

point. Under date of June 25, 1895 (Londonderry, Vt.), I find: "In Chapman's new 'Handbook of the Birds of Eastern North America,' Dr. Dwight gives  $\bar{v}\bar{e}\bar{e}\text{-z}\bar{v}\bar{e}\bar{e}\text{-}\bar{u}\bar{p}$  as the song of *E. traillii* [= *E. t. alnorum*]. Hearing the song at a distance this summer I preferred Mr. Brewster's rendering *ké-wing*, but, getting nearer to-day, I find Dr. Dwight's a pretty exact rendering, though I myself should put it  $w\bar{v}\bar{e}\bar{e}\text{-z}\bar{v}\bar{e}\bar{e}\text{-}u\bar{p}$ , the *u* very faint." (If it were not superfluous, I should like to compliment Dr. Dwight on the felicity of his descriptions and syllabifications of bird-songs.)

The other passage is dated at Willoughby Lake, Vt., June 18, 1896: "In a swampy place southeast of the house I saw two *Empidonax traillii alnorum*, one of which, perhaps the male, had an emphatic *k'weet* which was new to me." I may add that I was no nearer this bird than I have often been, both before and since, to others uttering the familiar two-syllabled song-note, and the difference between the two notes was so marked that there could have been no confusing them.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

**The Correct Name for the Canadian Pine Grosbeak.**—*Canadensis* (Brehm, 1831), as the subspecific name for the eastern Pine Grosbeak is long antedated by *Loxia leucura* of Müller (Volls. Natursyst. Suppl.-und Register-Band, 1776, 150), whose name, based on Buffon's Pl. Enl. 135, fig. 1, will have to be recognized. This form should properly be called *Pinicola enucleator leucura* (Müller). — CHAS. W. RICHMOND, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Labrador Savanna Sparrow.**—I have, since describing *Passerculus savanna labradorius*, learned more from various sources of its range, habits, and migrations which seem of interest to present.

The species inhabits Labrador as far north certainly as Port Manvers, and probably further—though the bird is apparently most common on the southern Labrador. It is known as the 'Chipbird,' as are most of the small sparrows in the north, and is mentioned by all, I think, of the writers on the Labrador avifauna. I have examined nearly a hundred or more specimens of *Passerculus s. savanna* from Newfoundland and southward since describing the race, with the result that I find Newfoundland and Cape Breton birds approach most closely the Labrador race in measurements, as would be expected, one bird in particular from Cape Breton measuring, wing 2.87, bill .39 × .24, which slightly overlaps the smallest Labrador bird measured. Two other specimens from Labrador have also been sent me from Bowdoin College, taken on the expedition to Labrador in 1891. Both birds, one a male, and one unsexed, were taken at Chateau Bay on July 14 and are in very worn breeding plumage. The male measures, wing 2.86, tail 1.83, tarsus .83, bill .42 × .25. The other, wing 2.75, tail 1.87, tarsus .80, bill .41 × .24. On the migrations an occasionally very large Savanna Sparrow has been noticed by observers and collectors, which are referable to this form, and I have in my collection