

contiguous triangles upon the upper surface of each wing. The distal triangle included the outer primaries, the tip of the wing, and the outer portion of the posterior border of the wing, and was black. The proximal triangle included the inner primaries, a few of the outer secondaries, the inner portion of the posterior border of the first joint of the wing, and was white. The rest of the wing, except for a narrow, white, posterior margin, was blue-gray in color, as was the mantle, of a shade slightly paler, but approximating that of the Laughing Gull. Traces of the black hood persisted upon the nape and occiput. The forked tail was readily seen, but was not a striking field-mark. The general "habitus" of the bird was not that of a Laughing Gull, its flight was more buoyant, the "tail-end" of the body rather attenuated—but these are rather intangible characters!—WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, 3D, 667 Madison Ave., New York City.

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker on Long Island.—On October 13, 1936, an Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*), was seen at Easthampton, Long Island, New York. The bird was feeding in a stand of old pitch pines, and called attention to itself by a ringing, metallic, monosyllabic call. It was restless, but not shy, and was finally collected after a brief period of observation. The specimen was turned over to Dr. Ernst Mayr, of the American Museum of Natural History. The bird was a male.—WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, 3D, 667 Madison Ave., New York City.

New Records for Spanish Honduras.—When taking the long and monotonous railroad trip from La Ceiba to Puerto Castilla on March 15, 1936, I encountered two Gray Kingbirds (*Tyrannus dominicensis*), and a small flock of Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), with ample opportunity for identification. Unfortunately I had neither the permission nor the opportunity to collect specimens. Neither species has previously been recorded from Honduras according to Stone (see Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 84, pp. 291–415, 1932).—JAMES BOND, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Willow Thrush in the Magdalen Islands.—A breeding male of *Hylocichla fuscescens*, taken by me on Grindstone Island (Magdalen Islands) on June 26, 1936, proves to belong to the western and Newfoundland race, *salicicola*, and is in no sense intermediate between this well-marked form and the Veery (*H. f. fuscescens*). It would seem likely that the individuals of this species found in summer on Anticosti Island are likewise referable to this race.—JAMES BOND, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Early nesting of the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.—On March 30, 1934, near Flamingo in Monroe County, Florida, Messrs. J. Adger Smyth, D. S. Riggs, and the writer observed a young Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow (*Ammospiza mirabilis*). The bird had not been out of the nest more than a day or two. The set of eggs from which this youngster hatched must have been deposited during the first week in March.—J. C. HOWELL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Lincoln's Sparrow nesting in Maine.—On June 14, 1936, Mr. Walter Clayton, of Lincoln, discovered a nest of the Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza l. lincolni*) in "Keen's Bog" near Chester, Maine (Penobscot Co.). The nest, which Mr. Clayton kindly showed me, was imbedded in the sphagnum moss, near the middle and in an open part of the bog, and contained four eggs, apparently about to hatch. The female was very shy but the characteristic breast markings were noted, serving to identify

her positively. This is apparently the first nesting record of the Lincoln's Sparrow for New England.—JAMES BOND, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Measurement of Growth in the Eastern Chipping Sparrow.—While engaged in banding and marking Chipping Sparrows (*Spizella passerina passerina*) for study on the campus of Cornell University, I endeavored to make accurate measurements of each individual handled. In some cases measurements were taken continuously from the first day of hatching through to the sixteenth day of age. In order to do this the young had to be placed in a feeding cage so that the adults could continue to feed the captive bird in as nearly a normal fashion as possible. The following table shows the measurements in millimeters taken of one young bird for sixteen days:

TABLE I

Age in days	Weight in grams	Length	Extent	Wing	Primary	Tail	Culmen
$\frac{1}{4}$	1.6	33	31	6	0	0	4
1	2.85	39	31	8	0	0	5
2	4.4	44	40	10	1	0	5
3	5.3	48	55	13	3	0	6
4	7.5	54	75	20	7	2	6
5	9.2	56	90	24	12	3	6.5
6	10.0	65	110	31	20	5	7
7	10.8	65	138	35	22	7	7
8	9.8*	72	138	37	27	10	7.5
9	10.5	75	137	42	32	13	7.5
10	10.4	76	149	45	32	14	7.5
11	10.4	78	150	45	35	16	8
12	—	83	154	47	35	20	8
13	11.8	85	157	50	40	22	8
14	11.5	95	175	53	45	27	8
15	11.5	97	177	56	46	30	8
16	10.7	102	200	60	46	38	9

* This decrease noted in the eighth day was at the period when the bird was about ready to fly and also at the time that it was placed in the cage.