

Socialis

SB 97.41.9 (22)

v. 24

Spizella socialis.

1889

April 16²* - 18²* - 24⁴* - 25³* - 30²* - 1889 13¹* - 14²* - 22²* - 23²* - 25²* - 30³* - 1890 14 (Baller)
May 4⁴* - 5⁶* - 14⁴* - 16²* - 17⁶* - 20²* - 24³* - 26²* - 29⁶* - 30⁶* - 1889 1²* - 3²* - 5²* - 7¹⁰* - 15⁶* - 16⁸* - 19¹⁰* - 29²* - 30⁴* - 31²* - 1890
June 1⁴* - 2²* (young) - 3⁶* - 4⁶* - 8¹⁸* - 9^{young}* - 20⁶* - 1889 1²* - 2²* - 3²* - 4²* - 5⁴* - 7²* - 8¹* - 10⁸* - 12¹⁰* - 14⁶* - 15⁶* - 1890
July 1⁶* - 5²* - 8²* - 11⁴* - 16¹* - 16¹* - 17⁴* - 23¹* - 25²* - 27²* - 29⁴* - 30⁴* - 31⁶* - 1889
Aug 6²* - 5²* - 6²* - 8¹* - 9¹* - 11¹* - 12¹* - 13²* - 27⁴* - 1889 2²* - 7²* - 8¹* - 14⁶* - 18¹* - 20¹* - 22³* - 26¹* - 1890
Jan'y 14 (W.A. Peffer) - 1890.

April 14 (Baller) - 16¹* - 17¹* - 18²* - 19¹⁰* - 20²* - 24¹⁰* - 25¹⁵* - 26¹⁵* - 27¹⁵* - 28¹⁵* - 1891
 Concord - Wayland
 7¹⁰* - 8²* - 9¹* - 12¹* - 13¹* - 14¹* - 15¹* - 17¹* - 19¹* - 20²* - 21²* - 22²* - 24²* - 25²* - 26²* - 27²* - 28²* - 29²* - 30⁵* - Concord 1892

May 1²* - 2¹⁰* - 4²* - 8³* - 9¹⁵* - 10¹¹* - 12¹⁰* - 13¹* - 15¹* - 22¹* - 23¹⁵* - 25¹* - 28¹* - 31⁴* - 1891
 n. Huro
 1²* - 2⁴* - 3⁶* - 4²* - 5⁶* - 7⁸* - 8⁶* - 9¹⁰* - 10¹¹* - 12¹³* - 13¹⁴* - 14¹⁵* - 16¹⁷* - 17¹⁹* - 19²⁰* - 21²²* - 22²³* - 23²⁸* - Concord 1892

socialis

June 16¹* - 23¹⁰* - 24¹⁰* - 25¹⁰* - 26¹* - 28⁷⁵* - 29³⁰* - 1890 1²* - 2³* - 3⁴* - 1891
 n. Huro
 1⁴* - 2³* - 4⁶* - 7²* - 14⁴* - 16¹* - 19¹* - 20¹* - 21¹* - 22¹* - 23¹* - 29¹* - Concord 1892

July 1¹* - 4¹* - 6²* - 9²* - 10²* - 11⁶* - 13¹* - 14²* - 16²* - 19¹* - 20²* - 23¹* - 24¹* - 29¹* - 1890
 Edgartown, m. v.
 1¹* - 2¹* - 3¹* - 4¹* - 5²* - 6¹* - 7¹* - 8¹* - 9¹* - 10¹* - 11³* - 12¹* - 13¹* - 14⁴* - 15¹* - Concord
 16³* - 17¹* - 18²* - 19¹* - 20¹* - 21¹* - 22¹* - 23¹* - 25²* - 26¹* - 27¹* - 28²* - 29¹* - 30¹* - 31¹* - 1892

August 1¹* - 2¹* - 3²* - 4²* - 5¹* - 11¹* - 12²* - 13¹* - 14¹* - 17²* - 20²* - 22¹* - 24⁴* - 29⁴* - Concord 1892

Sept. 10⁵⁰* - 1890 1⁶* - 3⁸* - 4⁸* - 5³⁰* - 7⁴* - 8¹⁰* - 9⁶* - 11¹³* - 18¹⁰* - 19¹⁰* - 20²* - 21¹³* - 23¹⁰⁰* - 25¹⁰* - 27⁴* - Concord 1892

Oct. 7²* - 8⁶* - 11²* - 18⁶* - 19⁸* - 20²⁵* - 21⁸* - 22⁶* - 23¹⁰* - 24²* - 25²* - 26¹* - 1891
 Concord
 4³⁰* - 6¹⁰* - 7²⁰* - 9²⁰* - 10¹⁵* - 12⁶* - 15²* - 18³* - 19²⁰* - 22⁴* - 24⁴* - Concord 1892

Spizella socialis.

1893.

April 11¹/_{*} 20¹/_{*} 21²/_{*} 22¹/_{*} 23¹/_{*} 27¹/_{*} 28¹/_{*} 29¹/_{*} 30²/_{*} Concord.

May 1¹/_{*} 2³/_{*} 3¹/_{*} 5¹/_{*} 6¹/_{*} 9¹/_{*} 10⁴/_{*} 11³/_{*} 14³/_{*} 15¹/_{*} 16⁴/_{*} [17⁴/_{*} 18⁶/_{*}] 19¹/_{*} 20¹⁵/_{*} 21¹/_{*} 22¹/_{*} 23¹/_{*} [24¹⁵/_{*}] 25¹⁰/_{*} 26¹/_{*} 27¹/_{*} 28¹/_{*} 29¹/_{*} 31³/_{*} Concord.

June

26³/_{*} 27²/_{*} 28²/_{*} 30²/_{*}

July 1¹/_{*} 2¹/_{*} 3¹/_{*} 11¹/_{*} (migrant) 12¹/_{*} 13¹/_{*} 14⁵/_{*} 15²/_{*} 16²/_{*} 17¹/_{*} 18²/_{*} 19¹/_{*} 20²/_{*} 22¹/_{*} 23²/_{*} 24¹/_{*} 26¹/_{*} 27¹/_{*} 29¹/_{*} 30¹/_{*} 31¹/_{*} Concord.

August 1¹/_{*} 2¹/_{*} 5¹/_{*} 6¹/_{*} 7¹/_{*} 12²/_{*} 16¹/_{*} 19²/_{*} 21¹/_{*} 22¹/_{*} once at 6 P.M. 26¹⁵/_{*} 27⁸/_{*} 30⁶/_{*} 31⁶/_{*} Concord.

September 2-7-8⁽³⁰⁾ (Bulls Hill) 9⁽¹⁵⁾ 12³ Concord.

October

Concord
25⁶

November.

1894.

April

17^{an} (Fox)

May

1⁴/_{*} 3²/_{*} 4¹/_{*} 5⁴/_{*} 6²/_{*} 7⁴/_{*} 8¹/_{*} 9²/_{*} 10¹/_{*} 11¹/_{*} 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 20²/_{*} 22¹/_{*} 29¹/_{*} 30¹/_{*}

June

Great St., Hyannis
3⁴/_{*} 4²/_{*} 5⁶/_{*} 9⁸/_{*} 10⁶/_{*} 11¹²/_{*}

July

Cambridge garden Milton Cg. Cg. Cg. Cambridge garden
3²/_{*} 4³/_{*} 5¹/_{*} 7¹/_{*} 8²/_{*} 9¹/_{*} 11¹/_{*} 14¹/_{*} 16¹/_{*} 17¹/_{*} 18²/_{*} 19¹/_{*} 23²/_{*} 26¹/_{*}

August

Cambridge garden C. Cg.
7¹/_{*} 6¹/_{*} 7¹/_{*} 9¹/_{*} 19²/_{*}

September

October

socialis

1895

April

Cl. C. Cg.
18¹/_{*} 19³/_{*} 21¹/_{*} 28¹/_{*} 29²/_{*} 30⁵/_{*}

May

1⁶/_{*} 2¹/_{*} 3⁶/_{*} 4⁶/_{*} 6⁴/_{*} 10⁸/_{*} 14¹/_{*} 21¹/_{*} 22¹/_{*} 23⁵/_{*}

June

Cg. Cg. C. 2nd. Cg. Cg. Cg. C.
8¹/_{*} 9¹/_{*} 11²/_{*} 17²/_{*} 21²/_{*} 24¹/_{*} 25¹/_{*} 26¹/_{*} 30¹/_{*}

July

Cg. Cg. Cg. Cg.
2¹/_{*} 5¹/_{*} 8¹/_{*} 10¹/_{*}

August

Cg. Cg. Cg. Cg. Milton
3¹/_{*} 6²/_{*} 7¹/_{*} 10¹/_{*} 11¹/_{*} (very full) 12¹/_{*} 21¹/_{*} 24¹/_{*}

September

October [Cg. Cg. Cg.]
2¹/_{*} 5¹/_{*} 6¹⁵/_{*} 7¹⁰/_{*} 9¹/_{*} 10¹²/_{*} 16²⁵/_{*} 18¹⁰/_{*} 20⁶/_{*} 22¹⁰/_{*} 23⁸/_{*} 24¹⁵/_{*} 29¹⁰/_{*} 30²/_{*} Concord

November 22¹/_{*} Solitary bird, positively identified; weed-grown field (Bensons) near Bulls Hill, Concord.

Spizella socialis

April

15²* 16²* 17²* 18²* 19³* 20²* 21⁵* 22 23⁵* 25²* 26⁸* 27⁶* 28⁶* 29⁵* Concord 15⁵ arrived at W. Rep. Longpoint, Belmont

1896 5^{av.} (101) 1892

San Am. Concord & W. Barlett's Egg garden, Camb. B. Concord
13¹* Cy. Mrs. Kellie's 14* 15* 16* 17* 18¹⁰* 21³* 25* 26* 30*

1897

Ch. One garden, Cambridge Concord
17* 18* 19* 20* 21* 22* 23* 25* 26*

1898

Sudbury Concord Cy.
19²* 22¹* 23* 25* 26* 30²* 24²* (W.D.) 29¹* (W.D.)

1899

May

Cy. Cy. Cy. Cy. Cy.
2* 3¹* 4* 9* 10*

1896

One garden, Cambridge.

1* 2* 3* 4* 5* 6* 7* 8* 9*

1897

Concord Bass Hill One garden, Cambridge
5³* 6³* 7* 14²* 18³* 20* [23-29*]

1898

Concord One garden, Cambridge (W. D.)
3* 7* 8²* 11¹* 13³* 21* 29¹* 13* 17* 19* 2d-

1899

June

Cy.
18* 19*

1896

Ch. Cy. Mt. Auburn Concord
5¹* 13* 14* 17* 18⁸* (6³⁰) 22* 23²* 28*

1898

Cy.
6-

1899

July

socialis

August

Cy.
3* 4* 5*

1896

Cy. Pigeon Park
17* 18* 19²* 20* 18⁽³⁰⁾

1897

September

October

11²* 22³* 23⁽²⁾* 24³* Concord

1896

Ch.
24²*

1897

5⁴⁰* 6⁽²⁵⁾* 12³⁰* 13²⁰* 15³⁰* 18¹⁰* Concord

1898

Spizella socialis.

Concord, Mass.

1878. Drove down to the cross roads east of Hall's where I
Oct.15. found a large number of small birds collected along the bushy
strip that bordered the road. Identified nearly two hundred
S.socialis.

Spizella socialis

1889 Mass.

May 8 Cambridge. - With the exception of the Robin and Crow Blackbird in my garden

The Chippy is the only bird that has thus far arrived from the South which has not decreased in numbers in Cambridge since the English Sparrow came. They are fully as numerous this season as I ever knew them to be and at least three or four pairs have settled in my garden and are preparing to breed.

June 10 A pair feeding young just able to fly and in the nest, in one of my pear trees, yesterday, were copulating this evening. They must, then, have two broods. Roof of two broods in one season.

