

**Precise location of Leicus Creek, Nicaragua, as a type locality.**—In my paper describing new subspecies of birds from Nicaragua (*Auk*, 82: 438–464, 1965), I designated “Leicus Creek” and “4 miles NW of Leicus Creek,” Comarca de El Cabo, as the type localities of *Pyrocephalus rubinus pinicola* and *Sialia sialis caribaea*, respectively. Leicus Creek (also spelled Lecus, Lekus, Likus) is a stream that winds through the pine savanna of northeastern Nicaragua; the name also refers specifically to a small community associated with a rosin-extracting plant close by a point where the main road through the savanna bridges this creek. The type localities mentioned above refer to this specific location. Until very recently, accurate large-scale maps of the savanna area have not been available, and a 1961 World Aeronautical chart, quadrangle 709, was used to plot the location of Leicus Creek. Unfortunately, the distance “32 miles NW of Puerto Cabezas” that was given in my paper proves to be incorrect on the basis of a detailed new map compiled (with the aid of aerial photographs) by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization office in Puerto Cabezas. Leicus Creek, as used above, is 56 miles northwest of Puerto Cabezas, and the distance from Puerto Cabezas of the type localities of *P. r. pinicola* and *S. s. caribaea* should be corrected accordingly. Also, the caption under the photograph (p. 439) should read “59 miles” instead of “35 miles.” The habitat at “32 miles NW of Puerto Cabezas” is essentially the same as that at Leicus Creek and it is well within the range of the populations described as new subspecies, but this correction is necessary in the interests of precision.—THOMAS R. HOWELL, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles, California.*

**Field Sparrow sings Chipping Sparrow song.**—While conducting field studies in Nebraska along the Missouri River seven miles south-southeast of Yankton, South Dakota, on 30 June 1965, I was surprised to hear the song of a Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*). This species is not normally found in the Missouri River bottomlands, and I had not recorded it in the eight days I spent at that locality. Hence, I sought the bird and found it amid a dense brush patch (mostly snowberry, *Symphoricarpos* sp.) in a large pasture field. It appeared to be a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), but it repeatedly sang a Chipping Sparrow-like trill from the top of a small willow (*Salix* sp.). I collected it as it sang, and it proved to be a male Field Sparrow (USNM no. 481479), with enlarged ( $5 \times 2$  mm) testes. Although its song was to my ear an altogether typical trill of the Chipping Sparrow, the specimen does not resemble that species morphologically, being similar to other Field Sparrows taken at the same locality. No other such aberrant Field Sparrow songs were heard in my two seasons of field work in the Great Plains, and I have found no mention in the literature of a Field Sparrow singing a full trilling song, although the final phrase of its normal song is a soft trill.

Field Sparrows and Chipping Sparrows occur together in the same habitats (edge of pinewoods and brushy fields) in the Niobrara Valley 100 and more miles west of Yankton, as they frequently do in the eastern states. Although they do not occur in river bottoms in northeastern Nebraska, small populations of Chipping Sparrows do occupy the towns in the area (especially about golf courses). Chipping Sparrows are common in Yankton, for example, but Field Sparrows are not found there. These closely related species are similar in size, and their feeding habits and general behavior are not markedly different. Appraisal of the significance of this observation must await study of the ontogeny of vocalizations in these sparrows.—L. L. SHORR, JR., *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. (Present address: American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York).*