

The bird was engaged in feeding in several weedy patches along the margin of an extensive marsh area, a half mile south of the Lake Erie shore. This 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. On March 29, 1931, another solitary individual was observed for a few minutes in the same locality.

The specimen, when first reported (Auk, XLIV, p. 229), was referred to *Acanthis linaria linaria*. Collections of the latter species received recently by the Ohio State Museum, made obvious the fact that a mistake had been made. The re-determination as a Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*) has recently been verified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. The species has not previously been recorded for Ohio. The specimen, a male, measured as follows:—length 128 mm., wing 72 mm., tail 58 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.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, Department of Botany, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Gambel's and Harris's Sparrows in Tennessee.—At my home banding station, Blossomdell, located in the suburbs of Nashville, Tennessee, there were 101 White-crowned Sparrows banded in the period between February, 1932, and December, 1933. Two of these have been identified as Gambel's Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*). The first individual, trapped in February, 1932, was in adult plumage but after banding was released. This bird No. B 176049 was recaptured January 21, 1933; was then identified by me as *gambeli*, but it was released without verification. On November 23, 1933, the second bird of this sub-species, an immature, was taken in a trap and collected as apparently this race had not yet been recorded in Tennessee. The specimen was sent to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., and identified by Mr. F. C. Lincoln as typical of the race *gambeli*. On February 20, 1934, No. B 176049 was again captured and before releasing, the identification was verified by Mr. A. F. Ganier. As it was in full adult plumage when first taken, it is now at least in its fourth year of age. In size it was noticeably smaller than a *leucophrys* in the trap simultaneously. Wings measured 3.12; tail 2.78; bill .42, distinctly yellowish in color. The bird appeared to be in splendid physical condition.

Another very interesting capture was made on December 10, 1933, when, with three Field Sparrows, a Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) was taken in a simple type of top opening trap baited with millet and sunflower seeds. This bird, an immature male, was collected and the identification verified by Mr. Lincoln. This likewise constitutes a first known record of this species in Tennessee.

The body of the Harris's Sparrow was examined for internal parasites by Dr. Paul D. Harwood of Vanderbilt University, Nashville. He reports

finding in the intestinal tract two spiny headed worms of the genus *Mediorhynchus* Van Cleave, measuring 30 and 32 mm. in length and of a species not heretofore described.—MRS. AMELIA R. LASKEY, *Graybar Lane, Nashville, Tennessee.*

Notes from the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.—*Nyctanassa v. violacea.* YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—This species was unusually common on the Massachusetts coast in August–September, 1933, and for the first time was recorded in the western part of the state. One in second-year plumage was discovered at Northampton on September 12 and remained through the month, being particularly well seen on September 23.

Rallus e. elegans. KING RAIL.—A brief but unmistakable glimpse of one flying over a bush in mid-marsh was obtained in Northampton on September 13, and in the following ten days several other observers heard or saw it.

Pluvialis d. dominica. GOLDEN PLOVER.—Early on October 5 one was heard calling and seen to descend to a flock of Killdeers at a rain-pool in Hadley. Twenty-four hours later it was seen to depart thence southward. Our only recent prior record was of one seen, again with Killdeers, in the same town on August 31, 1931.

Squatarola squatarola. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—On the very cold morning of October 26, when all standing water was frozen, one was found on a plowed field in Hadley. It had a small bill, hardly at all swollen towards the tip, and seemed very immature, but was absolutely identified by leg-color, axillars, and flight note.

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—Following the Berkshire County examples reported in the January 'Auk,' the first ever found in our valley was identified at Hadley on October 1.

Pelidna alpina sakhalina. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—At least four, one of them in rufous, summer-like plumage, were noted in Hadley, October 22–29, inclusive. Our only prior record in this century was of one in Holyoke, October 16–17, 1932.

Coccyzus a. americanus. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—A very late example of this species, hereabouts always unusual, was identified in Hadley on October 18 by Miss Fannie A. Stebbins.

Nyctea nyctea. SNOWY OWL.—An unusually early bird spent three hours of November 9 in a spruce on top of Round Hill, Northampton. A big flight was expected, but did not arrive.

Chordeiles m. minor. EASTERN NIGHTHAWK.—A very late straggler was noted at Pittsfield on September 23.

Picoides arcticus. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—A male in Easthampton on September 24 (a strikingly early date) was discovered by John Treadway and confirmed by A. C. Bagg.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Northampton, Mass.* and AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*