

heard the note, August after August, and have wondered about it, for nearly thirty years. In pitch, it suggests the call of a migrating Ovenbird, but it is too long-drawn-out; it suggests the *chip* of a Northern Water-Thrush in its sharp abruptness, but again it is too long. I have thought of the bird which gives this note as one of the earliest migrants, passing invisibly by us in this unregarded time of the year.

On August 11, 1936, in the Boston Public Garden, I heard the note from a little flock of birds in the branches over my head. Instead of moving off, the birds came downward through the branches into full view,—four Eastern Yellow Warblers (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*). They lingered in the tree for a few minutes, sometimes changing their wild note to the familiar blurred *chip* of our common Summer Yellow-bird.

Two days later, while crossing Massachusetts Bay on a crowded tourist steamer, I heard the wild note again. We were opposite Marshfield, about three miles, I should say, from the shore, which was faintly visible in haze. A Yellow Warbler was fitting beside the boat, travelling southeast with it, keeping abreast of us for five minutes or so. These five individuals probably represented an extensive flight of Yellow Warblers pushing southward over Massachusetts. I wished them *bon voyage*, for they had taught me something I had wanted to know for a long time.—WINSON M. TYLER, *Boston, Mass.*

Giant Red-wing in New York.—In the course of identifying the Red-winged Blackbirds in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, I noticed two adult male *Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus* from Cayuga County, New York, collected by Frank S. Wright on April 4, 1925. They have the following measurements: wing, 127, 128 mm.; culmen, 23, 25. This race is apparently an addition to the birds of New York, although its presence is not unexpected, since there are records from as far east as Connecticut.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Hepburn's Rosy Finch in Maine.—A Hepburn's Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis*) appeared on a feeding shelf at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Verdell Waterman, Gorham, Maine, on December 15, 1936. It remained about the premises in company with a flock of about twenty-five English Sparrows. The finch is very pugnacious and is quick to drive away the sparrows whenever they attempt to share the feeding shelf. On February 15, 1937, it was reported by Miss Jessie L. Keene, Instructor of Biology, Gorham Normal School, as being some form of Rosy Finch. Up to the present (March 10), it has continued to visit the feeding shelf regularly and has been observed by many ornithologists and persons interested in the unusual bird. The accurate determination of the subspecies was not possible until the bird was trapped for banding on March 7. The band used was number 1276, supplied by Mr. Arthur H. Norton, of the Portland Society of Natural History, Portland, Maine. The living bird was photographed (see Plate 24), described and compared with a series of skins from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, by the writer. The markings of the head region are as follows: nape and entire sides of head well down to the throat, light neutral gray; crown dusky neutral gray; tufts of feathers over the nares pale olive gray; chin light neutral gray; a narrow longitudinal band of dark grayish brown on the throat blending posteriorly into Natal brown beyond the hood of light neutral gray. The bird was practically identical with a male Hepburn's Rosy Finch (M. C. Z. number 25,762) collected in March at Fort Simpson, British Columbia. Measurements made of the living bird were as follows: weight 36.5 grams, length 174 mm., tail 68, middle tail feather 60, culmen 11, bill to eye 18, bill to nostril 11, extent 300, wing 101, tarsus 21, third or longest toe 13, third toe-nail 8.

Examination was made of all the species and subspecies of *Leucosticte* excepting the Sierra Nevada Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni*) skins of which were not available. The latter according to the describer is similar to the Gray-crowned Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis*) with the general coloration of all plumages grayer-toned, less intensively brown and the size slightly smaller. The distinctive feature of Hepburn's Rosy Finch is the coloration of the head as described above and especially the presence of the light neutral gray which extends well down the sides of the head to the narrow band of brown on the throat. This coloration is shared only by the Aleutian Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte griseonucha*) which is very much larger and decidedly darker-colored, hence the identity of the Maine bird with this form is also eliminated.

The general range of Hepburn's Rosy Finch during the breeding season is above timber line on the mountains from the Alaskan peninsula east and south to central Oregon; in winter it is found along the Pacific coast from Kodiak Island to Vancouver Island and southeastward to the mountains of Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. There is a single Minnesota record of a male shot from a flock of Snow Buntings near Minneapolis, on January 3, 1889. As far as I can ascertain there is no record of the bird, other than the present Maine record, east of the Mississippi River.—ALFRED O. GROSS, *Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.*

Leconte's Sparrow in Clermont County, Ohio.—The year 1936 marked the first time in fifty-six years that Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) has been reported and definitely verified by a specimen from the State of Ohio. Our friend, the late Charles Dury, had taken the first one in the State in the spring of 1880, near Cincinnati. From Louis Campbell of Toledo, Ohio, we learn that he collected the first of a series of thirteen in the Toledo region on August 30, 1936. From October 11 to October 25, 1936, the writers collected six Leconte's Sparrows from a fallow field one mile north of Glen Este in Union Township, Clermont County, Ohio. Following is a list of these specimens with dates and sex:—

October 11, 1936, male and female

October 18, 1936, male

October 25, 1936, male, and two females

On October 11, and again on October 18, we saw single birds that we did not collect.

All of the sparrows were taken and seen within two hundred yards of one another in the same field. Plants that we could identify in the field were blackberry, juncus, goldenrod, dewberry, andropogon, and poverty grass. There were several kinds of low-growing undergrasses and other plants which we were unable to name. We are of the opinion that these birds have not occurred in this or adjacent fields during the past five years. We have hunted these plots carefully in all seasons for specimens of Henslow's, Grasshopper and Savannah Sparrows and Bob-white. The only other birds we recall having found in this field in the autumn were Meadowlark, Vesper Sparrow and Song Sparrow. In spring the field is a favorite spot for Woodcock when performing their nocturnal courtship. All of the specimens have been placed in the collection of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History Museum—WOODROW GOODPASTER AND KARL H. MASLOWSKI, *Cincinnati Society of Natural History Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Leconte's Sparrow near Toledo, Ohio.—On August 30, 1936, I collected a Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) on a small, low, grassy island in the Maumee River Rapids in Waterville Township, Lucas County, Ohio. On September 6, in a similar location in Providence Township, Lucas County, one was seen by Mrs.