

In the summer of 1934, in the little-worked cedar glade country of Rutherford County, where the bird had not previously been known to occur, the writer collected data that seem to indicate the species to be locally not uncommon. On May 13 the first record was made, a single male. It flushed from the edge of a broad dry field very suitable for nesting. This site was not revisited until June 10, when both birds of the pair were discovered. Their evident agitation at being approached prompted further search, and a young bird just out of the nest was finally found. The writer, with Prof. George Davis, returned to the locality on June 17. The birds were still in the area, and three young, well able to fly, were with the parents.

On this same date, in a field half a mile away, we discovered another pair and succeeded in finding one young bird unable to fly. From the actions of the parents there were other young nearby.

In a field about a mile from either of the aforementioned pairs, the writer, on May 28, had seen a single female. Subsequent searches here failed to locate any birds.

The young of the first pair mentioned were seen for the last time on July 14, in a field about half a mile south of the nesting field.

Mr. H. O. Todd, Jr., a Murfreesboro bird student, was able to contribute some interesting records of Lark Sparrows at his home farm, near the location of the last mentioned field. A pair of the birds nested for some years in his strawberry patch. He has an egg taken from the first nest found, "about May 20, 1927." This nest contained four eggs. Three weeks later, about a hundred yards from the first, Mr. Todd found another nest containing five eggs. A nest was found each year thereafter until 1933. The birds, however, were present during this summer, and presumably bred.

Tennessee's first records of the species were made by Rhoads (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1895, p. 489), who collected specimens in Obion and Davidson Counties. These specimens are in the Academy's collection.—COMPTON CROOK, *Dept., of Biology, Boone Training School, Boone, North Carolina.*

Notes from Memramcook, Westmorland County, New Brunswick.—*Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—A nest with three eggs was found on May 12, 1932, on the salt hay marshes of the Memramcook River. This would appear to be an early nesting date for this region.

Philohela minor. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—A bird was observed on November 13, 1932. This is as late as the latest date of fall departure from New Brunswick, given by Bent (Life Histories, North American Shore Birds, pt. 1, p. 77). Two individuals were also seen on November 1, and one each November 3 and 6, of the same year.

Limodromus griseus. DOWITCHER.—One bird was found on July 20, 1932, feeding with Wilson's Snipe on the shore of a small, marshy lake. Sight of the long bill, and of the white patch on lower back and rump, aided in identification.

Quiscalus quiscula aenus. BRONZED GRACKLE.—A late individual was watched within short range on December 20, 1930.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina. EASTERN EVENING GROSBEEK.—A flock of six birds came on January 14, 1930, to feed on the winged seeds still hanging on a group of Manitoba maple trees near our house. On December 10, 1931, three birds visited the same trees to feed on the seeds. One of these, a female, was shot. The distinctive, black, yellow and white livery and the large, conical, light-colored bills of the birds aided in field identification.

Melospiza melodia melodia. EASTERN SONG SPARROW.—A late bird was seen on December 6, 1931.

Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus. LAPLAND LONGSPUR.—A flock of six birds was

observed on October 30, 1933, on the salt hay marshes of the Memramcook River. Two specimens were collected.—REID McMANUS, JR., *Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada.*

Mid-summer Bird Notes from Long Point, Norfolk County, Ontario.—During the month of July 1933, the writer made two separate visits to the breeding colonies of Piping Plovers and Common Terns, along the south beach of Long Point in Norfolk County. The first, on July 6, in company with Mr. A. M. Crooker of the Toronto University, and the second on July 20, with Dr. W. E. Hurlburt of Vineland, Ontario.

In our progress along the beach, on the occasion of the first visit, July 6, we walked through a moderate sized breeding colony of from 75 to 100 pairs of Common Terns (*Sterna h. hirundo*). The nests, scooped out depressions in the sand, were placed a short distance above high water mark. Eggs were plentiful at the time of our visit; but downy young, in various stages of growth, were also present in some numbers, and in a few instances well advanced in size, and running far from the nests.

Farther east along the beach, two small colonies of Piping Plovers (*Charadrius melodius*) were met with, but no eggs were found and only two or three downy young were seen; whereas last year (1932), at this time, downy young were present in the breeding colonies in considerable numbers. Either the Piping Plover had bred earlier this year (1933), and the majority of the young were fully fledged and on the wing, or storms and exceptionally high water, of which there was recent evidence, had destroyed many of the eggs and young. The latter supposition was given some support by the fact that unbroken eggs of the Common Tern were found in the flotsam and jetsam left half way up the beach, indicating that the unusually high water had also taken its toll from the Tern colony.

About one mile farther east along the beach, the following non-breeding, or supposedly non-breeding, birds were noted, some of which would appear to constitute somewhat interesting mid-summer records:—Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*) 5; Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*) 1, with an injured leg; Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*) 1, in breeding plumage, but with an injured wing and apparently incapable of sustained flight; Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*) 3. Also large numbers of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*), Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*), and a considerable aggregation of non-breeding Common Terns, or individuals which had possibly completed nesting operations for the season.

On the occasion of the second visit, July 20, the Tern colony was again examined, and young birds in all stages of growth were seen. A few were still in the nest depressions, but most of them were running, or squatting, here and there over the beach. During the inspection of the Tern colony, about 100 or more adults were continuously circling overhead.

A short distance from the Tern colony, about 50 Piping Plovers were observed, in small scattered parties; but no downy young were seen at this time. While watching the Piping Plovers, one unusual appearing bird, apparently adult, was observed closely, and found to entirely lack any trace of a black neck band.

Among other birds encountered at Long Point on July 20, were Least Sandpipers (*Pisobia minutilla*) 7; Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*) 4; Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*) 7; Pectoral Sandpipers (*Pisobia melanotos*) 2; several Killdeer (*Oxyechus v. vociferus*), and large numbers of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls, in addition to many more Common Terns, including a number of young of the year, apparently, judging by their somewhat uncertain flight, just recently on the wing.