

damaged for preparation as a skin, under the television tower on Tall Timber Plantation, northern Leon County, on October 9, 1955.

Although my December bird is by no means a "first" for Florida, it seems nonetheless the first Lincoln Sparrow to be recorded for the Atlantic coastal strip of the southeastern United States.—ROBERT A. NORRIS (*University of Georgia Ecological Studies, AEC Savannah River Plant area*), 535 Powderhouse Road, Aiken, South Carolina, January 31, 1956.

**Breeding record of Brewer Sparrow in northwestern Montana.**—The Brewer Sparrow (*Spizella breweri breweri*) breeds in Montana east of the continental divide (Saunders, 1921. *Pacific Coast Avif.*, No. 14) and in eastern Washington (Wing, 1950. *Auk*, 66:41). This sparrow, however, has not been recorded from the northwestern mountainous region of Montana.

In the summer of 1955, in the course of work carried on at the Flathead Lake Biological Station of the Montana State University, a small breeding population of the Brewer Sparrow was found in sagebrush habitat at 3,000 feet elevation in the valley of the Little Bitterroot River in Sanders County, Montana. This is about midway between the populations of Washington and eastern Montana. Six specimens were collected 5 miles south of Niarada, July 16 to 22. Two of the birds were adult males with testes in breeding condition (7 and 8 mm.). Two were adult females (ova 1.5 and 1.0 mm.), each with a naked brood patch. The other two were juveniles, one still in postnatal molt with rectrices unsheathing (July 16), the other with postnatal molt completed (July 17). It is likely that these juveniles were recently out of the nest and were produced near the locality where they were collected.

The Brewer Sparrows were found mainly on low hillocks and in swales supporting a sagebrush vegetation in which two types of wormwood, *Artemisia ludoviciana* and *A. dracunculus*, occurred and also two species of rabbit brush, *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* and *C. nauseosus*. The shrubs were typically one to three feet high. Also snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* sp.) and hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) were scattered about, and in a few moister places service-berry (*Amelanchier* sp.), rose (*Rosa* sp.), and willow (*Salix* sp.) occurred. The life zone is Upper Sonoran. Sagebrush habitat is quite limited in northwestern Montana, and this may be why the Brewer Sparrow has been overlooked here.

Associated with the Brewer Sparrow in the dry sagebrush habitat were Vesper Sparrows (*Pooecetes gramineus*), Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*), and Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*), while a greater variety of species was present at interspersed moist or marshy spots, including the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), Traill Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*), and the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).—PAUL H. BALDWIN, *Department of Zoology, Colorado A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado, and Montana State University Biological Station, Bigfork, Montana, February 17, 1956.*

**Unusual eggs of the Boat-billed Heron.**—The eggs of the Boat-billed Heron (*Cochlearius cochlearius*) have seldom been described, although the species occupies much of the Neotropical lowlands and is fairly common locally. Belcher and Smooker (1934. *Ibis*, p. 583), apparently the first to publish detailed information, described the eggs as "pale bluish-white, the larger pole being usually faintly spotted or splashed with red. Four average 48.5 × 35.5 mm." Two eggs are considered to comprise a clutch. In Trinidad breeding has been noted in July and August.