" 12 I have not heard a Chippy sing for fully a week. No singing

" 20 Heard one utter a listless and much abbreviated version of the usual trill

" 24 Denton found a young bird, fully feathered but still in singular first plumage, firmly anchored to the turf in my orchard accident to by a long grass stem which protruded from its mouth. a young bird It required the exercise of some force to pull this out of the bird's throat when we found that although fully three inches came the end was broken off and none remained inside. On killing and dissecting the bird we found a grasshopper wound around with a blade of grass in its stomach. Evidently the Chippy ~~engaged~~ seized the insect on the grass-blade and ~~was~~ its youthful caprice & inexperience swallowed the hopper & his perch together.

July 2 A Chippy in full song in my garden. During the past week I have heard many daily at Ashby. Singing

" 8 Many young about my garden. They spend most of their time on the ground hopping about after their parents calling incessantly for food (chit-chit, chit-chit). The old birds feed them every few seconds the young usually running up to the parent as soon as the latter seems an insect.

*Spizella socialis*1889 Mass.

- July 17 Cambridge. The pair in our garden seen feeding young and Second brood
 copulating June 10th had a second brood of young out
 this morning - very small, feeble birds evidently just from the
 nest. In the afternoon I heard the ♂ of this pair singing Singing
 at short intervals
- " 23 One singing at daybreak in the curious manner usual at Daybreak song
 this hour, viz.,,, etc. or che-che-che-che, che, che, che, che etc.
 dozens of times in succession the pauses between the sets of
 four notes only just long enough for the bird to catch its
 breath. The hissing quality sometimes heard (perhaps peculiar
 to early June) was wanting.
- " 26 Boston. - Several singing at daybreak precisely as on the 23rd.
 The mid-day singing seems to have almost wholly ceased.
- Aug 11 Cambridge. - Young in first plumage still about. They seem Young
 particularly attracted by the smooth gravel driveway under
 my lindens where several are always to be found. They are Tameness of
 so tame that I often nearly step on them when they
 merely hop to one side without flying. The cats catch
 many of them. The adult birds seem to have wholly End of singing
 ceased singing even at daybreak.
- " 15 Wellesley. S. W. Denton tells me that during the past Collecting
 week a flock which, to-day, contained fully 50 in large
 Chippis besides Bluebirds & an Oriole or two, has been flocks
 collecting in his orchard. There are beds of weeds
 among the apple & pear trees & the Chippis will
 haunt the place until late autumn. I have
 heard none singing in Cambridge for over a
 week but a few young birds linger about my place.

100

Spizella socialis

1890 Mass.

Jan. 14 Brookline. - In the cat-tail swamp near the Punch Bowl Tavern Mass. in winter

& I saw a Sparrow which on both behalf to be a Chippy. He first heard it chipping loudly and incessantly & agreed it could be written a Tree or Song Sparrow. Going to the place we soon discovered it sitting on the top of a tall cat-tail. A house cat crouched on the ground beneath explained the cause of its alarm. We looked at it through a good glass at 30 yds. getting first a breast and next a back & side view. It was much too small for a Tree Sparrow and the wings and back were darker & browner. If a Chippy it was an adult for the whole crown was rufous. It finally flew across the swamp & pitched down into the cat-tails on the further side.

May 10 Cambridge. Nest with one egg in dense dwarf Japanese evergreen in my garden Early nesting
 " 28 " " Three young apparently several days old in nest found May 10. Young hatched
 June 2 " " " half grown & feathered, eyes open, " " " " " " half feathered
 " 6 " " " out of the nest in cherry tree this morning
 at 8 o'clock the old birds feeding them. I am very sure they were in the nest yesterday evening. " lean nest.

1891

April 18 Cambridge. - The Chippy is one of the birds that is in full song on its arrival. I heard the first this year in Watertown on Apr. 15. Single arrival.
 The next day I heard two, one in Watertown the other in Belmont.
 Yesterday there was one singing in our garden and to-day two.
 I got within six feet of one of them as he was singing in a Japanese
 pear tree. Except the Chickadee it our most confident bird.
 The Vireos permit an equally close approach but they have an abstracted air and hardly seem to notice you. The Chickadee and Chippy are alert and look you squarely in the eye with an expression of perfect trust, almost of affection.

Spizella socialis.

Concord, Mass.
April, 12. 1893.

At breakfast time (7.30) a Chipping Sparrow (the first) was singing rather lustily & feebly in the orchard.

First Chipping

Cambridge, Mass.
April 14-1893.

Chipping Sparrows were numerous, generally distributed, and singing feebly. I heard one in one garden. They apparently arrived in force last night.

General arrival
of Chipping
Sparrows.

Spizella socialis.

Concord, Mass.

Peculiar Song.

1893. Last year a Chipping Sparrow at the Buttrick's began at
June 26. about this season to sing in a curious manner splitting his
 song first into two or three, afterwards into four separate
 phrases. When the Chippies returned this spring I listened
 this peculiar song but up to June 2d, when I went to Conn.,
 heard nothing but the normal song from the two males that had
 settled on the farm. On my return this evening, however, I
 heard the split song and found the bird singing on his old
 station, a dead branch of an apple tree in the orchard. He
 divided his song into four parts.

Spizella socialis.

Peterborough, New Hampshire.

1898. Common about farming lands and houses. Vigorous and
July 5 general singing ceased about July 20th but there was occa-
to sional or listless singing for two weeks or more after this.
Aug.15. July 18¹/_x, 19¹/_x, 20¹/_x, 30¹/_x, August 1¹/_x(at sunrise), 3¹/_x(sunrise),
5¹/_x(do.), 8¹/_x(do.), 9¹/_x(do.), 10¹/_x(do.).

Spizella socialis teasing Icterus galbula.

Copy.

Waltham, Mass.
May 14, 1901.

Dear Mr. Brewster,

x x x x . . . I am going to tell about two instances where it seemed as if one kind of bird was teasing another. The first I saw two or three years ago when I was sitting out near some apple trees in which a Baltimore Oriole was very busy, so busy that he scarcely ever stopped long enough to sing. By and by, however, I noticed that every once in a while he would make a vicious lunge at something & then go back to work. I found that this something was a chipping sparrow that would tag the oriole about wherever he went, keeping about a foot & a half away. As soon as the oriole would fly to a fresh place the sparrow would follow & sit near him until he went to another place when he would pursue him again, in spite of the frequent attacks of the oriole which would drive him off only for a few seconds, and they kept it up as long as I sat there. The conduct of the chippy seemed to tease the oriole very much & I could see no reason for the sparrow persisting in it except to tease him. x x x

Elizabeth J. Worcester.

Spizella socialis

1896. Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Deer Island. June 20³/₄ 21¹/₄ 27¹/₄

July 5³/₄ 9¹/₄ 10¹/₄ 13¹/₄ 14²/₄ 18¹/₄

July 15¹/₄ Sedgwick } very common in both towns. A nest built exactly like a
" 16 Brooksville } Black & Yellow Warbler in a small Balsam on the side of
a road which passed through dense evergreen woods contained
four fresh-looking eggs

Birds of Upper St. John.
Batchelder.

49. *Spizella socialis* (Wils.) Bp. CHIPPING SPARROW.—This bird was quite abundant at Grand Falls. The nests found were not the loose structures they are in Massachusetts, but were well lined with hair. It was rather common at Fort Fairfield.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, July, 1882, p. 148

Last Dates Migratory Birds observed by
E. D. Wintle, Fall 1885, Montreal, Can.

Aug. 8, Chipping Sparrow.

O. & O. XI, Mar. 1886, p. 44

Ornithological Trip to St. Bruno, P. Q.
May 25, 1885. E. D. Wintle, Montreal.

Chipping Sparrow, scarce.

O. & O. XI, May, 1886, p. 75

Summer Birds of Bras D'Or Region
Cape Breton Id., N. S. J. Dwight, Jr.

36. *Spizella socialis*.

Auk, 4, Jan., 1887, p. 16

Breeding Dates of Birds in Kings
County, N. S. Watson L. Bishop.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella domestica*). May
25, 28. June 2, 4, 10, 18, 28.

O. & O. XIII, Mar. 1888 p. 45

Summer Bds. Restigouche Valley, N. B.
July, '88. J. Brittain and P. Cox, Jr.

Spizella socialis. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Only seen about Campbellton.

Auk, VI, April, 1889, p. 118

Summer Birds of Sudbury, Ont.
A. H. Alberger.

560. Chipping Sparrow. Tolerably common.

O. & O. XV, June, 1890, p. 87

Dwight. Summer Birds of
Prince Edward Island.

Spizella socialis. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Not a common species, and only occasionally observed.

Auk X, Jan, 1893, p. 12

Notes on some northern birds -
notes on birds of Ottawa, Ontario,
and vicinity - Auk, XXIII, July, 1906, p. 317.
By C. W. G. Eifrig.

CHIPPING SPARROW (*Spizella socialis*).— Last Oct. 12, a large sparrow wave passed through the country near Eganville, Renfrew Co., Ont. There were Tree Sparrows, Juncos, White-crowned and White-throated Sparrows, and the present species. Among these last were a great number having one or several pink excrescences on feet or wings, which seemed to be of a somewhat horny texture. One, on the wing of a specimen I took, was as large as a pea. I never before noticed such growths to be so common as on that day.

4
Summer Birds of the Cobalt Mining Region,
Nipissing District, Ontario.
by Frederick C. Hubel. Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 51.

44. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.— Only one met with, August 4.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James S. Fleming,
Part, II, Land Birds.
Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 81

212. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.— Summer resident, abundant April 5 to October 3; earliest, March 16; one of our most common breeders.

Summer Residents on Southwest
Coast of Maine. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.

560. Chipping Sparrow. Rather uncommon;
saw this species at Boothbay and Camden.

D. and O., 15, Nov. 1890. p. 162

Birds Obs. at Moultonboro, N.H.
July 21-Aug. 11, 1833. F.H. Allen

Spizella socialis.—Common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 78

Birds Obsvd. near Holderness, N.H.
June 4-12, '85, and 4-11, '86. W. Faxon

29. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.150

Bds. Obs. in Franconia, N.H. June 11-21
'86, and June 4-Aug. 1, '87. W. Faxon

36. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.152

Birds of Hillsboro Co. N. H. June 27, '92
Arthur M. Farmer, Amoskeag, N. H.

Chipping Sparrow, a single pair.

O. & O Vol. 17, Sept. 1892 p. 136

Spizella socialis.— *Very abundant* Shelburne, N. H. Aug. 8-29-1865. R. I

Spizella socialis.— *Common*. Profile House, N. H. Aug. 1-12-1867.

Rye Beach, N. H. 1866-1885.

Spizella socialis.— *Abundant (no notes)* / *Common, silent July 23-24, 1885*
Rye Beach, N. H. July 23-24 1885.

Spizella socialis.— *Common - silent.*

Bds. Obs. at Franconia and Bethlehem
N.H. July-August, 1874. J. A. Allen

26. *Spizella socialis*. Common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.154

Birds Obs. at Bridgewater, N.H.
July 12-Sept. 4, 1883. F.H. Allen

Spizella socialis.—Common.

~~1889~~

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 7

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

Spizella socialis

1894.

June	15 th	16 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd
	15 th	16 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd
	15 th	16 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd

...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

1895. *Spizella socialis*

May

...
 ...
 ...

Winter Birds of Southern Vermont. 1885.

Chipping Sparrow,

A. J. Johnson, Hydeville, Vt.

O. & O. X. Apr. 1885, p. 63

Summer Bds, Mt. Mansfield, Vt

42. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW. — Common in the valley.

by Arthur H. Howell.

Am. Ornithologist, Oct. 1881, p. 342.

Spizella socialis Mass. - near Cambridge.

1886 April 14⁸, 15⁴, 16⁴, 17⁴, 18⁸, 19²⁰, 23¹⁰, 27⁸

Mass. (near Concord).

