

rows. On entering the marsh I was greatly surprised when the first bird on which I was able to focus my glass proved to be a Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritima maritima*) a species that I had seen many times in southern Connecticut and Virginia. On July 5, Messrs. Francis H. Allen, John H. Conkey and Ludlow Griscom went to the place, found the bird without difficulty, and confirmed the identification. It was subsequently seen several times and as late as August 7, but only one bird was observed and it gave no indication of having a nest or young there.

I have been able to find but one definite record of this species north of Boston,—a specimen taken at Nahant in August, 1877 (Brewer, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, vol. III, p. 48). Forbush (Birds of Massachusetts, etc.) says, however, that he has had reports of it along the coast as far north as Ipswich, and Dr. John B. May writes that one was reported to him as seen at Plum Island last spring.—GEORGE L. PERRY, 68 Thurston Street, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.

Acadian and Nelson's Sparrows in the Connecticut Valley.—

Until this fall, the Acadian Sparrow had been found but once in the Massachusetts section of the Connecticut valley, and then close to the southern state-line. In 'The Auk' (Vol. 26, 1909, p. 84) the late R. O. Morris, in recording this specimen (now preserved in the Springfield Museum of Natural History) as collected at Longmeadow on October 6, 1908, remarked "I believe it is not so rare in this vicinity as is supposed." Nevertheless, no more were reported until September 18, 1932, when Mr. Eliot found one in a patch of boggy grass near the Ox-bow at Northampton. From then till and including October 16, one to six or more could almost always be found in this same grass-patch (about 75 feet square)—mostly adults, but some young.

On September 22, the first Nelson's Sparrow was observed at this same place, and on September 29 we fortunately found individuals of both the races there, so that comparisons and distinctions were positive. On several subsequent dates, however (notably October 9), the birds observed seemed intermediate in coloration between the two. We note in the 1931 'Check-List' an enormous gap between their breeding-ranges (Minnesota to southeastern Quebec), and therefore wonder if our intermediate-looking birds may not have come from some unknown breeding-station between. The richly colored Nelson's Sparrows doubtless came from the west, bound for the coast. It is curious that the race seems never to have been found in Massachusetts away from the sea-shore, for it probably crosses the state from end to end in getting to the coast.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., Northampton, and A. C. BAGG, Holyoke, Mass.

Late Nesting of the Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*).

—Messrs. Pearson and Brimley, in their 'Birds of North Carolina,' p. 247, state that the eggs are laid "from May to July." I have several nesting records for mid-July and the end of that month, and last summer (1931) found a nest which held three eggs on the first day of August; these hatched

on the 2nd. During this past summer, I found a nest on the slopes of Grandfather Mt., on August 11. It was situated in a wind-fall, among the upturned roots, and held two perfectly fresh eggs. Not only is this much the latest record of their nesting, but the eggs are very different from any that I have seen, being considerably smaller, and having but few faint markings. This must be the third brood. The bird was evidently sitting, as we found it about 11 a. m. but the eggs were quite fresh. This would indicate that the third brood is not on the wing then, until about the last week in August.

From the abundance of the bird in the high mountains, one can easily believe that three broods are raised, for they simply occur everywhere, in the villages to the tops of the highest peaks, being often seen on top of Mt. Mitchell, which has an elevation of 6711 feet.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Shufeldt's Junco in Steuben Co., N. Y.—On February 7, 1932, while peering through the frosted window of the lodge, watching a flock of fifty Slate-colored Juncos feeding on scattered weed seed on the porch, I became aware of one Junco with pretty pink sides.

Living in the lodge all winter I keep many spreads of weed seeds free from snow thus enticing many kinds of seed eaters to visit me daily. During the succeeding days this strange bird coming to the lodge almost daily with the ordinary juncos; the flock coming with the advent of new snow and vanishing with it.

Dr. E. H. Eaton of Hobart College, came over and suggested that the pink-sided junco should be collected so that its identity might be confirmed and this was done on February 25, and the specimen sent to the U. S. National Museum where it was examined carefully by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Dr. Herbert Friedmann and Mr. J. H. Riley, who pronounced it Shufeldt's Junco (*Junco oregonus shufeldti*). It is now in the National Museum collection. According to the last edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' this is the first record east of Illinois, where it has been found casually.—CLARENCE F. STONE, *Chasm Lodge Bird Sanctuary, Branchport, N. Y.*

Song Sparrow in the Stomach of a Frog.—In early August, 1932, a common bull frog was killed in a stagnant pool in a drying brook. At this time there was a concentration of juvenile Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia melodia*) gathered in the near vicinity. Cutting the frog open, there was found in its stomach a full-fledged immature Song Sparrow well able to fly, that had not been eaten long enough for any digestive action to have taken place.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Chestnut-collared Longspur in Eastern Minnesota.—On August 27, 1932, I found a dead Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*) on a highway four and one-half miles north of St. Paul. The bird was in such a condition that the entire skin could not be preserved, but the tail and a wing were saved and are now in the collection of the Museum of