

The specimen (No. 4005, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.) is not quite complete, even for the mandible, since the extreme basal portion (apparently about 15 mm. in length) is broken off, but the remainder is entire. The length from the malar apex is 91 mm.; the length of the gonyes, 51; the commissural outline is definitely concave; the lateral aspect of the gonydeal angle is rather evenly curved; the rhamphotheca is ivory white, darkened only at the gonydeal angle and irregularly basad. These characters all show perfect agreement with *adamsi* and none at all with the other loons.

Unfortunately, the exact date of discovery and the precise locality were not given, but "eastern Long Island, early 1930" may be sufficient for the record, the publication of which is prompted by current work on the new edition of the A. O. U. Check-List.—JOHN T. ZIMMER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

American Knot and Red-backed Sandpiper in Vermont.—During September, 1944, water levels of Lake Champlain at Burlington, Vermont, were considerably below the official average for this period. Fairly extensive flats were thus exposed along the shore from the Burlington City sewer outlet south for about a mile to Oak Ledge. Sewage debris made attractive feeding for considerable numbers of shore birds of thirteen species including Killdeer, Pectoral Sandpiper, Ruddy Turnstone, American Knot, and Red-backed Sandpiper. These were all observed between September 8 and 27.

The Knot was a single bird in full winter plumage seen there on September 15 in company with Black-bellied Plovers. The bird was observed carefully from behind a jetty with 6 x 30 binoculars from thirty feet distant. The characteristic build, short bill, white feather edging, and whitish rump were all noted. I have been familiar with this species on Lake Ontario. So far as I have been able to determine, this is the first recorded observation of this species in the State of Vermont. Mr. Wendell P. Smith, Vermont State Ornithologist, confirms this as a first record.

The Red-backed Sandpiper was also a lone bird seen on the rocks of a stone jetty on September fifteenth. The bird was in almost full winter plumage and the characteristic decurved bill was clearly seen as the bird allowed close approach. This is apparently only the second record of this species from Vermont.

Because of the appearance of both these species along the Atlantic Coast and westward along the Great Lakes, it would seem likely that careful watch would reveal their occurrence more frequently along the shores of Lake Champlain.—GORDON M. MEADE, M.D., *Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York.*

Sabine's Gull in Minnesota.—An immature Sabine's Gull, *Xema sabini* (Sabine), was observed on October 1, 1944, at Stillwater, Minnesota, on the Saint Croix River. With 8x binoculars the bird was studied as closely as twenty-five yards (paced) at 6:20 to approximately 6:30 P. M. in good light. We stood ten feet above the water's edge, looking down upon a group of Ring-billed Gulls which fed upon bread we tossed to them. They were joined by the Sabine's Gull with its striking wing-pattern and black-tipped, forked tail; it was identified from Peterson's 'Field Guide' on the spot.

A check of the past records in the Auk indicates that each of the six specimens taken in the interior of the United States are immatures collected in October. One sight record on September 12, 1940, by Wm. H. Behle and Edwin D. McKee in Grand Canyon National Park (Auk, 60: 278, 1943) and one shot but not recovered by E. W. Nelson on April 1, 1873, on the shore of Lake Michigan (Auk 1: 41, 1884) are not identified as to age.

COLLECTED SPECIMENS RECORDED IN THE AUK

Date	Age	Sex	Place	Record
Oct. 15, 1891	Imm.	male	Burlington, Iowa	Auk 16: 86, 1899
Oct. 12, 1894	Imm.	female	Burlington, Iowa	Auk 16: 86, 1899
Oct. 3, 1909	Imm.	?	Hamilton, Kansas	Auk 31: 105, 1914
Oct. 9, 1926	Imm.	male	Fairfield County, Ohio	Auk 44: 241, 1927
Oct. 10, 1928	Imm.	male	Adams County, Colo.	Auk 54: 526, 1937
Oct. 21, 1932	Imm.	female	Grand County, Colo.	Auk 54: 526, 1937

—WM. H. LONGLEY, 334 So. Albert Street, Saint Paul 5, Minnesota.

Correction to "Popular Subspecies."—In my note in *The Auk* (61: 135-136, January, 1944) the impression was inadvertently given that all of a number of local names of the *Mallards* of a late flight were heard in Missouri. That is not the case as four of the names cited: "frostybeak," "ice-breaker," "snow mallard," and "twister," were collected at Browning, Illinois, by Frederick C. Lincoln, who makes the following interesting remark: "These names are used to designate a small mallard that arrives late in the season. Hunters insist they are a different species, and I must admit that they are readily distinguishable, principally by size and erratic, cork-screw flight." The case seems to be very much like that of the Black Duck and possibly a conclusion parallel to that of most recent students of the subject may be drawn, namely, that the distinguishing characters are those associated with degree of maturity and probably do not have subspecific significance.—W. L. McATEE, *Chicago, Illinois*.

A Coöperative Study of the White-throated Sparrow—Correction.—It has been called to our attention that two errors appear in the article entitled, 'A Coöperative Study of the White-throated Sparrow,' which was printed in the July issue of *The Auk* (63: 402-418, 1946). On page 413, mention is made of a White-throated Sparrow banded at Groton, Massachusetts, and later found dead in Texas. This bird was *not* a White-throat but a White-crowned Sparrow, and was *not* banded by Edwin A. Mason but by William P. Wharton.—RICHARD B. FISCHER AND GEOFFREY GILL, *Flushing, New York*.