1887

May

June 6⁴ - 7⁴

July 4² - 7² - 10² - 15² - 25¹ - 31⁸

Aug. 2¹ - 9²⁰ - 13⁶

* singing * young on wing

Spizella socialis,

Mass. (Winchendon)

1887

June 24⁴ - 25¹⁰ - 26⁶

Spizella socialis

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1887

April 15¹

* singing

Spizella socialis

Mass. (Melrose)

1888

April 9 - One seen by Bradford Torrey.

Spizella socialis.

1883

* = singing

April 20^{1/2} - 22¹⁰ - 25¹⁵

Oct. 26⁴ - 27¹⁰

Spizella socialis.

Spiz. No 12⁴. 13¹. Winchendon, Mass. June, 1888.
Falmouth, Mass. 1889.

18. *Spizella socialis* July 4² - 14¹. 21^{1/2}

Falmouth, Mass. 1889

Spizella socialis Aug. 4¹⁰

1888

Chipping Sparrow

S. W. Denton.

May 30. I went to look in a nest I found the other day and found the ♀ bird hanging just below the nest by a horse hair with which she had brought with which to line her nest & in some way had become entangled and would have died had I not found her. The horse hair was under one leg over one wing and twice around her neck and the ends in a snarl with some other fastened to the tree.

1888

Spizella socialis.

Wellesley, Mass.

May 20. nest 3 eggs. 25 - 3 nests. 26! nest

S. W. Denton.

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Oct. 18; noted Chipping Sparrows *as common*

O. & O. XI. Jan. 1886. p. 2

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Spizella socialis (Wils.), Chipping Sparrow.
Summer resident, common. Breeds.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 140

Birds Known to Pass Breeding Season
nr. Winchendon, Mass. Wm. Brewster

40. *Spizella socialis*.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 389

Spizella socialis

Spring arrival - 1883 Apr. 14, 1883, Cambridge, Mass.

One singing this morning in our garden.

1883
71 *Spizella socialis*. - E. Mass. 1885. June 16. Sept. 30th. Oct. 2nd. 5th. Nov. 30th.
Princeton & Rutland, Mass. Aug. 2-1885.
18. *Spizella socialis*. - Common - ~~sings freely~~.
Princeton & No. Rutland, Mass. June, 18, 1886.
30. *Spizella socialis*. - Common.

Bds. Obs. near Sheffield, Berkshire
Co., Mass. June 17-20, '88. W. Faxon

36. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Abundant.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889, p. 45

Bds. Obs. near Graylock Mt. Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 28-July 16. W. Faxon

32. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Common wherever the
land is tilled.

Auk, VI. April, 1889, p. 101

Winter Birds in South-eastern Mass. Harry G. White.

2. *Chipping Sparrow*. A single bird of this species was observed at Wood's Holl, on December 23d. As it was not seen after that date, it may have been a very late migrant, although birds typical of the winter *avi-fauna*, namely, the American and White-winged Crossbills, the Snow Bunting, Shrike and Snowy Owl, were seen on considerably earlier dates.

O. & O. Vol. 17, June, 1892 p. 82

Spizella socialis

Late record, Nov. 13, 1898.

2. Mass.

Ralph Hoffmann,
Belmont, Mass.

Spizella socialis

1895: Falmouth, Mass.

July 13* (nest with 1/2 fledged young) 14* 15* 16* 17*
18* 19* 20* 21* 26* 27* 28* 31*

Aug. 3*

The Length of Life of the Chipping Sparrow and Robin.—It is so rarely that one gets a chance to estimate the length of life of many of our birds that this bit of information may be worth presenting. The late Prof. Alpheus Hyatt has kindly sent me the following note on the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) from a friend of his, Mrs. H. S. Parsons, who lives in Annisquam, Mass. "The bird you wish to know about," she writes, "came to notice first in the door yard. It seemed quite tame and would not fly when crumbs were thrown out. Then I began to feed it from my hand, and it soon became so tame that it would fly to meet me, and would come in at the open door or window. I would call it to me at any time if it was within sound of my voice. It went away in October and returned the last of April. It would come to the doorstep all ready for crumbs and would light on my hand and peck a piece of cake. I would have known it from its manner, but it had lost a joint of one toe, which I thought a sure mark. It would always bring its young to the door, and sometimes into the house, and they, too, would be very tame. One summer it brought with its own a young bunting and fed it, a much larger bird than the sparrow. The chippy came nine summers and the last one one morning after a cold rain storm the last of May, came to the window seeming weak and sick. We fed it but it grew weaker and in a few hours it died." I have a like story reported to me from Milton, Mass., where a Robin returned for four years.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., Longwood, Mass. **Auk**, XIX, April., 1902, pp. 204-205

DAY, MARCH 15, 1905

~~Boston Society Transcripts~~
Birds from a
Door-Yard

I.
Delights That Lie Within One's Easy
Reach

BY RALPH HOFFMANN

A pair of chipping sparrows are my only other constant fellow-residents. Each year I find the nest, sometimes in the spruces, often in an apple-tree, once in the grapevine. The male has the honor of receiving, in Mr. Brewster's list of Cambridge birds, highest honors for punctuality; in 1903 he appeared on March 26, breaking all previous records by four or five days.

Spizella socialis, Belmont]

Mr. Deane,

My journal

says Mar. 26, 1903

Yours sincerely,

Ralph Hoffmann

Belmont, Mass.

Mar. 19, 1905

Spizella socialis

Dear Mr. Brewster,

Thank you for

the skins.

Spizella socialis

in Belmont, Mar. 27. [1903]

Sincerely

R. H. [Hoffmann]

[March 27, 1903]

A Chipping Sparrow in late December at Boston, Mass.— On December 21, 1909, close to the shore of Chestnut Hill Reservoir within the limits of the city I found a brightly plumaged Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) picking busily and happily on the grass about some evergreens at midday. The temperature was at the frost point, but no snowfalls to remain had occurred up to that time. There had been several mornings of temperatures as low as 16° to 20°, however. I would naturally have expected the sparrow to be a Tree Sparrow, but it was a veritable Chippy, with which I spent ten minutes. Mr. William Brewster, in his 'Birds of the Cambridge Region,' gives one December record, that of a bird seen by him at Watertown on December 31, 1869. The severe Christmas blizzard came four days later, depositing a foot and a half of snow, and this belated sparrow was not again seen. Mr. Brewster gives October 25 as the date of departure of the last Chippies; Dr. Townsend for Essex County, October 28. My records in the last three years extend the season somewhat later. They are: two Chipping Sparrows on the Common on October 30, 1907 and 1909; one on November 1, 1907, at Arlington, two on the 5th at Waverley, five on the 6th in Brookline, two on the 9th in Stoneham; one on October 29, 1908, at Chestnut Hill; a company of ten on November 5 and 7 of the same year at Stoneham; and one at the same locality in Stoneham on November 6, 1909.— HORACE W. WRIGHT, Boston, Mass.

Aug 27, Apr-1910 p. 211-12.

Winter Birds at Stoneham, Mass.
Chipping Sparrow, *Spizella passerina passerina*, three.
C. A. Robbins
Auk. xxxii. Oct. 1915. p. 499-500.

Connecticut, June, 1893.

Spizella socialis

June 3¹⁰ 4¹⁴ Fairfield
" 5⁶ 6⁵ 7⁸ 8⁸ 9⁵ 10⁶ 11⁶ 12⁶ }
" 13¹² } Saybrook
" 14⁵ 15² 16⁶ 17³ 18⁵ 19³ }
" 20⁴ }
" 21¹⁰ 22⁶ 23¹⁵ 24¹¹ 25⁸ Andover
" * * * * *

Abundant and very generally distributed throughout the town villages and farming country as well as the back fields & pastures but not occurring except sporadically, in ~~the~~ tracks of woodland. Song & habits normal.

Birds observed in Naval Hospital
Grounds, Brooklyn, G. H. Coues

39. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW.— Very common; breeds.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 32

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

68. *Spizella domestica* (Bartram) Coues. CHIPPING SPARROW.—
Breeds, but not common. Nests about the Forge at foot of Fulton Chain.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 230

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the
Northern Adirondacks [Axtell], New York [1901].
April 20 to 25—

Chipping Sparrow. Common in small flocks.

E. A. Sterling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 298.

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

68. *Spizella socialis*.

First plumage: male. Above light reddish-brown, lighter and with an ashy tinge on the nape and rump, every feather streaked centrally with dark brown. Superciliary line and a poorly defined median stripe upon the crown pale fulvous. Beneath ashy-white, spotted and streaked everywhere, excepting on throat, anal region, and crissum, with dull black. From a specimen in my collection shot at Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1873.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, July, 1878. p. 121.

Albinism and Melanism in North American Birds, Ruthven Deane.

*Albino specimens of S. socialis, present
a mottled plumage.*

Bull. N. O. C. 1, April, 1876, p. 21

^b
~~Albinistic~~ Plumages. R. Deane.

A pure white Chipping Sparrow, in first plumage, is in possession of Mr. N. C. Hammond.

Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880. p. 26

Mass. (Concord)

Spizella socialis ✓

1886 Singing at night - Nesting

May 5

At about 9.30 this evening a Chippy sang near the house. The night was cloudy, damp & still. This is an early date for singing at night.

Mass. (Middlesex Co.)

Spizella socialis ✓

1886 Song - courting.

May 20

A ♂ Chippy pursued its mate through the apple orchard until she alighted on the ground. Then he danced around her in a circle quivering his wings so rapidly that they produced a blur and during the performance he repeated his usual trill several times in quick succession prefacing each repetition with a fine aspirated *ti-i* very like the note of a small bingee. I heard the same preliminary note from a bird singing in the night.

The Singing of Birds. E. P. Bicknell.

Spizella domestica. CHIPPING SPARROW.

The familiar song of this domestic species we hear in almost every kind of weather, from the bird's arrival in early April on into the summer, usually with no evident falling off until towards the end of July. Then singing becomes less general with the species, and it may cease in the first week of August, though more often, perhaps, prolonged into the second week. My dates for final songs are from the 5th to the 15th, with a single record of the 18th.

Almost two months may now elapse before the song of the Chipping Sparrow is heard again; then singing is transiently resumed. This supplementary song-period occupies a few days only. I have never known it to last a full week in any one year, however abundant the birds might be. The greatest range in the dates of several years is from September 24 to October 10. The first songs of this latter period are sometimes imperfect.

Auk, 2, April, 1885. p. 145.

Editor O. & O.:

Correspondence

From time to time, I have noticed in your valuable journal articles soliciting contributions from "young" ornithologists. The article in the May number by Harry R. Taylor, on "Songs in the Night," recalled to mind a few observations in my own experience. The Chipping Sparrow is, I think, the most indifferent as to the proper time for singing of any bird I know. At about the noon hour when the excessive heat and sultriness of our summer days causes a general silence throughout the bird-world, it is quite a common occurrence to hear the Chipping Sparrow break forth into his monotonous strain as though he desired notoriety. Then, also, many a time during a heavy rainstorm I have heard him sing from the sheltered retreat of some shady tree as though he considered the shower no great set-back to his cheerfulness. I have also heard the self-same monotonous ditty repeated in the "dead hours of night" oftentimes; and I think that if there is any bird that sings at odd times, anytime, and all the time, it is the Chipping Sparrow.

Neil H. Posson

O. & O. XIV, Aug. 1889 p. 126
Medina. N. Y.

Several years ago my attention was called to the large number of Chipping Sparrow's nests that were empty and overturned. For every nest with young of this kind, I find the average is a little more than ten that have been despoiled. This is the work of Catbirds, for I have seen them robbing the nests many times.

D. D. Stone
Or. W. Vol. 11,
no 11, Nov. 1886
k. 176

Portland, Ct. — W. W. Coe.

Took a Chipping Sparrow's nest with one of her eggs and one Cow Bunting's in it. The Sparrow had built over the top of the nest a perfect net work of horse hair, same as the lining of the nest, and so nicely that although one could see the eggs plainly it could be turned "bottom side up" and the eggs not fall out. I never saw this before in Chipping Sparrows' nests. "I put 'em in the bag" with the rest.

O. & O. VII. Dec. 1882. p. 184.

Nesting Notes from Connecticut.

