

separate from the large numbers of Black Brant in  
er a hard bit of work I managed to kill one of them,  
an adult female of the Atlantic species. The others  
n old male and three young of the same species as  
light colored. The specimen secured is in every way  
h interrupted collar, and sharply defined black breast,  
uish lower surface. It was very fat.

nd that the Eastern Brant is a fairly common migrant  
t. Since shooting the first specimen, I have killed  
ve seen a number of small bands that, as a rule, keep  
ack Brant.

t eight percent of the Brant in Comox bay are the  
nly once have I killed both species out of the same  
to be no tendency to intergradation, unless the unit-  
ches in one *bernicla* might be so considered. This  
n all other respects typical *bernicla*, and the collar was  
slightest white tipping.

minata. SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER.—On the 4th  
urp-tailed Sandpiper with three Pectoral Sandpipers  
Campbell River. I had no gun, so was unable to  
was within four yards, was able to identify it with  
young of the year with white supercilium and throat,  
ghtly streaked jugulum.

DUNLIN.—A typical Dunlin taken the 5th December  
of *pacifica*. This is a bird of the year with a few  
nage left in upper parts. The crown and foreneck  
nspicuously streaked than in *pacifica*, the pectoral  
as heavily streaked as in *maculata*. Measurements  
- ♂, Length, 7.75; wing, 4.60; culmen, 1.35.

micus fulvus.—PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER.—Whether  
curs on the Pacific coast is doubtful, but I have never  
solutely typical *fulvus* as some that I collected here  
November. These are bright enough for the Euro-  
almost expected to find the axillars white. Two taken  
had already acquired some of the feathers of the  
on the mantle; these are broadly margined, not  
yellow.

WHITE GYRFALCON.—A fine adult female White  
ght to me on the 4th December. It had been killed  
ifle.

anatum. DUCK HAWK.—So far this is the only  
I have been able to secure here. I expected *pealei*  
orm on Vancouver Island.

iana. CLARK'S CROW.—I shot an adult female here  
y. This is a very rare straggler to Vancouver.

oscurus. ANTHONY'S VIREO.—This vireo evidently

winters here, as I took a specimen the 4th December. In life it is  
impossible to distinguish it from a Rubycrest, and like that bird associates  
with flocks of Chestnut-backed Tits.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Comox, Van-*  
*couver Island, B. C.*

The Ipswich Sparrow, Kirtland's Warbler, and Sprague's Pipit in  
Georgia.—Along the eastern shore of Cumberland Island, Georgia, are  
long stretches of sand flats and dunes covered with a scattering growth of  
beach-grass. On April 14, 1903, in one of these spots, about two miles  
south of the inlet separating Cumberland Island from Little Cumberland  
Island, I flushed and shot an Ipswich Sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*). It  
proved to be a female, very fat, and had not quite completed its spring  
moult. This I believe is the most southern point from which this species  
has been reported, and the date (April 14) is rather late to find this bird  
so far from its summer home.

On April 12, 1902, I shot a female Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirt-*  
*landii*) from a small water oak standing near the border of an old field at  
the north end of Cumberland Island. Its large size at once attracted  
my attention, as it leisurely and silently hopped about among the  
branches.

On January 16, 1903, near the north end of Cumberland Island, I flushed  
a small light colored bird that I suspected to be Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus*  
*spragueii*). It flew but a short distance, but upon my attempting to  
approach it at once took flight, and joining a Common Pipit that chanced  
to be passing at the time was soon lost to view. Its mate somewhat  
resembled that of the Common Pipit, yet was readily distinguishable  
from it. Jan. 19, I again found it in the same locality and shot it, thus  
confirming my conclusions as to its identity. My next opportunity to  
look for these birds was March 27, when I found three and secured two of  
them. From this time until April 3, several more were noted and six  
specimens secured. They were all found singly among the short grass on  
the dry sandy flats between the marsh and the ocean, and did not appear  
to mingle with the Common Pipits, which were common in the vicinity.  
I did not see any perform the towering flight which is said to be so char-  
acteristic of this species. Nine specimens in all were taken on the follow-  
ing dates: January 19, one; March 27, two; March 28, three; March 30,  
two; April 3, one. All were females, and with the exception of the one  
taken January 19, were in the prenuptial moult.—A. H. HELME, *Miller*  
*Place, N. Y.*