

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.

*Falco columbarius columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—Observed on two occasions. One was seen flying over the high hills near Heart's Content. As so many small birds were in the low trees and feeding on the berries and insects about "The Barrens" one may easily account for the presence of these small Hawks.

*Lagopus lagopus alleni*. ALLEN'S PTARMIGAN.

*Lagopus rupestris welchi*. WELCH'S PTARMIGAN.—Both species were reported to me as being present in berry-bearing shrubbery out in "The Barrens." A workman along the road told me of a hunter who killed one hundred and seventy Ptarmigan last fall (1931). Competent nature observers told me that both species are common in the bare lands that lie inland, and that they are 'holding their own.' Last season Ptarmigan sold in the markets of St. John's at sixty cents a brace. In August both species are said to be very elusive and are rarely seen at that season. I saw mounted specimens of both these species in a museum in St. John's.

*Capella delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.—Flushed a number of times from wet lands about the ponds. One day I saw one near Long Pond and observed it, at very close range, for a long time. It had been probing in the soft mud about the shore of the pond.

*Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Seen several times but not very common.

*Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—One seen near Placentia standing at the edge of the water.

*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. HERRING GULL.—Numbers were seen about the harbors and flying over the inland ponds. A former resident told me that, in former years, many of these larger Gulls were captured, fattened, and eaten by the fisher folk of Newfoundland. But, during the same period as that of my visit in that region, he found the practice almost abandoned. The Gulls are protected better than in former days.

*Megaceryle alcyon alcyon*. EASTERN BELTED KINGFISHER.—Several were seen fishing along a small stream that flows through Bowring Park. Appeared to be rather common.

*Colaptes auratus luteus*. NORTHERN FLICKER.—One building its nest at the entrance to a residence out a little distance from St. John's. Was excavating in some of the boards on August 1. I saw one in Bowring Park on one of the last days of July.

*Dryobates villosus terraenovae*. NEWFOUNDLAND WOODPECKER.—Two observed at Colinet excitedly flying about among the trees of that well-wooded region.

*Dryobates pubescens medianus*. NORTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER.—As I walked along the stream in Bowring Park I saw one sitting on the trunk of a White Birch. This was the only one observed. It was a male in full plumage.

*Empidonax flaviventris*. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—Out in a spruce forest near Three Pond Barrens I saw a pair of these little Flycatchers. In other places and on other days I heard the familiar softly whistled note of this species.

*Otocoris alpestris alpestris*. NORTHERN HORNED LARK.—On July 28, when I went out for my first bird trip, I found several of these birds on the top of Signal Hill. They were very much excited as I approached and evidently had young not far away. One was also noted on some very high rocky hills near Heart's Content.

*Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.—Eight or more birds of this species were observed one day flying over Long Pond. They were seen many times that day.

*Perisoreus canadensis sanfordi*. NEWFOUNDLAND JAY.—A number of these birds were seen in a dense evergreen forest at Salmonier. A wandering group of them came near to me and moved on leisurely through the trees. They are said to be common in the fir and spruce woodlands. As elsewhere they were very tame.

*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*. EASTERN CROW.—I saw several Crows near St. John's and one day I picked up a feather of this species in a dense grove. Said to be rather common, though I saw only a few.

*Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*. BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE.—A very common species. At any time I wished, when in wooded sections, I could call up a flock of these busy little birds.

*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*. ACADIAN CHICKADEE.—Like the preceding species this smaller bird was very common. The same 'squeak call' that attracted the Black-capped Chickadees so readily also attracted these beautiful little Chickadees. Usually the two species seemed to move about the trees together.

*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*. EASTERN WINTER WREN.—One was seen on the day I watched the Newfoundland Jays in the evergreen forest at Salmonier.

*Turdus migratorius migratorius*. EASTERN ROBIN.—Very common wherever I went. I first saw them feeding on the pasture lands on Signal Hill; later I found them nesting at Bowring Park; then, far out in "The Barrens," I found them in considerable numbers. Said to remain over winter in Newfoundland. Out in some fields near Three Pond Barrens I found the Eastern Robins and the Fox Sparrows feeding in great numbers.

*Holocichla guttata faxoni*. EASTERN HERMIT THRUSH.—Several seen. Close observation of a number of individuals left no doubt as to species.

*Corthylio calendula calendula*. EASTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—Observed several times in the vicinity of St. John's. Seemed to be rather common in all evergreen woodlands.

