

Antrostomus vociferus in South Carolina in Winter.—An adult male Whippoorwill was brought to me on January 6, 1893, that had been caught in a small steel trap. The trap was set by a lad purposely for this bird, as I had offered him a reward. It was caught by one foot.

The fact that this bird was taken during the coldest weather that South Carolina ever experienced for more than forty years makes it probable that this bird winters regularly in this locality.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.*

The Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris*) near Charleston, South Carolina.—On January 18, 1893, there was a fall of snow. This is a remarkable occurrence for the coast region of South Carolina. The weather was bitterly cold during the following seven days, when it moderated.

I was afield early every morning, and I was well repaid on the morning of the 20th, when I discovered three Horned Larks soaring very high. Finally one alighted in a corn field, when it was promptly shot.

The same day I discovered a flock of about fifteen, which were feeding in an old field. I secured two, on the ground, and two while they were flying, making five taken in all.

I failed to find the birds after they flew away, although I searched every field carefully for miles in every direction. No more were seen on the following days.

As far as I am aware this is the first record for the seaboard of South Carolina, and the most southerly record of its occurrence. To make sure of the form I sent a specimen to Mr. William Brewster, and he has pronounced it true *alpestris*.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.*

Acanthis linaria in Alabama.—In September, 1874, a male Redpoll was shot by the writer near Stevenson, Alabama. I can find no other record for this species south of latitude 35°, and, judging from my own observations in Tennessee and northern Georgia, this is a very rare bird in either of the above-named States.—F. T. PARK, *Warner, Hickman Co., Tennessee.*

The Field Sparrow Wintering in Massachusetts.—On the 19th of December, 1892, I found a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) in Wellesley, Massachusetts, and three weeks later, January 8, saw it again in the same place—a sheltered and sunny nook, with a weedy garden patch and plenty of thick evergreens. My only previous meeting with this Sparrow during the winter months was in Wakefield, Mass., December 21, 1890.—BRADFORD TORREY, *Wellesley Hills, Mass.*

Junco ridgwayi in Colorado.—While collecting near Boulder, Colorado, Nov. 25, 1892, I secured a specimen of *Junco ridgwayi* Mearns. The pink of the sides is not so extensive as in specimens of *Junco annectens* in

my collection. The color is quite as deep, however. Measurements (in millimetres): wing, 84; tail, 77.5; bill from nostril, 8.5; tarsus, 19.5. To place the bird's identity beyond dispute I sent it to Mr. Robert Ridgway, who writes me as follows:—

“I have carefully compared your *Junco* with our specimens of ‘*J. ridgwayi*,’ and find that it is, essentially, the same bird. Our specimens, however, are in breeding dress (they are adult male and female, obtained at Ft. Bridger, ‘Utah,’—now Wyoming,—May 20, 1858), and consequently are hardly comparable. Still, there is no more difference between your bird, which is an autumnal male, and the Ft. Bridger male than there is between fall and spring specimens of *J. annectens*, *J. caniceps*, or the other species of the genus.

“I still have doubts as to the validity of this bird as a species or even as a permanent race, on account of the circumstance that its characters are an exact combination of those of *J. annectens* and *J. caniceps*. In other words, it may be regarded either as a *J. caniceps* with pink sides or a *J. annectens* with ‘red’ back.”

The bird was found among the willows on Boulder Creek, associated with *J. annectens*, *caniceps*, *aikeni*, and *shufeldti*. Boulder is directly at the base of the foothills, where numerous Juncos may often be found when not one can be discovered away from the sheltering hills.—R. C. MCGREGOR, *Denver, Colorado*.

Unusual Habits of Lincoln's Sparrow.—While collecting Warblers from the top of an elm tree May 23, 1892, I shot two Lincoln's Sparrows, one male and one female. Their manner of feeding and hopping about the branches so closely resembled the Warblers with which they were associated that I could scarcely distinguish one from the other. As this species is of retiring habits and supposed to be confined to low bushes and thickets, I consider this worthy of note.—WILLARD E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Connecticut*.

Wintering of *Regulus calendula* at Washington, D. C.—On December 5, 1892, I saw and positively identified a single Ruby-crowned Kinglet in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, and also saw what was presumably the same individual on January 5, 6, and 14, this period covering some of the most severe weather ever known here. This is the first record for the District of the species wintering.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Washington, D. C.*

Notes on Some Connecticut Birds.—*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*.—A young bird of this species was killed here August 29, 1892, and is in my collection. There were four of them together, but the others could not be obtained. The previous records for the State are two specimens shot at Goose Island and Milford (*Merriam*, *Rev. Bds. Conn.*, 1877, 135).



McGregor, Richard C. 1893. "Junco ridgwayi in Colorado." *The Auk* 10, 205–206.
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