

decades the type of this species in the American Museum in New York labelled by Lawrence as "from Ecuador, C. R. G." has been unique. Last summer I was pleased to find a second specimen in the British Museum, which by some inadvertence had been put unidentified in a box of *C. olivaceus* from Mexico. The label reads:—Sex ?; Santo Domingo, West Ecuador; alt. 1600 ft.; July 1, 1914; coll. G. Hammond. The specimen was acquired from Rosenberg and bears the register number 1921.12.29.80. While at first sight this gives us apparently a definite locality, Santo Domingo is in the humid tropical zone, and so far as I know every other species of this genus is either subtropical or temperate. The probabilities are, therefore, that the bird came from the subtropical zone above Santo Domingo.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

Hornemann's Redpoll (*Acanthis h. hornemanni*) in Luce Co., Mich.—During March and April, 1930, I trapped upwards of one hundred Redpolls, at my banding station near McMillan, Mich., mainly the dark Common Redpoll but some light colored ones. Mr. M. J. Magee suggested that I collect one of the whiter ones to see if it might not be *A. h. hornemanni*. It was not until March 11, 1934, that I was able to secure one that I thought might be this species. It was submitted to Dr. Joselyn Van Tyne of the University Museum at Ann Arbor, who pronounced it as "apparently a Greenland Redpoll."

It was an adult male and its stomach contained timothy seed which it had obtained at my station.

Barrows (Birds of Michigan) gives but one record of this species for the state.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, *McMillan, Mich.*

The Breeding Range of the Painted Bunting in South Carolina.—In view of the fact that the Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) is generally assumed to be confined, at least during the summer months, to the proximity of the coast in South Carolina, it is of interest to record at this time the occurrence of this rather gaudy species as a breeding bird well inland in the state. On July 27, 1934, I had occasion to drive from Yemassee, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, following State Highway 28, and throughout the morning saw Painted Buntings at frequent intervals about thickets and underbrush bordering the open fields. It is well known that this species is a common summer resident at Augusta, so it undoubtedly has followed the Savannah River from the coast to the extreme upper edge of the Coastal Plain. Its appearance, however, at Varnville and at Allendale, towns approximately twenty and ten miles, respectively, from the river, was rather unexpected. On numerous occasions I have driven from Savannah, Georgia, to Augusta, following State Highway 21, which is just about as far from the river in Georgia as is State Highway 28 on the opposite side of the river, and I have never recorded the Painted Bunting south of Augusta or north of Savannah.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, *U. S. Biological Survey, Asheville, North Carolina.*

Arctic Towhee at Madison, Minn.—On May 11, 1934, I trapped in my yard a male Arctic Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus arcticus*) and on May 13, a female. These two birds were sent to Dr. Thomas S. Roberts who identified them as above, and states that they constitute the first record of this race from Minnesota. They came after our famous 48 hour dust storm of May 9–10 which probably accounts for their wandering.—MRS. C. E. PETERSON, *Madison, Minn.*

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza l. lincolni*) Nesting near Bangor, Maine.—On June 27, 1931, when paying a visit to the well-known Bangor bog, about five