I found a Chipping Sparrow's nest on the limb of an apple tree containing one egg and a Cowbird's egg. I took the Cowbird's egg and in a few days after I noticed a pair of Robins building on the top of the Chipping Sparrow's nest, and when they had completed their set of four eggs I took both nests by cutting off the limb. On removing the Robin's nest it exposed two eggs which were in the Chipping Sparrow's nest.

J. L. Goff. Wilder's Conn.
O. & O. VIII. Oct. 1883. p. 78

Birds Tioga Co, N. Y. Alden Loring.

211. Chipping Sparrow. Common. Arrives from the south March 22d, or later, in small detached flocks. About the middle of May or a little later these birds begin nest building. This is placed in a crotch at the end of a limb of an apple tree, or in a small pine or evergreen. It is deeply hollowed and is very frail, often blowing down and spilling its contents. It is composed mostly of small grass and horse hair and is lined with horse hair. The eggs, usually four in number, sometimes three, are of

Nests in which Cowbird's eggs
have been found O. & O. Poling

3. *Spizella socialis*. Chipping Sparrow. Six deserted nests containing one or more eggs each of the Cowbird have been recorded. These nests usually contained an egg or two of the Sparrow, which, like most of the Cowbird's, had been chipped in the sides and part of the contents gone. It is usually the habit of the Cowbird to watch closely a nest which is about completed, and when the first egg is laid it generally deposits one or more of its own. It will then revisit the nest in a day or two and if the eggs are thrown out, which quite often is the case, another is deposited, and the result will be that the bird is either forced to desert its nest or hatch the intruder's egg.

In this locality the Chipping Sparrow is a great sufferer from the Cowbird's obstructive habits. To illustrate the difficulty experienced in this direction I give the substance of my observations on a pair which built repeatedly in some evergreens about the premises. Their first nest as soon as completed was noticed by a female Cowbird which had been about for some time, and for several days it made a visit to the nest (always when the birds were away feeding) each day until the first egg had been deposited, when immediately a Cowbird's egg appeared, which, when discovered by the Sparrows, was thrown over the edge of the nest, but the next day another was left by the Cowbird, which was broken within the nest, perhaps in at-

tempted efforts to remove it. This nest was then deserted and another commenced not far from it, which fared with materially the same results.

It was now quite late in the season, and although the pair of Sparrows remained about constantly they did not make further attempts to raise a brood. I know of no instance of the Chipping Sparrow's ever hatching a Cowbird's egg.

O. & O. XIV, Sept. 1889 p. 133

Chippie's nest on the top of a post about twenty feet from the ground. A beam rested on the edge and a couple of strips were nailed on either side and a board projected over them, making a sort of box. The nest was built like any other Chippie's and about half finished when found. —
O. & O. VII. Dec. 1882. p. 181
Philo W. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.

General Notes

Abnormal Eggs of *Spizella socialis*. — On July 4, 1892, at Lake Grove, Long Island, New York, I secured a remarkable set of four eggs of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*). Instead of the normal greenish blue, the ground color of the eggs is a dirty or greenish white; they are thickly specked, spotted and blotched all over, more thickly at the larger end, where the spots become confluent, with dark russet-brown and a few faint blotches of lavender. Their average size, .73 × .55 inch, is slightly greater than the average of six sets in my collection, which is .68 × .53 inch. Their shape is rather more pointed than is usual in eggs of this species, yet they can be quite closely matched, both in shape and size, by eggs from my collection. They were nearly hatched. I saw the bird on the nest on four or five different occasions, as I wished to fully satisfy myself of the identity of the eggs. — ARTHUR H. HOWELL, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Auk IX, Oct. 1892. p. 395

Several years ago my attention was called to the large number of Chipping Sparrow's nests that were empty and overturned. For every nest with young of this kind, I find the average is a little more than ten that have been despoiled. This is the work of Catbirds, for I have seen them robbing the nests many times.

D. D. Stone
Or. W. Vol. 11,
no 11, Nov. 1886
p. 176

Portland, Ct. - W. W. Coe.

Took a Chipping Sparrow's nest with one of her eggs and one Cow Bunting's in it. The Sparrow had built over the top of the nest a perfect net work of horse hair, same as the lining of the nest, and so nicely that although one could see the eggs plainly it could be turned "bottom side up" and the eggs not fall out. I never saw this before in Chipping Sparrows' nests. "I put 'em in the bag" with the rest.

O. & O. VII. Dec. 1882. p. 184.

Nesting Notes from Connecticut.

I found a Chipping Sparrow's nest on the limb of an apple tree containing one egg and a Cowbird's egg. I took the Cowbird's egg and in a few days after I noticed a pair of Robins building on the top of the Chipping Sparrow's nest, and when they had completed their set of four eggs I took both nests by cutting off the limb. On removing the Robin's nest it exposed two eggs which were in the Chipping Sparrow's nest.

J. L. Hoff. Wildensleben, Conn.
O. & O. VIII. Oct. 1883. p. 78

Birds Tioga Co, N. Y. Alden Loring.

211. Chipping Sparrow. Common. Arrives from the south March 22d, or later, in small detached flocks. About the middle of May or a little later these birds begin nest building. This is placed in a crotch at the end of a limb of an apple tree, or in a small pine or evergreen. It is deeply hollowed and is very frail, often blowing down and spilling its contents. It is composed mostly of small grass and horse hair and is lined with horse hair. The eggs, usually four in number, sometimes three, are of a light green color spotted and scrawled with black and obscure brown. The measurement of the egg is usually 14-16 in. by 1-2 in. Two broods are usually reared in one season. This little bird is one of the many victims of the Cow Bunting or Cowbird. As winter approaches some of these birds go south, but the majority of them stay with us the entire winter. At this time their food consists of seeds which they find on the snow and pick off the woods.

O. & O. XV. June, 1890, p. 83

Notes
— On July 4, 1892, at Lake Grove, remarkable set of four eggs of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*). Instead of the normal greenish blue, the ground color of the eggs is a dirty or greenish white; they are thickly specked, spotted and blotched all over, more thickly at the larger end, where the spots become confluent, with dark russet-brown and a few faint blotches of lavender. Their average size, .73 X .55 inch, is slightly greater than the average of six sets in my collection, which is .68 X .53 inch. Their shape is rather more pointed than is usual in eggs of this species, yet they can be quite closely matched, both in shape and size, by eggs from my collection. They were nearly hatched. I saw the bird on the nest on four or five different occasions, as I wished to fully satisfy myself of the identity of the eggs. — ARTHUR H. HOWELL, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Auk IX, Oct. 1892. p. 395

Nests in which Cowbird's eggs
have been found O. C. Poling

3. *Spizella socialis*. Chipping Sparrow. Six deserted nests containing one or more eggs each of the Cowbird have been recorded. These nests usually contained an egg or two of the Sparrow, which, like most of the Cowbird's, had been chipped in the sides and part of the contents gone. It is usually the habit of the Cowbird to watch closely a nest which is about completed, and when the first egg is laid it generally deposits one or more of its own. It will then revisit the nest in a day or two and if the eggs are thrown out, which quite often is the case, another is deposited, and the result will be that the bird is either forced to desert its nest or hatch the intruder's egg.

In this locality the Chipping Sparrow is a great sufferer from the Cowbird's obstructive habits. To illustrate the difficulty experienced in this direction I give the substance of

Large sets of Eggs.

A somewhat similar case was the finding of seven eggs of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella domestica*), in one nest last summer. It is very unlikely that one female laid them all. — J. P. N.

O. & O. XI. Sept. 1886. p. 135

CHIPPING SPARROWS NEST.—I found a Chippie's nest on the top of a post about twenty feet from the ground. A beam rested on the edge and a couple of strips were nailed on either side and a board projected over them, making a sort of box. The nest was built like any other Chippie's and about half finished when found. — Philo W. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.

O. & O. VII. Dec. 1882. p. 181

1885.

Late occurrence

Nov. 30

On the Coolidge farm, Watertown, I found a Chipping Sparrow this morning in a large flock of juncos. It was very tame and I got within a few yards of it but the locality was so near a house that I did not like to shoot. The bird was evidently injured slightly for it could take only short flights and moved its wings awkwardly.

W. Middlesex Co. Mass.

June 25-30, 1889.

Spizella socialis

Ashby, Mt Watatic--- Generally distributed, everywhere common in the open cultivated country. Not seen in or very near woods except on Mt Watatic where it was found throughout the thickets of young spruces in the pastures nearly to the top of the mountain. The resemblance between the song of this species and that of the Snow Bird is so very close that where the two species are found together, as was the case on Mt Watatic, it is extremely difficult to distinguish them by their songs unless the bird is very near. (See notes under Snow Bird)

Familiar Chipping Sparrows.—Miss Katie Hine, of Vienna, Virginia, has for several years past had Chipping Sparrows, *Spizella socialis*, visit her home each summer. The first year it was noticed that one of the pair had the claw missing from the middle toe. This bird came with its mate for three successive years and then ceased its visits. The second year there came also with them another pair, one of which, at least, was suspected to be the young of the first year. Now there are two pairs of adults so familiar that I observed them fly to her feet and clamor for crumbs of bread while we were at the dinner table. In the afternoon they frequently alighted near her and even fed from her hand. They know the window of her bedroom, and each morning they assail the panes of glass, making quite a noise to arouse her for their accustomed food.—L. M. TURNER. *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

Auk, 2, Oct., 1885, p. 380.

General Notes.

Taming a Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*).—In the spring* of 1891 a Chipping Sparrow built its nest in a honeysuckle vine which covers a stairway and balcony to my studio. It was begun while I was absent from home for a few days, and was on the railing just at the head of the stairs. I therefore avoided the balcony as much as possible until one egg was laid, using an inside entrance from the house.

I then began the experiment of taming the birds, standing for long periods in the doorway until the mother bird would at last go back and forth quite freely to the nest, and would sit upon it while I was there, at a distance of perhaps four feet.

Soon I tried sitting upon the top steps of the narrow stairs, which brought my head on a level with the nest, and it was not long before she also tolerated my presence there. I was so near that we sat and looked into each other's eyes.

To identify one of them, though I made advances to every 'Chipping-bird' I came upon, hoping to receive some sign of recognition.

At the end of that time we had a succession of rainy days, and in one of them hearing a chattering going on outside my door, I looked out, and on the balcony, in the pouring rain, sat side by side two fat ragged young Chippies, while the mother bird went busily from one to the other, feeding them with dry crumbs, which were not three feet away in the shelter of the door, where they could easily have helped themselves.

That was the last I ever saw of them. But the nest remained and was still there the following February. There had been warm days which brought a few Bluebirds, but then followed a snow and ice storm which kept the trees and shrubs coated with ice for several days. We had watched a small flock of Bluebirds, in apparent distress, hovering about the house on one of the coldest of these days, and as night came on a number of them tried to find shelter under the eaves of my studio door, but flew away again. Just at sunset, however, one of them came back, and flew straight into the deserted nest! I watched until dark and he was still there, and I concluded that he spent the night.

Last spring we noted an interesting instance of devotion in a mother bird to her young. A Least Flycatcher built its nest in a half dead apple tree in our dooryard. We had a very hot day when the birds were only a few days old, and there being no leaves to shelter them, they evidently suffered from the heat, their heads hanging from the nest. We noticed later that the mother bird had taken a position just above them, and with outstretched wings was trying to shield them from the sun. She remained there for fully two hours, not even leaving them to bring food. When we saw that she also was panting with the heat, we decided to come to the rescue, and hoisted with a rake a grain bag over the nest for an awning. Immediately the male bird appeared, and both of them seemed to understand that all was well, and went busily to work catching insects for the young birds, who rapidly revived.—AMELIA M. WATSON, *East Windsor Hill, Ct.*

Auk XI. July. 1894 p. 256-57

33

It returned for three successive years, and each time raised two broods of young. Last year it failed to appear, so I suppose has lived out its little life.—WIRT ROBINSON, *1st. Lt. 4th U. S. Art., Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.*

Auk XI. Oct. 1894 p. 328

General Notes.

