

Specimens observed and taken were as follows: October 17, in a marsh in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, 35 seen, two males and a female collected, all in blue-joint-grass marsh (*Calamagrostis canadensis*); October 31, a mile east of Worthington, Franklin County, six seen and a male and a female collected in an old weedy red-clover meadow; November 7, two birds seen in the same meadow; November 10, a mile east of Westerville, Franklin County, two birds seen and a female collected in a swampy area covered with sedges and common rush (*Juncus effusus*); November 12, 1936, two birds seen and a female collected among driftwood trash at shoreline of O'Shaughnessy Reservoir, near Rathbone, Delaware County; November 17, Liberty Township, Wood County, three seen and one female collected in an old weedy alfalfa field; November 22, two miles southeast of Utica, Licking County, three birds seen feeding on seeds washed up with drift at water's edge along the margins of a peat bog; November 23, a mile northeast of Hebron and just north of Buckeye Lake, one female collected in swamp of sedges (*Carex* and *Cyperus*).

Probably none of the Leconte's Sparrows seen was in actual migration at the time as repeated visits were usually rewarded by the finding of birds each time in the same field. Some individuals appeared to have selected a definite territory and refused to range beyond definite limits. The species is known to have been present in a limited area of Little Cedar Point Marsh for a period exceeding six weeks.

That this invasion was not confined to Ohio is indicated by records obtained by Dr. J. Van Tyne and others in southern Michigan, the observation of birds at Lebanon, Missouri, by G. E. Moore until November 8, 1936 (Bird-Lore, **39**: 172, 1937), the collection of a specimen on February 20, 1937, at Lakeview, Mississippi (Ben B. Coffey, *The Migrant*, p. 15, March 1937), and the taking of a bird by Dr. George M. Sutton at Beech Bottom near Bethany, West Virginia, on September 19, 1937 (one also seen on September 8) (*The Redstart*, **4**: 118, Jan. 1937).

The late fall dates in Ohio, the record of February 20, 1937, near Memphis, Tennessee, and the further collection of the species in March 1937, near Cincinnati (K. Maslowski and W. Goodpaster), indicate that birds participating in the invasion may not have reached their normal winter range and may have succeeded in wintering from southern Ohio southward.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

**Lapland Longspurs in Wisconsin in summer.**—On July 17, 1937, I visited a shallow lake near Madison, Wisconsin, which was in the process of drying up and on which there was a remarkable concentration of shorebirds, numbering several thousand. On and about what had once been the shore, but which now was a partially dried mud flat, I was amazed at seeing a flock of 30 or 40 Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*). They were under observation for a quarter of an hour, sometimes standing or walking within twenty feet of me, so near that it was not necessary to use my binocular. In fact, if I had held them in my hand, as I have often done, I could not have been more certain of their identity. I believe the latest spring date for them here is May 5, and the earliest fall record September 25, which was very exceptional.—JOHN S. MAIN, *Madison, Wisconsin*.

**Records from the Isles of Shoals.**—During the summers of 1935 and 1936 while doing thesis work at the Isles of Shoals under the direction of Professor C. F. Jackson of the University of New Hampshire, I collected three specimens of particular interest. The islands lie about ten miles off the coast of Maine and New Hampshire, and since the state line runs between the islands both Maine and New Hampshire records are included. Mr. Arthur H. Norton, of the Portland Society of Natural History, has very kindly furnished the available Maine records.

PURPLE SANDPIPER, *Arquatella maritima*.—One was taken on Appledore Island, Maine, on August 15, 1935, and another on Londoner's Island, New Hampshire, on July 14, 1936. There are three previous Maine summer records, but there have been none since 1907. There are, I believe, no previous New Hampshire summer records.

EASTERN LARK SPARROW, *Chondestes grammacus grammacus*.—A pair appeared on Appledore Island, Maine, on August 20, 1936, and one, a female, was taken. There have been several previous sight records and a banding record, but this is the first record based on a collected specimen.—PHILIP L. WRIGHT, *Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin*.

**Notes from Vermont.**—GANNET, *Moris bassana*.—W. P. Smith's recent list of Vermont Birds (Bull. 41, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.) discreetly omits any reference to the Gannet, although an unquestionable specimen of this form has for years been used as mantel piece in one of the rooms of the State Office Building. No data of any kind were preserved with the specimen. However, a letter of inquiry to H. P. Sheldon, Commissioner of Fish and Game during the period when the bird was said to have been taken, now confirms the belief that the Gannet was taken in Vermont. Despite the fact that the actual place and date of capture,—known to be somewhere in the Connecticut River valley in 1920 or 1921,—are still rather vague, it nevertheless seems justifiable to add this rare and accidental straggler to the State list. It is an immature bird in first-winter plumage.

AMERICAN EGRET, *Casmerodius albus egretta*.—Although the occurrence of this species in the State has apparently never been substantiated by an actual specimen, its presence on Lake Champlain during recent summers has been reported by so many competent observers that there seems little reason to doubt its occurrence. As many as eight of these large white egrets have been seen at one time, though the more usual observation has been from two to five. Reports of them have come to the Conservation Department from two State wardens, two members of the Biological Survey, lakeside residents and summer visitors. Those recorded by members of the Survey were at Mississquoi Bay, at the northern or Canadian end of the lake; the others were at West Haven and vicinity at the southern extremity. Most of the reports relate to late-summer observations, the post-breeding season which so frequently witnesses the northward exodus of many Ardeidae from more southern breeding grounds; but one observation of four adults in June at least hints at the possibility of their breeding somewhere on the Lake.

GOLDEN EAGLE, *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*.—Though extra-limital records of this erratic eagle are no longer a matter of great surprise, it is always of interest to report its occurrence. A specimen of this western form came to grief by electrocution at Bennington, Vermont, December 15, 1936, when a trapped victim made away with a trap whose dangling chain snared the eagle among high-tension wires. John Tracy Adams, the linesman who finally retrieved the dead bird from the wires, has the noble specimen mounted without any data at his home in Bennington. The owner of the trap has not been identified. It seems advisable to record these data before they are entirely lost. The eagle's tarsi were fully feathered down to the toes.

Bennington seems to have been a Waterloo for Golden Eagles, as four previous examples of this species are said to have been taken there. One was captured two years ago when it failed to make a safe retreat with a Domestic Goose into which it had buried its talons. Before the eagle could rise or disengage its claws, the farmer pounced on it. For some time the bird was retained and cared for at the State Game Farm, but was finally liberated.