

spring, I have observed it several times in the autumn. Two on September 23, 1932, and one each on the following days: September 24 to October 1 and October 11, of the same year. I banded three which were in immature plumage and saw one adult that was not trapped. In 1933 I banded an adult on October 3 and saw another on the 30th.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, *McMillan, Luce Co., Mich.*

**Smith's and McCown's Longspurs Seen in Minnesota.**—On October 19, 1935, a flock of about one hundred Smith's Longspurs (*Calcarius pictus*) was seen on Minnesota Highway No. 3 about six miles east of Breckenridge. They were feeding along the roadside and drinking from a nearby ditch. They appeared to be very hungry and paid no attention to us as we sat in the car and studied them for twenty minutes or more. They exhibited a variety of plumages, some showing the distinctively marked head of the male in spring, and some displaying the white of the lesser wing coverts very prominently. All were more or less buffy on the underparts.

On the following day on U. S. Highway No. 210 three and one half miles south of Hassman, Minnesota, a mixed flock of Longspurs, Horned Larks, and Snow Buntings was studied for an hour at close range from the lee side of a haystack in the middle of a newly plowed field. Chestnut-collared Longspurs of both sexes and in all phases of fall plumage made up the bulk of the large flock. Among them two male McCown's Longspurs (*Rhynchophanes mccowni*), stood out sharply as something entirely different. The underparts were white; the black of crown, "moustache marks," and upper parts of the breast patch were still most evident, and contrasted strongly with the whitish underparts. The chestnut of the shoulders was discernible, but somewhat dull.

Mr. William Kilgore, Curator of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Minnesota writes, "Your Longspur records were of great interest to me. . . . [McCown's Longspur] as our records show disappeared from the state sometime about 1900 and has been considered a lost species so far as Minnesota was concerned. We have very little definite information about Smith's Longspur consisting of only a few early scattered records. Just why we have never found this bird during the spring and fall migrations has always been more or less of a puzzle to us."—THEODORE PETERSON AND MRS. PETERSON, *Battle Creek, Michigan.*

**Observations on Some Newfoundland Birds.**—For nine days, July 28 to August 5, 1932, I studied the birds of Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland. This peninsula forms the southeastern part of the island and is the section in which St. John's is located. Many short trips were made in the country surrounding this city, much time being spent in Bowring Park, and one or two trips being made some distance inland. One entire day was spent on "The Barrens" between Carbonear and Heart's Content. Since work and pleasure took me inland, rather than along the coast, little attention was given to the water birds. The list given herewith represents the more common land species.

*Gavia immer immer.* COMMON LOON.—One was observed flying high over the numerous ponds in "The Barrens" near Heart's Content.

*Botaurus lentiginosus.* AMERICAN BITTERN.—Just one bird of this species was observed. It was seen at Harbor Grace.

*Anas rubripes rubripes.* RED-LEGGED BLACK DUCK.—A flock of six was seen flying over a pond at Salmonier. While subspecific characters could not be distinguished at that distance, the birds were presumably of the "Red-legged" form.

*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis.* OSPREY.—A beautiful bird of this species was noted at Placentia on August 5.