Taming Chipping Sparrows.—I noticed in the last number of 'The Auk' (Vol. XI, p. 256) a reference to the taming of a Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*). My father has always had a great fondness for birds and has devoted a great deal of time to ornithology. Some four or five years ago, at my home in Nelson County, Virginia, there were several pairs of Chipping Sparrows building in the rose bushes around the porch along the front of the house. It was the custom of my father upon leaving the breakfast table every morning to put several pieces of bread in his pocket with which he fed the dogs who always were waiting his appearance. He generally threw a few crumbs on the floor of the porch for the Chipping Sparrows and they soon learned to expect his coming. Setting to work in a methodical way he soon had one of the little birds so tame that it would perch on his hand and pick crumbs from his palm, and in a short while it became so familiar as to go to any one of the household in the same way. (I send with this three photographs which show the bird perched on and feeding from the hand of different members of the family.)

In the fall the bird left with the other migrants, but, to our surprise, returned in the spring without any symptoms of shyness, evidently remembering us all. It returned for three successive years, and each time raised two broods of young. Last year it failed to appear, so I suppose has lived out its little life.—WIRT ROBINSON, 1st. Lt. 4th U. S. Art., Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Auk XI, Oct. 1894 p. 328

A Prisoner from Greediness.

A few days ago, while walking in the garden, I saw a Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) make several attempts to fly from the ground. I thought at first the bird was wounded or had become entangled in a string or horse-hair, and was therefore unable to get free, but what was my surprise on going to the spot to see a green blade of grass protruding from the bird's bill while it was still fastened at the root end where it grew. I easily took the bird in my hand, and plucking the blade of grass brought the bird indoors. I endeavored to pull the blade from the bird, but after extracting an inch or more it broke off, and compared with while I was pulling, the bird seemed relieved.

On dissecting I found a grasshopper in the stomach and fully two inches of the grass blade wrapped around it.

The bird in its eagerness to catch and swallow the grasshopper had also swallowed a part of the growing grass blade on which it doubtless rested, thus becoming a prisoner by its own greediness.

Shelley W. Denton.

Brewster's Museum, Cambridge, Mass., June 26, 1889.

O. & D. XIV, July, 1889 p.109

607. *Sagacity of the Chipping Bird.* By E. E. Fish. *Ibid.*, p. 119.

Bull. Buf. Nat. Field Club, 1883

1046. *Untimely death of a chipping sparrow.* By W. L. Poteat. *Ibid.*, VI, July 24, 1885.—Hung by the neck by becoming entangled in a horse-hair from its nest.

Science.

Page not given

88. *Unusual Nesting Places [of the Robin and Chipping Sparrow].* By Seym. Ingersoll. *Ibid.*, XIV, p. 224.

For. & Stream

Ibid., XII, April, 1895, pp. 182-3.

A Set of Unspotted Eggs of the Chipping Sparrow.—Nests of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) are frequently found containing one or two of the eggs without spots, but never until the past summer have I found or heard of a set in which *all* the eggs were devoid of markings. The set in question was found at Milford Mills, Chester County, Pa., on May 17, 1894, at which time the nest contained two eggs. Being obliged to leave the locality on the following day, I had Mr. Frank Powell forward me the nest and eggs as soon as the set was complete. On close inspection there is seen a faint suggestion of a few small spots on the larger end of one of the eggs, but this is not noticeable on casual examination. The eggs are somewhat shorter than the ordinary type, but the transverse diameter is greater, thus giving them more of a rounded appearance. Their color, aside from the absence of spots, is normal. There was nothing unusual about the nest, it being composed of dried grass and lined with horse hair. It was built in the forks of a limb of an apple tree in an orchard.—WILLARD L. MARIS, *Newtown, Pa.*

Auk, XII, July, 1895, p. 305.

Peculiar Nest of a Chipping Sparrow.—Regarding the use of unusual materials in the construction of nests, the following note may be of interest. A nest of *Spizella socialis* was found in Boylston, Mass., June 9, 1890, built entirely of hog's bristles. It was very white and neatly made but being placed in the underpinning of a cider mill in an exposed place, where it was quickly discovered by children, it was abandoned before any eggs were laid.—HELEN A. BALL, *Worcester, Mass.*



The Feeding Habits of the Chipping Sparrow

BY CLARENCE M. WEED

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

DURHAM

Bulletin 55

July, 1898

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

DURHAM

BOARD OF CONTROL

HON. FRANK JONES, *Chairman*, Portsmouth.
HON. GEORGE A. WASON, New Boston.
CHARLES W. STONE, A. M., *Secretary*, Andover.
HON. JOHN G. TALLANT, Pembroke.
PRES. CHAS. S. MURKLAND, *ex-officio*, Durham.

THE STATION COUNCIL

PRES. CHAS. S. MURKLAND, A. M., Ph. D., *Acting Director*.
FRED W. MORSE, B. S., *Vice-Director and Chemist*.
FRANK WM. RANE, B. AGR., M. S., *Agriculturist and Horticulturist*.
CHARLES H. PETTEE, A. M., C. E., *Meteorologist*.
HERBERT H. LAMSON, M. D., *Bacteriologist*.
CLARENCE M. WEED, D. Sc., *Entomologist*.

ASSISTANTS

ELWIN H. FORRISTALL, B. S., *Superintendent of Farm*.
CHARLES D. HOWARD, B. S., *Assistant Chemist*.
ERNEST J. RIGGS, B. S., *Assistant Horticulturist*.
WILLIAM F. FISKE, *Assistant Entomologist*.
CLEMENT S. MORRIS, *Clerk*.

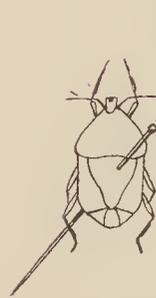
BULLETINS OF 1898.

Bulletin 49—Inspection of Fertilizers. January.
Bulletin 50—Dehorning Cattle. February.
Bulletin 51—Sweet Corn in New Hampshire. March.
Bulletin 52—Growing Muskmelons in the North. April.
Bulletin 53—The Farm Water Supply. May.
Bulletin 54—The Winter Food of the Chickadee. June.
Bulletin 55—Feeding Habits of the Chipping Sparrow. July.

The Bulletins of this Station are sent free to any resident of New Hampshire upon application.

An Observation on the Feeding Habits of
the Chipping Sparrow

BY CLARENCE M. WEED



IT is now generally acknowledged that birds are of great importance as checks upon insect life. The studies made by several American investigators upon the food of birds have shown beyond all doubt that these feathered allies of the farmer are essential to successful agriculture.

In the investigations yet recorded there have been comparatively few observations of the precise daily feeding habits of birds under natural conditions. This is necessarily so because of the difficulty of making such observations. In this short bulletin I wish to record a series of observations made during one long day in June (the 22d) by my assistant, Mr. W. F. Fiske, and myself upon a family of chipping sparrows (*Spizella socialis*) that had nested in a small juniper near a window from inside of which they could easily be watched. The nest contained three young sparrows, so nearly full grown that they hopped out of the nest the second day after these records were made.

The observations began at 3:40 a.m., somewhat before full daylight. The bird was then on the nest and remained there quietly for ten minutes. From this I judged that the daily task had not yet begun, it being too dark before 3:40 for even the early worm to be seen. Between 3:50 and 3:55 the bird left the nest, returning at 3:57 with a small object, apparently a piece of earthworm, in its beak. Three hungry looking mouths were widely opened, into one of which the morsel was

dropped; then the bird settled down on the nest and remained two minutes, when it left.

Two minutes later both birds returned and fed the young. One picked up excrement from the nest, flew a few feet away, and immediately returned and sat on the nest. At 4:06 the bird on the nest left (at 4:08 the sun rose) and at 4:09 one bird returned and settled on the nest. At 4:13 it got off the nest and caught an insect of some sort on a branch of the little tree in which the nest was placed, the insect being within a foot of where the bird was sitting. This insect was fed to one young bird and the parent bird flew away. The record for the next hour was as follows:

- 4:16—One bird returned, fed, flew off with excrement.
- 4:19—One bird returned with food; settled on nest.
- 4:25—Bird on nest flew away.
- 4:30—One bird (thought to be the male) lit in a poplar tree near by, flew from branch to branch, then flew into tree in which nest was, fed one young bird with an insect or worm, then flew away.
- 4:31—The other parent (believed to be the female) returned, fed, and settled on the nest.
- 4:34—Bird on nest flew off; the other bird came at once, fed, and flew away.
- 4:35—A parent (believed to be the female) returned, fed, and flew away.
- 4:38—One old bird (thought to be the female again) returned, fed, and settled on the nest.
- 4:41—Bird on the nest left.
- 4:42—A parent (supposed to be the male) returned, fed, and carried away excrement.
- 4:56—Old bird (supposed to be the male again) returned with food which was given to one of the young, and carried away excrement.
- 4:58—Old bird (supposed to be the female) returned, fed one of the young, and settled on the nest a minute before flying away.
- 4:59—The other bird returned, fed one of the young ones, and cleaned the nest.
- 5:05—Old bird (thought to be the male) returned, fed nestling, and flew away.
- 5:07—One parent (probably the mother) returned, fed, brooded a moment, then flew away.
- 5:10—The same bird (apparently) returned, fed, and flew off.
- 5:12—Again the old bird believed to be the mother, returned, fed, and then settled on the nest.

The above record will give a fair idea of the activity of these parents during the day. Between 5 and 6 o'clock food was brought fourteen times; between 6 and 7, seven times; 7 and 8, eleven times; 8 and 9, twelve times; 9 and 10, ten times; 10 and 11, seventeen times; 11 and 12, ten times. The afternoon hours were equally well filled. During the first hour (12 to 1) fifteen visits to the nest were made, while the second hour saw twenty-one visits recorded. Between 2 and 3 the parents came twelve times; between 3 and 4, nine times; between 4 and 5, thirteen times; between 5 and 6, nine times; between 6 and 7, ten times. The day's work closed at 7:50, when it was too dark to see the late worm should he still be wandering about.

THE RECORD IN DETAIL

The detailed record of these observations for the remainder of the day is given below in small type. The essential facts of interest to the general reader are summarized in the paragraphs above and at the end of the bulletin:

- 5:17—The other parent (supposed to be the male) lit in a tree near by; the female flew off, and the bird in the tree came to the nest, fed one of the young, and flew away.
- 5:20—The female (?) returned, fed, and flew away.
- 5:26—The male (?) returned, fed, and carried away excrement.
- 5:32—The female (?) returned, fed, and flew off.
- 5:34—The female (?) returned, fed, and flew off.
- 5:36—The male (?) returned, fed, and carried away excrement.
- 5:44—The female (?) returned, fed, and flew away.
- 5:51—The male (?) returned, fed, and flew away.
- 5:51.5—The female (?) returned, fed, and flew away.
- 5:56—The female (?) returned, fed, and flew away.
- 6:06—The female (?) returned, fed, and carried away excrement.
- 6:08—The male (?) returned, fed, and flew away.
- 6:09—The female (?) returned and flew away without feeding the young.
- 6:17—The female (?) returned, fed, and flew away.
- 6:28—One parent returned, fed, and flew away.
- 6:34—One parent returned with a large, green worm; the nestling to which it was given had considerable difficulty in swallowing it.
- 6:39—One bird returned with some small insect.
- 6:44—One parent brought a small, dark-colored larva resembling that of a saw-fly.
(A man working a lawn-mower near the nest was probably the cause of this interval of sixteen minutes.)