*Anthus spinoletta rubescens*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—A half dozen or more were seen walking over the grass and the rocks on the great promontory at the entrance to St. John's Harbor. Some boys told me that they nested in the rocky places not far from the light-house.

*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*. EASTERN YELLOW WARBLER.—This Warbler is locally known as "Yellow-hammer." Quite common. Birds of this species were seen in most unexpected places. For instance, one was observed in a little clump of dwarfed trees far out in "The Barrens." A pair of these birds attracted my attention as I passed through a thick growth of spruces high up among the hills on the south side of St. John's. They seemed more like birds of remote forest sections than like the familiar birds of orchard and lawn as we commonly know them.

*Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.—One male adult and several immature birds were seen among the trees along the stream that flows out from Long Pond. Not noted elsewhere.

*Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.—Very common; song heard hundreds of times. Old birds were seen feeding their young in Bowring Park. Out in "The Barrens" the Black-polls were common in the clumps of dwarfed spruces and firs. So far as I observed this was by far the most common Warbler in the region under observation.

*Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*. NORTHERN WATER-THRUSH.—Several seen in Bowring Park and along various streams. Very tame. In one section these musical birds were still in song near the first of August.

*Setophaga ruticilla*. AMERICAN REDSTART.—Almost as common as the Black-polls. In Bowring Park they were particularly abundant, singing and feeding their young.

*Passer domesticus domesticus*. HOUSE OR ENGLISH SPARROW.—Much more common than this species is in many places in our own country. It seemed rather strange

to see them in the fields feeding in company with Fox Sparrows. Abundant in St. John's and common far out in the country.

*Euphagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—One family group, an adult male and four or five gray-brown birds (presumably the female and young), were seen on Long Pond, near St. John's. A few other small flocks were seen in several places on Avalon Peninsula. The light-colored eyes were always plainly visible. The birds were always noisy and excitable as I approached them. To a distress call, which I gave, they responded almost violently.

*Pinicola enucleator eschatosus*. NEWFOUNDLAND PINE GROSBEAK.—The Pine Grosbeaks were tame and would often come very near me, making, all the while, soft complaining notes of anxiety. I saw beautiful adults in the long narrow stretch of woodland near Long Pond.

*Acanthis linaria linaria*. COMMON REDPOLL.—Very abundant in many places. Saw one rosy-red male singing in a small tree by the side of the road. Observed in many places. Eating seeds of elm in Bowring Park.

*Spinus pinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN.—Many of these birds mingled freely and confusingly with the Redpolls as they fed on the myriad elm seeds in Bowring Park. Not observed elsewhere.

*Passerculus sandwichensis* subsp.? SAVANNAH SPARROW.—Of more general distribution than any other species observed. Found in abundance in "The Barrens," out in old fields, along the streams, and in almost every other sort of place, the dense woods only excepted. Observed feeding young, and heard in song. Very tame.

*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Not very common. I saw a small flock and heard the males singing at the edge of a forest out near "Three Pond Barrens."

*Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—One was heard in full song in a woodland not far from the city. Not a common species. Observed in only one or two places.

*Passerella iliaca iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.—An abundant species; their large size and emphatic call-notes making them rather conspicuous. Familiar and friendly everywhere. In Bowring Park they hopped about in grassy places in much the same manner as that which the Eastern Robins have in more southern regions. The song of this bird was heard several times. Many young birds observed. Many Fox Sparrows seen out in "The Barrens."

*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—The first Lincoln's Sparrow was seen on the "South Side Hills" one morning and was watched for a long time through field glasses. On other days, to my great delight, I found many of these birds. Out in "The Barrens" they were abundant, tame, and friendly. I saw one sitting beside a Swamp Sparrow on a little limb. While sitting so close together the Lincoln's Sparrow received from the bill of the Swamp Sparrow a morsel of food of some sort in a most social manner. Only faint, lisping notes were heard from this species.

*Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.—Quite common in "The Barrens." A few seen in other places. Heard one singing its rather monotonous song. Apparently much less common than Lincoln's.—EARLE AMOS BROOKS, *Boston University, Boston, Mass.*

**Further Remarks on Birds of Bolling Field, D. C.**—In "The Auk" for October, 1935, p. 461, Dr. Titus Ulke records a single observation of several species of rare birds in the District of Columbia. An isolated occurrence is interesting but the value