

assured at several feeding stands, the bird's chances of wintering seem better than if dependent on its own resources in a normal season.—
WENDELL P. SMITH, *Wells River, Vermont.*

Common Redpoll Collected in Northern Ohio.—On March 16, 1931 the writer, while accompanied by Mr. Robert H. McCormick, collected a Common Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria linaria*) at Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, Ohio. The bird was engaged in feeding in several weedy patches along the margin of an extensive marsh area, one-half mile south of the Lake Erie shore. This particular individual was exceedingly active, darting rapidly back and forth between weedy patches and several fence posts or mounting to some telephone wires or tree tops to emit repeatedly from three to five rapid indescribable notes which recalled at the same time those of both the Purple Finch and the Goldfinch.

The bird, a male, measured as follows:—length 128 mm., wing 72 mm., tail 68 mm., tarsus 15 mm., and was in excellent condition. The skin is now No. 3807 in the Wheaton Club collection of the Ohio State Museum.

On March 29, 1931, the writer observed another solitary individual for a few minutes in the same locality. The records of the Wheaton Club show that the species has not been recorded from central Ohio since February 17, 1923. William L. Dawson (*Birds of Ohio*) regarded the Redpoll as "of very rare occurrence" and "casual anywhere." Lynds Jones (*Birds of Ohio*) stated that he had never seen the species in Ohio and regarded it as of very rare occurrence. Thus it seems to be of value to record what is apparently the only recent collection of the species in the state.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio Division of Conservation, Columbus, Ohio.*

The Migration and Winter Range of the Labrador Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis labradorius*).—With the recognition of this race in the new A. O. U. 'Check-List,' the writers have made a critical study of the very large series in the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the local collection in the Peabody Museum at Salem to determine whether specimens could be brought to light from areas south of the breeding range. We had the great advantage of having available the type of *labradorius* and a fine series of twenty-eight others, adequately representing the unworn breeding plumage, the worn breeding plumage and freshly molted fall specimens, all from the Labrador coast, largely due to the enterprise of Dr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr. We make very brief comments on this series, as we do not wish to anticipate Dr. Austin's report on his collections.

It requires no emphasis here to point out that the currently recognized races of the Savannah Sparrow are extremely critical and the use of comparable series is essential. Briefly the color characters of *labradorius* are striking in series, and the race is fully worthy of recognition. The large size claimed in the original description (based on three specimens only) proves, however, to be contrary to fact. The average wing length of breed-

ing New England males proves to be about 69.5 mm., with the maximum 71 mm. The majority of the Labrador males fall *below* this average, and not a single specimen of the series including the type reaches the maximum. There is no difference in size, therefore, which can in any real way assist in a determination of migrant individuals of *labradorius*. We also find that the two subspecies are virtually indistinguishable in very worn breeding plumage.

The following New England specimens can without any hesitation be referred to *labradorius* Howe:—

1. Mounted male, Ipswich, Mass.; April 19, 1902; C. E. Brown; in Peabody Museum, Salem.
2. Adult male, Ipswich, Mass.; April 9, 1883; William Brewster; now in M. C. Z.
3. Adult female, Newtonville, Mass.; Sept. 1868; C. J. Maynard; now in M. C. Z.
4. Adult female, Newtonville, Mass.; Sept. 24, 1867; C. J. Maynard; now in M. C. Z.
5. Mounted female, Danvers, Mass.; Oct. 3, 1925; S. G. Emilio; in Peabody Museum.

It should be emphasized that our material from other New England states was either lacking entirely or was very defective in migrant birds.

At least ten other specimens from Massachusetts were obvious intermediates and agree well in characters with breeding birds from the Magdalen Islands and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A single specimen from Curslet, Newfoundland (in coll. A. C. Bent) could be referred to *labradorius*, but a good series should be studied before including Newfoundland definitely in the range of *labradorius*.

The M. C. Z. collection is almost without specimens between New York and Virginia, but good series of wintering birds are available from the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. There was no difficulty in picking out the six specimens listed below as unquestionably typical *labradorius* with all the characters developed to an extreme. It would seem to be another case where the birds breeding farthest north appear to migrate farthest south to winter. The Florida records are as follows:—

1. Female, Dummitt's, Florida; March 6, 1869; C. J. Maynard.
2. Female, Tarpon Springs, Florida; April 21, 1887; W. E. D. Scott.
3. Female, Tarpon Springs, Florida; December 30, 1889; W. E. D. Scott.
4. Male, Tortugas, Florida; March 21, 1890; W. E. D. Scott.
5. Male, Tortugas, Florida; March 21, 1890; W. E. D. Scott.
6. Female, Tortugas, Florida; March 28, 1890; W. E. D. Scott.
7. Male, Tortugas, Florida; March 29, 1890; W. E. D. Scott.

We suggest that other collections be carefully examined, and that any suspiciously dark looking Savannah Sparrows be sent for critical determination to some museum which possesses an adequate series of *labradorius*.—S. GILBERT EMILIO and LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Mus. Comp. Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*