- 7:00—Both birds returned at the same time. The object carried by the male was too small to be identified, while the female had a large, green caterpillar, apparently a noctuid larva. This larva was so large that the nestling could not swallow it without assistance from the parent. When the mother came to the nest, the larva was held in the bill transversely. Before it was given to the nestling the larva was turned around so that it ran lengthwise of the bill.
- 7:14—One parent brought a dark-colored caterpillar and carried away excrement.
- 7:15—One bird, thought to be the male, has been on a small poplar tree near the nest for the last minute with something in its bill. It has just flown to the tiny cedar shrub near by, then to the tree in which the nest is placed, and back to the poplar at once.
- 7:17—The bird in the poplar flew to the nest and fed young. The other parent made a flying visit to the poplar and flew away.
- 7:22—One old bird appeared with a large caterpillar, alighting on the poplar a moment before flying to the nest to give it to a nestling.
- 7:39—One bird brought a rather large, grey caterpillar and carried away excrement.
- 7:44—Both birds returned at once, the male with a large larva, apparently a noctuid (the group to which the cutworms belong).
- 7:52—One parent brought a large, greyish caterpillar.
- 7:56—One bird, thought to be the male, returned with food and carried away excrement.
- 7:58—Parent returned with a worm, fed, carried away excrement.
- 8:05—One parent returned with a small insect, fed, and flew away.
- 8:09—Parent returned with food, then flew away.
- 8:12—One parent returned, fed, and flew away.
- 8:17—One parent returned, fed, and flew away.
- 8:24—One bird returned to the small poplar tree with a larva, apparently a noctuid, in its mouth. It seemed afraid to go to the nest and remained in the poplar four minutes. Then the other parent returned to the poplar with a worm, looked around a moment, flew to the nest, fed the worm to one of the nestlings, and flew away. Meanwhile, the other adult swallowed its worm and flew off without visiting the nest.
- 8:39—One old bird visited the tree in which the nest was for a moment and then flew away without feeding the young.
- 8:40—Both parents came at once and fed; one, supposed to be the male, carried away excrement.
- 8:43—One old bird, apparently the mother, brought a small, dark brown caterpillar, which was fed to a nestling, and carried away excrement.
- 8:44—One bird (the male [?]) brought small objects, fed, and flew away.

- 8:45—The other bird (the female [?]) brought small objects, fed young, and cleaned the nest.
- 8:47—One parent (the mother [?]) brought a blackish caterpillar and flew away as soon as it was given to a nestling.
- 8:58—One parent brought a medium-sized, greenish caterpillar.
- 9:01—One bird (the male [?]) brought some small insect, fed, and flew away.
- 9:06—The mother (?) brought a large, green caterpillar.

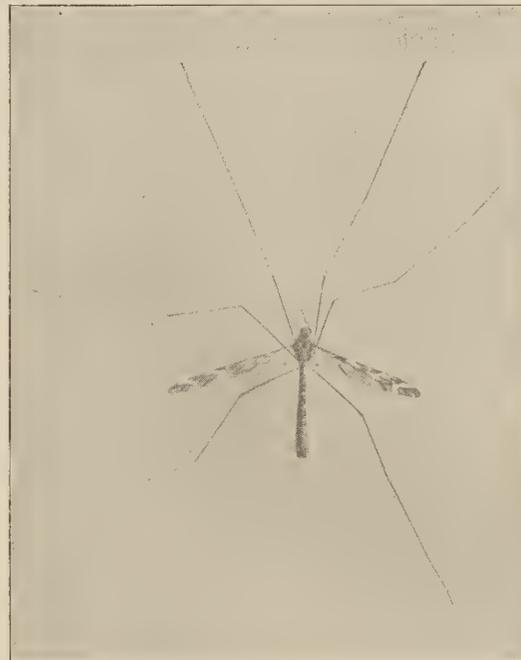


FIG. 1.—A CRANE-FLY (Eaten by Young Chipping Sparrows).

- 9:07—The male (?) brought some small object.
- 9:12—The female (?) brought a very large, green caterpillar.
- 9:13—The male brought some small object.
- 9:26—One bird brought a large, green caterpillar, large enough to be the larva of *Amphipyra pyramoides*, and of very much the appearance of that species.
- 9:38—Both birds returned to the nest at the same time; one had a rather small larva, and the other a large, pale green one. One bird cleaned the nest.
- 9:39—One bird brought a small, dark caterpillar, and carried away excrement.

- 9:51—One bird brought a large, green caterpillar, coming through the east side of the tree.
- 10:13—One bird came to north side of tree with very small object; carried away excrement.
- 10:16—Bird entered tree by north side with small object which was fed to one of the nestlings. The parent remained for some time looking over the young birds.
- 10:17—Old bird came through east side with what appeared to be a white grub in its mouth; fed to young and flew away.
- 10:19—Old bird entered by north side with some small object; waited some moments after feeding the nestling, then settled on the nest and warmed the young.
- 10:24—One of the parents came through the east side of the tree with a large, green worm; one of the nestlings ate it and immediately opened its mouth for more.
- 10:25—Other parent entered from north side of tree with small object.
- 10:28—Bird entered from north side again with small, black insect.
- 10:30—Bird entered from north side with very small object.
- 10:34—Bird entered from north side with very small object.
- 10:38—Both birds came at the same time; as usual, the one that entered by the north side brought a small object, and the other a large, parti-colored caterpillar. The second bird carried away excrement.
- 10:41—Bird entered from north side with a small object.
- 10:43—Bird entered from north side with a small object.
- 10:44—Bird came through the east side with a large caterpillar, believed to be the larva of *Amphipyra pyramidoides*.
- 10:47—Bird came through north side carrying at least two small objects, one of which was given to one nestling and the other to another.
- 10:54—Bird entered from north side.
- 10:59—Bird entered from north side.
- 11:10—Bird entered from north side.
- 11:14—Bird entered from north side, carrying a larva supposed to be a *Drepanulid*.
- 11:20—Bird entered from east side with a large caterpillar.
- 11:23—One bird came from north side with food.
- 11:24—Bird came from east side with large caterpillar. (It is noticed that the nestling that is fed opens its mouth the widest immediately afterwards.)
- 11:30—Bird entered from north side with a small object, and carried away excrement.
- 11:39—Large caterpillar brought through the east side.
- 11:40—Small object brought through north side.
- 11:46—Black caterpillar brought through north side.
- 11:54—Bird entered from east side with brown caterpillar; carried away excrement.
- 12:01—Bird entered from east side with brown caterpillar.
- 12:02—Bird returned and fed young.
- 12:06—Bird returned and fed young.

- 12:10—Bird returned and fed young.
- 12:18—Bird returned from north side with a green caterpillar, apparently a cabbage worm.
- 12:24—Bird entered from north side with a good-sized insect.
- 12:28—Bird entered from north side with a green caterpillar.
- 12:36—Parent came from east side with a caterpillar.
- 12:37—Young fed by bird entering north side of tree.
- 12:38—Young fed by bird entering north side of tree.
- 12:41—Young fed by bird entering north side of tree.
- 12:44—Young fed by bird entering north side of tree.
- 12:48—Bird came through east side of tree with small object.
- 12:51—Bird came through north side; carried away excrement.
- 12:56—Bird came through east side with a blackish caterpillar.
- 1:01—Parent came through north side.
- 1:05—Both parents returned at once; one came through north side of tree with small object, and the other by east side with a green, downy caterpillar.
- 1:06—One bird brought a brown caterpillar, entering the tree from the north side.
- 1:07—Bird brought greenish, black caterpillar through east side of tree.
- 1:11—Bird entered north side of tree carrying small object.
- 1:13—Bird entered north side of tree carrying small object.
- 1:14—Bird entered east side of tree carrying large caterpillar.
- 1:16—Bird entered north side of tree.
- 1:24—Bird entered north side.
- 1:25—Bird entered east side.
- 1:26—Bird entered north side.
- 1:27—Bird entered north side.
- 1:28—Bird entered north side.
- 1:30—Bird entered north side.
- 1:36—Bird entered north side; carried away excrement.
- 1:36.5—Bird entered north side.
- 1:37—One bird brought a large caterpillar, coming through east side of tree.
- 1:40—Bird entered north side.
- 1:51—Bird entered east side.
- 1:56—Bird entered east side.
- 2:07—Bird entered east side; carried away excrement.
- 2:18—Bird entered east side.
- 2:28—One parent brought a very large caterpillar, coming in at the east side of tree.
- 2:29—Bird entered north side of tree with small objects, which were fed to two nestlings.
- 2:33—Bird entered by north side.
- 2:39—Both parents came at once, each bringing a good-sized caterpillar.
- 2:41—One bird came through north side with a small caterpillar.
- 2:45—Bird came through north side.
- 2:54—Bird came through east side.

- 2:58—One parent brought a large crane-fly (Fig. 1), entering the tree on the east side, and carried away excrement.
 2:59—Bird fed nestlings, coming from the north side.
 3:11—Bird fed nestlings, coming from the north side.
 3:15—Bird fed nestlings, coming from the north side.
 3:18—Bird fed nestlings, coming from the north side; carried away excrement.
 3:26—Both birds came at once, having been searching the lawn near by for a few minutes preceding.
 3:28—One bird came to nest, entering north side.
 3:29—Bird brought small object through east side.
 3:33—Bird came with food from north side.
 3:42—Bird came with food from north side.
 4:01—Bird came with food from east side.
 4:05—Bird came with a caterpillar from north side.
 4:09—Bird came with food from north side.
 4:13—Bird came with food from east side.
 4:16—Bird brought food, entering at east side.
 4:24—Bird brought food, entering at north side.
 4:38—An exceptionally large caterpillar brought through east side.
 4:43—Bird brought food, entering at north side.
 4:45—Bird brought food, entering at north side; carried away excrement.
 4:45.5—A large caterpillar was brought in at east side; excrement removed.
 4:46—Bird brought food, entering at east side.
 4:52—Bird brought food, entering at north side.
 4:56—Bird brought a caterpillar, entering at north side. Settled on nest to remain four minutes.
 5:23—Both birds came at once, one carrying a small object, and the other a caterpillar.
 5:25—Bird brought food, entering at north side; carried away excrement.
 5:33—Bird brought food, entering at east side; carried away excrement.
 5:39—Bird brought food, entering at north side.
 5:42—Bird brought food, entering at east side.
 5:45—Bird brought food, entering at north side; fed two nestlings.
 5:50—Bird brought food, entering at north side.
 5:59—Bird brought food, entering at north side; carried away excrement.
 6:01—A caterpillar brought in north side; excrement carried away.
 6:06—A black insect, apparently a cricket, brought in north side.
 6:15—Small objects brought in at north side.
 6:17—Small objects brought in at north side.
 6:25—A caterpillar brought; excrement carried away.
 6:33—Caterpillar brought through east side.
 6:34—Food brought through north side.
 6:38—Caterpillar brought; excrement carried away.
 6:45—Food brought in at north side; excrement carried away.

- 6:57—Food brought in at north side; excrement carried away.
 7:10—Food brought in at north side.
 7:16—Food brought in at north side. The sky is clouded, and the atmosphere is now becoming dark.
 7:27—Both parents returned; one came through east side, and the other through the north side. One had a large caterpillar, and the other apparently also had one. Both fed and flew away at once.
 7:36—One bird came in at north side; fed and flew away at once.
 7:49—Now quite dark. One bird flew in, probably the female, got on the nest a moment and then got off and wandered round the tree a minute. Then at 7:50 it settled down on the nest. The young birds poked their heads up for two or three minutes, but the old bird remained quiet, and the young soon withdrew their heads. This was the end of the day's work for the busy parents.

The reason that the side of the tree through which the birds entered was recorded was that it was believed that one of the parents always came through the north side, and the other the east side. But the difference in the sexes is so slight that it was impracticable to be certain of the facts of the case.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

During this busy day the parent birds had made almost two hundred visits to the nest, bringing food nearly every time, though some of the trips seemed to be made to furnish grit for the grinding of the food. There was no long interval when they were not at work, the longest period between visits having been twenty-seven minutes. Soft-bodied caterpillars were the most abundant elements of the food, but crickets and crane-flies (Fig. 1) were also seen, and doubtless a great variety of insects was taken. The precise determination of the most of the food brought was, of course, impossible, the observations having been undertaken especially to learn the regularity of the feeding habits of the adult birds. That they were busy from daylight to dark with no long intermission at any time is shown by the record, and the observation is submitted as a contribution to our knowledge of a subject in which much guessing has been done on account of the lack of definite information.

