

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

Natural History of the University of Minnesota, representing what appears to be the first record of this species in eastern Minnesota.—ALDEN F. RISSER, 1012 Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Field Notes from Sioux City, Iowa.—*Tympanuchus cupido americanus*. PRAIRIE CHICKENS are more numerous this fall near Sioux City, than the writer has ever found them before. Two definite records of the birds' breeding in this region were made this past summer. The birds, which are being seen now are migrants from the north and west and often packs of fifty to seventy-five are seen more than once in an afternoon's tramp. The birds are suffering somewhat from over-zealous pheasant hunters, but in spite of this loss it is gratifying to know that they are not quite as scarce as they have been the last few years.

Pluvialis dominica dominica. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—A small flock observed on October 26, 1932.

Calcarius l. lapponicus. LAPLAND LONGSPURS.—The first arrivals this season were seen on October 26, 1932, the flock numbering about 5000. On October 28, it was concentrated on a half section field planted to winter wheat and a conservative estimate placed the number of birds at 15,000 in this one field. Specimens were taken at random, in the hope that some of the birds might be Smith's Longspurs, but they were apparently all of the first species. Dr. Myron H. Swenk of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, kindly identified one of the specimens as typical *L. l. lapponicus*.

Anthus spinoletta rubescens. AMERICAN PIPIT.—In another field planted to winter wheat, a flock of about three hundred was found.

Guiraca caerulea caerulea. EASTERN BLUE GROSBEAK.—On June 25 and 28, 1932, I scoured likely places near Sioux City, in search of this bird which I had recently found in western Nebraska and succeeded in finding one each day but they were very wild and I was unable to secure either.—WILLIAM YOUNG WORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa*.

Notes from Southern Arizona.—*Trogon ambiguus*. COPPERY-TAILED TROGON.—A brilliant male of this species was observed in Ramsey Canyon, Huachuca Mts., on August 10, 1932. Earlier in the summer a pair was collected.

Crotophaga sulcirostris. GROOVE-BILLED ANI.—I found this Ani perched on a telephone wire out in the desert some twenty miles north of Tucson on August 21, 1932.

Dendroica virens. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—I can find no mention of the occurrence of this species in any of the literature dealing with the ornithology of Arizona. In the 'Handbook of Birds of the Western United States' Arizona is not given within its range. I saw a male bird in the Huachuca Mts. at an elevation of 8,000 feet and kept it under observation for some minutes. It was associating with Bridled Titmice. I am very familiar with this species in the East.—LESTER L. WALSH, 532 Spring Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.