

logue entry, apparently made at the time of collecting, is May 15, 1886. The fact that this specimen was collected in 1886 rather than 1885 is further confirmed by a mention of the bird in the May 15, 1886, entry in Mr. Chapin's diary.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

**Mourning Warbler nesting in the Chicago region.**—With the appearance of Mr. O. J. Gromme's note on the 'Mourning Warbler nesting in Wisconsin' in the July, 1938, issue of 'The Auk,' the writer was prompted to submit a brief mention of a breeding record of the Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*) for the Chicago region, reported in detail in the 'Program of Activities of the Chicago Academy of Sciences' (6: 85-87, 1935). A pair of Mourning Warblers, discovered near LaGrange Park, Cook County, Illinois, were observed attending a Cowbird out of the nest on June 14, 1935. The male, in full song and often carrying food, was observed repeatedly over periods on June 15, 17, 18, and 20. The record was confirmed by Mr. Alfred M. Bailey, who observed the male carrying food and singing on June 18. Details of the song are given in the above reference.—FRANK A. PITEKKA, *Lyons, Illinois.*

**Partial albinism in a Bronzed Grackle.**—On May 30, 1938, in the suburbs of Oklahoma City, a Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*) with conspicuous white tail-feathers was seen and the following day was collected. It was one of a large colony of nesting birds. On examination it was found that the three outer tail-feathers on each side were normal in appearance and in good condition, but the five intermediate ones were white. As nearly as can be determined the missing feather is the left-hand one of the central pair. The ends of the shafts of these white feathers are broken and the webs abraded, leaving the shaft almost bare in places. The specimen was presented to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge.—J. WILL HARMON, *1532 N. W. 29 St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.*

**Eastern Evening Grosbeak at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.**—On February 9, 1939, I found a female Eastern Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) in Wildwood Park here. It was eating maple samaras. This is a rare bird for this district. It was seen the next day by John F. Kob, Miss Clara Hershey and Mrs. J. C. Burkholder.—HAROLD B. WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

**On a specimen of *Sporophila cinnamomea* (Lafresnaye).**—While rearranging the Fringillidae in the collection of the Academy I discovered a specimen, evidently a male, of this interesting and excessively rare species (A. N. S. P. 10,746). Hellmayr states (Birds Amer., part 11: 224, footnote, 1938), that "aside from the type, whose present whereabouts are in doubt, the only specimens on record are three males obtained by Natterer near Porto do Rio Araguaya, Goyaz, and preserved in the Vienna Museum." The type from "prope Rio Grande," probably the Rio Grande in the State of Goyaz, Brazil, was in the collection of M. Charles Brelay, Bordeaux. It seems possible that the Academy's specimen, included in the Duc de Rivoli (Massena) collection, is either the type or a paratype of this interesting bird, although unfortunately there are no data accompanying the specimen other than the word 'Brazil.' The female is unknown.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

**Northern Sage Sparrow on the east slope of the Rockies in Colorado.**—On the morning of March 25, 1939, I saw an unfamiliar sparrow flitting beside the Moraine Park road at Rocky Mountain National Park. By checking the characters directly with the description in Bailey's 'Handbook of the Birds of the Western

United States,' I was able to identify the bird as a Northern Sage Sparrow, *Amphispiza n. nevadensis*. Park Naturalist Raymond Gregg drove up beside me a few minutes later, and said that he had also seen the bird, and that it was the first record of the species for the Park. By an odd chance, four days later this bird was accidentally caught in an ordinary mouse-trap at about the same spot, at an elevation of 8,000 feet above sea level.

There have been a very few sight records of the species on the eastern side of the continental divide in Colorado, at Longmont, Boulder, Denver, and Littleton; but the only recorded specimen taken there was a male collected March 18, 1904, by Mr. Dille on his farm in Boulder (Auk, 26: 87, 1909). Therefore, this constitutes the second definite record for eastern Colorado, and the first for Rocky Mountain National Park. The specimen, a female, is preserved at the Colorado Museum of Natural History.—FRED MALLERY PACKARD, *National Park Service, Estes Park, Colorado*.

**Three records from Autauga County, Alabama.**—These observations, although long delayed, seem worthy of record, since two species are additions to the Alabama list.

EUROPEAN WOODCOCK, *Scolopax rusticola rusticola*.—On March 2, 1889, in an old field adjoining North Bear Swamp, near Autaugaville, after I had been trying for more than a week to kill a woodcock that was 'belching' and 'scaiping' on the ground, then rising and spiralling to a great height, I concealed myself near where one of the birds had alighted at twilight on three successive evenings. This time the bird alit within ten steps of me and squatted, moving its head nervously. I shot it at once, and noted the large head and the barring on the breast, like that of a male Bob-white. I had a copy of Wood's 'Natural History,' which contained a picture of the European Woodcock, and my bird looked exactly like the picture. At the time, not knowing there was more than one kind of woodcock, I supposed I had killed the American bird (*Philohela minor*). Since then, however, I have killed a dozen or more of the latter, and the contrast with my 1889 specimen became very prominent in my mind. All these had reddish-colored breasts without bars, and were smaller than the first one taken.

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK, *Hedymeles melanocephalus*.—On May 4, 1928, near Booth, Alabama, a male of the species in full plumage was watched for some time at a distance of forty feet. It alighted singing, faced me squarely for a few seconds, then turned its side to me and flew diagonally away, giving me a full view in bright sunshine. Notes made at the time are as follows: a narrow black band extended around the chin, taking up possibly one-fourth of the throat; the under parts appeared reddish yellow, extending far up on the throat, the line of demarcation sharply defined. Turning its side to me, I noted that the bill was like that of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, but its color was a blackish gray. The wings were black, with a band of white and a spot or two of white, also. Turning its back to me, I noticed a little white about the base of the tail. As it flew away from me I noticed the reddish yellow bordering the black head.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE, *Elanoides forficatus*.—Though formerly common, the Swallow-tailed Kite has been rare in Alabama for many years. Howell (Birds of Alabama, p. 129) recorded several individuals seen in the southern part of the State—the last a specimen shot at Hartford, Geneva County, January 26, 1921. I have lived in Autauga County for 65 years and in that period I have seen this kite only once—in March, 1889. I now wish to record the occurrence of a pair of the birds,