The chipping sparrow is one of the most abundant and familiar of our birds. It seeks its nesting site in the vicinity of

houses, and spends most of its time searching for insects in grass lands, or cultivated fields and gardens. In New England two broods are usually reared each season. That the young keep the parents busy catching insects and related creatures for their food is shown by the record on the preceding pages. The bird certainly deserves all the protection and encouragement that can be given it.

Spizella pusilla.

1889

April 30⁶ - 1889. ^{B. 1st} 13^{1st} ^{W.} 16^{1st} - 17^{1st} - 19^{1st}. ^{Wm.} ^{Co.} ^{Nov.} ^{Nov. 2nd} ^{B.} ^{Ed.} Concord - Weyland 25^{3rd} - 26^{4th} - 27^{5th} 1891.
 May 5^{1st} - 11^{4th} - 14^{4th} - 17^{2nd} - 30^{6th} - 1889. 2^{2nd} - 7^{1st} - 9^{4th} - 15^{1st} - 16^{2nd} - 19^{1st} - 29^{8th} - 30^{7th} - 1890
 June 3^{2nd} ^{9th} ^{2nd} ^{4th} ^{11th} - 22^{1st} - 1889. 1^{4th} - 10^{3rd} - 12^{2nd} - 13^{1st} - 14^{5th} - 15^{1st} ^{Swampscott} - 22^{1st} - 24^{1st} - 25^{2nd} - 28^{4th} 1890
 Dec. 5^{1st} - 1889. 21^{1st} ^{m.H.} Torrey - 1890
 April 5^{2nd} - 7^{1st} - 15^{1st} - 20^{1st} - 21^{1st} - 22^{1st} - 23^{1st} - 24^{2nd} - 25^{2nd} - 26 - 27^{1st} - 28^{1st} - 29^{1st} - 30^{2nd} Concord 1892

May 9^{1st} - 10^{1st} - 11^{1st} - 12^{1st} - 23^{2nd} 1891
 " 1^{2nd} 2^{2nd} 3^{3rd} 4^{4th} 5^{5th} 6^{6th} 7^{7th} 8^{8th} 9. 10. 11. 12. 14^{4th} 15^{2nd} 17^{1st} 18^{1st} 21^{1st} 30^{1st} 31^{1st} Concord 1892.

pusilla

June 1^{2nd} 2^{1st} 3^{1st} 6^{1st} 7^{3rd} 15^{1st} 17^{1st} 18^{1st} 19^{1st} 20^{1st} 21^{1st} 22^{1st} 23^{1st} 29^{1st} Concord 1892

July 6^{3rd} - 14^{1st} - 18^{1st} 1890
 " 1^{1st} 2^{1st} 4^{1st} 6^{1st} 7^{2nd} 8^{1st} 10^{1st} 11^{1st} 14^{2nd} 15^{2nd} 16^{2nd} 17^{1st} 18^{2nd} 19^{1st} 20^{1st} 21^{2nd} 26^{2nd} 29^{1st} Concord 1892

Aug. 2^{1st} 1890 1^{1st} 3^{1st} 15^{1st} 21^{2nd} 26^{1st} Concord - 1892.

Sept. 30^{2nd} 1892.

Oct. 8^{2nd} - 20^{2nd} - 21^{1st} - 22^{1st} - 23^{1st} - 24^{1st} - 25^{1st} - 26^{2nd} 1891.

" 4^{1st} 6^{2nd} 7^{2nd} 9^{2nd} 10^{1st} 15^{1st} 17^{2nd} 18^{1st} 19. 22^{4th} 24^{2nd} Concord 1892.

Nov. 4^{1st} 1891.

Jan'y 8^{1st} Torrey before 1893.

Spizella pusilla.

1893.

April ^{a.} 14 ^{gun. ar.} (Hoffmann) - 21¹/_{*} - 24¹/_{*} - 26³/_{*} - 29²/_{*} - 30^{*} - Concord.

May 1¹/_{*} - 10¹/_{*} - 11¹/_{*} - 14¹/_{*} - 16¹/_{*} - 17¹/_{*} - 18¹/_{*} - 19¹/_{*} - 20¹/_{*} - 21¹/_{*} - 22¹/_{*} - Concord.

June

Concord
26³/_{*} - 27²/_{*} - 28²/_{*} - 30²/_{*}

July 1¹/_{*} - 5¹/_{*} - 13¹/_{*} - 14²/_{*} - 17¹/_{*} - 19¹/_{*} - 20¹/_{*} - 27¹/_{*} - 30¹/_{*} - Concord.

August 2²/_{*} - 8¹/_{*} - 12¹/_{*} (b. p. H. +) (12¹/_{*} once only) - 13¹/_{*} - 25¹/_{*} - Concord.

September 9³/_{*} Cornfield Concord.

October

Concord
25²/_{*}

1894

April 15³/_{*} (7¹/_{*})
Concord

May 1¹/_{*} 3¹/_{*} 4¹/_{*} 6²/_{*} 12¹/_{*} 13¹/_{*} 14¹/_{*} 15¹/_{*} 20¹/_{*} 26¹/_{*} 27¹/_{*}
Wareham
cd.

June 7¹/_{*} 8¹/_{*} 9²/_{*} 10³/_{*} 11²/_{*}

Milton
22¹/_{*}

July

August

September

October

pusilla

1895.

April 28²/_{*} 29³/_{*} 30¹/_{*}
Concord

May 1¹/_{*} 2¹/_{*} 3¹/_{*} 4¹/_{*} 5¹/_{*} 6³/_{*} 11²/_{*} 12¹/_{*}

June

October 9¹/_{*} 21¹/_{*} Concord

1896

March 1¹/_{*} ^{B.} ^{seen by R. Hoffmann -} ^{not taken - for. identified}

April 14²/_{*} 16²/_{*} 17¹/_{*} 18¹/_{*} 19²/_{*} 20²/_{*} 21¹/_{*} 25¹/_{*} 27¹/_{*} Concord 1¹/_{*}

cd.
3¹/_{*}

Spizella pusilla

Eastern Massachusetts.

1889 Mass.

May 8 Nahant. - "This afternoon at Nahant *** was a Field Sparrow a belated on the sand looking queer enough" (B. Tenny letter May 8/89) migrant (The above is interesting on two accounts; first on account of the one a sea peculiar place in which the bird was seen; second because its beach. occurrence in such a place would seem to show that it was a migrant. As the species arrives in early April the advent of this belated individual in May is curious enough, W. B.)

" 30 Belmont. - Fully as numerous in the rocky, Salberry-clad pastures along Prospect St. as in old times, the males in full nest in red cedar song. Found a nest in a red cedar fully a foot above the ground. Although it held only one egg the ♀ was sitting.

June 3 Mellesoy Hills. - Only two ♂♂ heard during a walk of about Nest, 4 eggs, three miles. As I was searching a dense thicket suspended of hazel and ^{oak} sprouts on the edge of a swamp one of these ♂♂ between stems which had been singing several hundred yards away on a dry hillside suddenly appeared in the thicket and began to chirp at me in the most anxious manner. Almost at the next step I took, after pausing a moment to look at him, I flushed the ♀ from the nest which contained 4 eggs on the point of hatching. The position of this nest was peculiar. It was suspended about twelve inches above the ground in the middle of a cluster of tall cinnamon ferns. Its sides only were attached to the ^{nest} stems of these plants the bottom being without support and, as the stems of the ferns were several inches apart all the way to the ground, there was a clear space of nearly a foot below the nest. This nest was unusual also in respect to its construction being very compactly and solidly built.

Spizella pusilla.

Concord, Mass.

Nest and eggs.

1898. In a dry pasture (near the Barrett woods where W. Deane
May 18. and I were walking this morning) we started a Field Sparrow
from her nest which was sunk in the ground under a bush and
contained three eggs.

May 22. The Field Sparrow was still sitting on 3 eggs in the
neighboring pasture this morning (near the Barrett woods).

June 5. The Field Sparrow's nest found May 18th in Mrs. Barrett's
pasture had their young fully grown and feathered to-day.

June 24. In the Barrett woods this morning I stumbled on a Field
Sparrow's nest built precisely like a Chestnut-sided Warbler's
or Indigo Bird's - that is to say it was placed in the fork
of a hazel just under the upper canopy of foliage and fully
three feet above the ground. The nest contained four fresh
eggs.

Peterborough, New Hampshire.

1898. Quite as numerous here as at Belmont and Arlington, Mass.
July 5 and decidedly more numerous than about Concord, Mass., fre-
to quenting chiefly the shrubbery along roadsides and old walls
Aug. 15. and neglected pastures growing up to pines, spruces, etc.
Some of these Peterborough birds are remarkably fine singers.
One at the bog near our house (on Ben Mere farm) frequently

Spizella pusilla.

Peterborough, New Hampshire.

1898. gives two trills on different keys, the second lower than
July 5 the first. Occasionally he adds a third trill on the same
 to
Aug.15. key as the first running the three together. The chip of
(No.2). pusilla is a little ^{louder} and fuller than that of socialis.

Highlands A.C.
Dear Mr. Brewster, June 19/98

I send you by this mail
a bird-skin which I should be glad
to have you examine and identify
for me. I shot the bird because from
its strange song and manner I
thought it must be a new one to me.

But it seems to be nothing more
than a common Field Sparrow (*S. pusilla*)
yet to be positive about it, I would like
your opinion on it. Its song was very
different from any that I have ever
heard + not at all like a field Sparrow
yet this may have been an individual
peculiarity. As near as I can describe
it, ^{it} was simply two notes or sometimes
three. The first, somewhat prolonged,
was very high pitched, somewhat like the
highest part of the white-throat's song -
the other was considerably lower + was
sometimes repeated twice.

Birds of Magdalen Islands.
Dr. L. B. Bishop.

42. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—A pair of this species in worn breeding plumage were taken on Entry Island July 8; they evidently had a nest in the immediate vicinity. This is, I believe, the most northern record of the breeding of this species on the Atlantic coast.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 148

Notes on some northern birds.
Notes on birds of Ottawa, Ontario,
and vicinity. *Cuck*, XXIII, July, 1906, p. 317
By C. W. G. Eifring.

FIELD SPARROW (*Spizella pusilla*).—In the large flight of migrants noted under the preceding species, were also quite a number of Field Sparrows. This is certainly a very northerly record for them, the place where they were observed being about eighty miles northwest from Ottawa. A few days previously Mr. E. White had seen one or several near this city. Despite two seasons' diligent searching for them here in summer, I have never been able to find one. How then can they turn up in migration, apparently in the company of birds having come from further north, seems hard to explain.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James A. Fleming.
Part II. Land Birds.
Auk, XXIV, Jan. 1907, p. 81.

213. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—Summer resident, sometimes abundant, April 16 to October 14; earliest record April 4, 1890; breeds (May 23 to June 5).

Summer Residents on Southwest
Coast of Maine. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.

563. Field Sparrow. Uncommon. Ob-
tained an adult ♂ at Boothbay, and saw two
at Camden.

O, and O, 15. Nov. 1890. p. 162

Bds. Obs. in Franconia, N.H. June 11-21
'86, and June 4-Aug. 1, '87, W. Faxon

37. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—Common in dry pastures near
the village.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.152

Birds Obsvd. near Holderness, N.H.
June 4-12, '85, and 4-11, '83, W. Faxon

30. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—Very common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.150

Birds Obs. at Bridgewater, N.H.
July 12-Sept. 4, 1883. F.H. Allen

Spizella pusilla.—Very common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 77

Birds Obs. at Moultonboro, N.H.
July 21-Aug. 11, 1883. F.H. Allen

Spizella pusilla.—Common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 78

Birds of Hillsboro Co. N.H. June 27, '92
Arthur M. Farmer, Amoskeag, N.H.

Field Sparrow, but three noted.

O. & O Vol. 17, Sept. 1892 p. 136

Rye Beach, N.H. July 23-24 1885.

