4:50 30 meals were brought by the female and 16 by the male (the male was the same, but the females were different birds).

In the afternoon of this same day I banded and weighed the brood. The Song Sparrows weighed 13.5, 14, 14.2, 14.8 and 16.5 grams respectively; the Cowbird 24.5 grams. The average weight of these Song Sparrows—14.6 grams—compares favorably with that of another brood of four of the same age, namely 15 grams.

At 5 P. M. May 14 the six were in the nest, but all left the next morning at the normal age of ten days. It seemed to me a notable achievement for a pair of Song Sparrows to raise five of their own young plus a Cowbird. The fact that the latter did not hatch earlier than the others deprived it of any initial advantage and undoubtedly contributed to the happy outcome.—MARGARET M. NICE, *Columbus, Ohio*.

Evening Grosbeak in Delaware.—From April 12 until May 5, 1930 I had four Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) on my lawn, three males and one female. I have studied birds in Delaware for quite a number of years but have never seen this species before. The birds seemed to feed on silver maple and Norway spruce trees. Dr. Witmer Stone tells me that so far as he is aware this constitutes the first record of the bird for the state of Delaware although it has occurred farther south in New Jersey.—ETHEL W. BRADY, *Middletown, Del.*

Lapland Longspur in Somerset County, New Jersey, in April.—On April 5, at Lammington (near Somerville), N. J., I discovered a Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), among a flock of Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris alpestris*), in a plowed field.

As I was watching the Larks with my glasses, while they crept about among the stubble, I noticed a smaller, darker, bird whose manner of walking,—as well as the difference in size and color, immediately distinguished it from the Larks. It was a male Lapland Longspur,—and an extremely well marked bird;—I was able to study it within about 8 feet, and saw distinctly the prominent chestnut collar around the back of the neck, the black cheeks and throat, and the light-coloured bill; the greyish-black streaked back, and the white outer-tail feathers and white underparts, streaked on the sides with black. As it flew it uttered a harsh chattering note, strikingly different from the soft call of the Horned Larks.

This field seems to be especially favored, ornithologically;—last year I found Upland Plover, Henslow's Sparrows and Prairie Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*), nesting in the immediate area; and it was while searching for a possible nest of the last named species that I found the Longspur.

With the exception of one specimen taken near Bernardsville, by Mr. William S. Post, about 1890 and a report of its occurrence at Morristown (Thurber), I believe that this is the only other inland record; and the latest date, for the Lapland Longspur in the State.—CYNTHIA DRYDEN KUSER, *Bernardsville, N. J.*

Snow Buntings in Colorado.—Thanks to the vigilance of Mr. George J. Bailey of Walden, Colorado the writer is able to report the presence of large numbers of Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) about Mr. Bailey's home in North Park and through his courtesy I have been able to examine two of these birds, finding them to be very much streaked females. If my bibliography has not overlooked some obscure publications appertaining to this species, it may be said that this local invasion by the Snowflake during this passing winter (1929-30) is its first unquestionable occurrence in the State for many years, perhaps forty or more. It is possible, even probable, that this species reaches North Park every winter but has passed undetected until now. North Park has an altitude of about 8000 feet, and often shows winter conditions well calculated to invite a visit from this arctic species.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

The Blue Grosbeak in Colorado.—Mr. George J. Bailey of Walden, Colorado, reports to me that a female Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*) made a prolonged visit to his home premises last summer. This bird was studied for many days at close range by Mrs. and Mr. Bailey so that there can be little question as to the correctness of the determination. I say this because I have evidence in other ways of their caution in making a sight identification. Walden places this species a remarkable distance from its usual haunts in southern Colorado, and in an altitude seldom visited by it.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colorado.*

The Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) in South Carolina.—The summer of 1928 witnessed a scattering return of the Dickcissel to the country east of the Allegheny Mountains to nest after an absence of many years. In 'The Auk' for October, 1928 (Vol. XLV, no. 4, pp. 507-509), are records showing the following distribution.

State	Town	Date	Record
Pennsylvania	Darling	May 26, June 9, 18	1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 pair with food for young
New Jersey	Sharptown	June 10, 11	1 ♂, seemed established.
Maryland	Dickerson	July 15, 22, 29	6 ♂, 3 ♀, 3 ♂, 1 pair with fledgling.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	May 19	1 pair

To these should be added the following:

S. Carolina	Columbia	May 25, 26, 1928	Colony of approximately 50 birds.
S. C.-N. C.	State line	June 5, 1928	1 ♂, singing.
(U. S. Route No. 1)			
S. Carolina	Columbia	May 18, 1929	1 bird only.