19. *Spizella pusilla* - several specimens
Wolfeboro, N.H. June. 18-1889.
Spizella pusilla has 10 specimens

Spizella pusilla

1894

July 2nd (Flowers below Merrill's)

After looking in vain for the Field Sparrow during our stay at Merrill's we heard a note in full song as we were driving down to Warren on our way home.

It was in a pasture growing up to young white pines about midway between Warren & Breezy Point at an elevation of about 1000 ft.

Spizella pusilla

1895.

May 22nd New Mill at about 1400 ft - 1st record

Summer Bds, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.

43. * *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW. — Mrs. Straw reports it as a regular breeder, she having found the nest both in 1898 and 1899.

by Arthur H. Howell. Auk, XVIII, Oct., 1901, p.342.

* *Fide Mrs. Carrie E. Straw of Stone, Vt.*

72 " *Spizella pusilla*. - June 16. Sept 30⁴ Oct 5¹
 Princeton & Rutland, Mass. Aug. 2-1885
 19. *Spizella pusilla*. - Condition several in fall years.
 Princeton & No. Rutland, Mass. June, 18-1886.
 31 *Spizella pusilla*. - Common
 Mass. (near Concord).

1887 * singing
 April 7¹⁰, 12⁴
 May 10⁴ - 11¹⁰ - 16¹⁰ - 21⁶ - 22¹ - 23³ - 25⁴
 June 2¹ - 4¹ - 6¹ - 7¹ - 16¹
 July 7² - 9¹ - 10² - 15¹ - 24² - 25¹ - 31¹
 Aug. 1¹ - 9² - 10¹ - 13¹ - 15¹

Spizella pusilla
 Mass (Winchendon)

1887
 June 24¹ - 25¹ - 26²

Spizella pusilla.
 Mass. (near Cambridge).

1888
 Oct. 23⁶ (Rutland)
 Nov. 6⁵ (Belmont)

Spizella pusilla
 " *pusilla* 2¹ 13⁴ 16¹ 17⁴ 18⁴
 Winchendon, Mass. June, 1888.
 Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
 F. W. Andros.

Spizella pusilla (Wils.), Field Sparrow. Summer resident, common. Breeds.

Birds Known to Pass Breeding Season
nr. Winchendon, Mass. Wm. Brewster

41. *Spizella pusilla*.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p.389

Bds. Obs. near Sheffield, Berkshire
Co, Mass. June 17-26, '88. W. Faxon

37. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—Common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 45

Bds. Obs. near Graylock Mt. Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 28-July 13. W. Faxon

33. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—Common in the pastures of
the valleys and mountain sides.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p.101

General Notes

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.—BRAD-
FORD TORREY, *Wellesley Hills, Mass.*

Auk X, April, 1893. p.205.

W. Middlesex Co. Mass.

June 25-30, 1889.

Spizella pusilla

Ashby, Mt Watatic--- One of the most abundant and
generally distributed birds of the region, ranging to the height
of about 1000 feet in the pastures on the east side of Mt Watatic.
In full song during our stay.

Notes on the Winter Birds of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. — At a meeting of the Nuttall Club during the winter of 1892, Mr. O. Bangs reported the presence on Cape Cod of two birds which, so far as I know, have not hitherto been recorded as regular winter residents of any portion of New England. In a short visit to the Cape, last December, I found not only the birds reported by Mr. Bangs, but also two other species which are, I believe, unrecorded as winter residents of New England. The birds noted were the following.

Spizella pusilla. FIELD SPARROW. — I saw a flock of eight Field Sparrows on the edge of the West Barnstable marshes, Dec. 31, 1894. Mr. Bangs reported them in Dec. 1892. Auk, XII, April, 1895, p. 188.

The only published records I am aware of for the wintering in New England of any of the birds mentioned above (except of course of the Rough-legged Hawk) are the two following for the Field Sparrow, — Auk, IV, p. 259 and X, p. 205. Four Field Sparrows were seen by Mr. Treat near Hartford, Conn., in January, 1886, and one in January, 1887. The second record is for Massachusetts; a bird was seen by Mr. Torrey at Wellesley, Dec. 19, 1892, and again Jan. 8, 1893.

Cape Cod is, of course, exceptionally well fitted to shelter these birds in winter, as snow rarely lingers there for more than a few days and because there are extensive marshes which are always opened by the tide. It is probable, however, that similar conditions exist in Rhode Island and in Connecticut, so that it would be worth while for observers in those States to investigate the marshes there, unless indeed some, or all, of the above-mentioned birds are already known to winter along the Sound. — RALPH HOFFMANN, Belmont, Mass.

Spizella pusilla

Late record, Nov. 13, 1898.

E. Mass.

Ralph Hoffmann,
Belmont, Mass.

Auk, XVI, April, 1899, p. 196.

The Field Sparrow in Arlington, Mass., in Winter. — On February 14, 1902, I saw a small sparrow on the Arlington Heights which I am confident was a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*). I watched him at close range through my glass for fifteen or twenty minutes, and got all his markings, including the peculiar color of his bill. In size he was distinctly smaller than a Junco with which he was feeding, while the Tree Sparrow, the only other bird I know with which I could have confused him, is larger.

I have also seen, off and on all winter, two Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), four or five Swamp Sparrows (*Melospiza georgiana*), and one Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) in the Fresh Pond Marshes, Cambridge, Mass. — RICHARD S. EUSTIS, Cambridge, Mass.

Auk, XIX, April., 1902, p. 204.

Winter Birds at Wareham, Mass.

Field Sparrow, *Spizella pusilla pusilla*, rather common.

C. A. Robbins,

Auk, xxxii, Oct. 1915, p. 499-500.

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

69. *Spizella pusilla* (Wilson) Bonaparte. FIELD SPARROW. — Dr. A. K. Fisher writes me that he has seen the Field Sparrow about the southern end of Lake George, in Warren County, and that O. B. Lockhart has two sets of eggs taken there. Both Mr. A. Jennings Dayan and myself have found it in the Black River Valley, in Lewis County, where, however, it is a very rare bird.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct., 1881, p. 230

Notes, Shelter Island, N. Y.
W. W. Worthington.

Field Sparrows arrived on the 28th of March.

O. & O. X, May, 1885, p. 80.

Long Island Bird Notes. Wm. Dutcher

20. *Spizella pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW. — Mr. S. B. Strong, of Setauket, Suffolk Co., N. Y., brought me a fine specimen, which he had shot on his farm January 31, 1885. It is worthy of record, as its stay must have been voluntary, there being no evidence on the bird itself to lead me to believe that it had been hurt or disabled in any manner.

Auk, 3, Oct., 1886, p. 442.

A Tame Field Sparrow. — An unusual experience with a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), had while in camp near Paul Smith's, N. Y., this spring, seems worthy of note. I will transcribe from my note-book the account of it made at the time.

"May 3, 1908. — Last night and early this morning there was a heavy fall of snow, covering the ground to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. The birds had a hard time of it and a number of Juneos and Chipping Sparrows took refuge in our tents during the night. In the morning there were fifteen or twenty birds — Juneos, Vesper, Chipping, and two Field Sparrows — searehing for food about the tents, so, about ten o'clock, I scattered bread crumbs and some grass seed which we happened to have in camp. While doing this one of the Field Sparrows, a female, hopped right up to me, paying no heed to my presence or movements, hopped on to my feet when I stood still, allowed me to walk rapidly up to her, kneel down and stroke her with my hand, in fact permitted me to handle her quite roughly without showing the slightest sign of timidity. Once I pushed her away from the seed, but she would not go and instead actually forced her head under my fingers, raising them up in order to reach the seed beneath them. Another time she squeezed herself in between my knees while I was kneeling on the ground, and fed on some seed beneath me. The presence of other people did not frighten her, for four of my men came up to watch me and she permitted them also to touch her — all the time feeding as busily as she could.

"Her fearlessness was probably not due to hunger alone, for after having eaten all she wanted, she perched herself on a heap of straw under a tent-fly close by, tucked her head under her wing and went to sleep. Ten or fifteen minutes later I woke her up, whereupon, after preening herself for a minute or two, she flew over to me and resumed feeding from my hand. Swift and sudden movements on my part, such as eating seed, would not frighten her in the least, even though my hand might pass within a few inches of her. Several times pieces of bread or seed would strike her quite forcibly, but even that would not disturb her. The other birds were all comparatively shy, the other Field Sparrow, a male, particularly so, though a few would allow me to approach within eight of ten feet of them. The grass seed was invariably taken in preference to the bread crumbs." — E. SEYMOUR WOODRUFF, State Forester, Albany, N. Y.

Auk 25 Oct. 1908, p. 477

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

69. *Spizella pusilla*.

First plumage: male. Above olivaceous-ashy, the feathers of the interscapular region with central streaks of dark brownish-chestnut. Crown, occiput, and nape unmarked. Entire under parts, including sides of head, light brownish-ashy, paler posteriorly. A broad band across the breast of fine, faint, but distinct spots of reddish-brown. From a specimen in my collection taken at Belmont, Mass., July 30, 1875. Young of this species in first plumage are readily separable from those of *S. socialis* by the plain crown and finer spottings of the under parts.

Bull. N.O.C. 3, July, 1878. p. 121.

Albinism and Melanism in North American Birds. Ruthven Deane.

Albino specimens of S. pusilla, present a moulted plumage.

Bull. N.O.C. 1, April, 1876, p. 21

*Raleigh Notes,
G. S. Brinley.*

A Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) was taken on Nov. 3 which sported a white tail. Red-bellied Nuthatches have been taken on Sep. 13, Oct. 29 and 30, and Nov. 5.

W. & W. X 11. Feby. 1887. p. 21.

FIELD SPARROW.—The first nests of this bird will be found in old fields or by the roadsides in tufts of dry grass, sometimes in low cedars not over one or two feet from the ground. As vegetation commences, they build in blackberry bushes or other deciduous shrubs above the level of the ground.

NOTE ON THE FIELD SPARROW (*Spizella pusilla*).—On the morning of the 8th of May, 1880, while gathering wild flowers on the banks of a running brook in a meadow I found a nest of the Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) containing four eggs. I had almost trodden upon the nest and my first impression of its location was the fluttering at my feet of the female bird as she left her charge at my too near approach. On the morning of the 12th the nest contained six eggs and as one of them was much warmer than the others I presumed it had just been laid. I visited the nest frequently and on the morning of the 19th five birds were hatched and the sixth egg chipped. Supposing the bird to have commenced setting immediately after laying the last egg the period of incubation could not have exceeded seven days—one hundred and sixty-eight hours. Continuing my visits at irregular intervals I noticed the rapidity of growth in the nestlings. The nest was not large enough to contain them all; on the 24th one of the little birds was sitting just outside but close to the nest, and on the afternoon of the 25th I found the nest empty. Reclining on the grass awhile I soon heard a faint chirp somewhat resembling the noise of young crickets, and in a few seconds several of them, and as the parents appeared with food for the little ones a hurried fluttering from various places within the space of a square rod revealed the presence of the family. The next day the young birds could fly two or three rods at a time and procure a portion of their food. Sixteen days from the commencement of incubation the young seemed to be able to take care of themselves. The adult birds appeared to become familiar in some degree with my visits and exhibited less uneasiness towards the close than at the beginning, and the male occasionally sung his richly musical strain, which resembles a combination of some of the notes of the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) and the Grass Finch (*Pooecetes gramineus*).

The mean temperature of the air during incubation week—from May 12 to 19—was 57.61°; the extremes, 46° on the 14th and 88° on the 17th; rainfall, 0.21 inches on the 13th. The mean temperature from the 19th to the 25th was 68.14°; the extremes, 52° on the 19th and 88° on the 25th; rainfall, 0.23 inches on the 23d.—ELISHA SLADE, *Somerset, Mass.*
Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1881, p. 116

Large Eggs of the Field Sparrow.

In reviewing some back volumes of the "O. & O.," I noticed the article in November number, 1888, "Remarkable eggs of the Field Sparrow," by Mr. J. P. Norris, in which he records an unusually large egg, measuring .79 x .55. It is one of a set of three, the others being of normal size.

I have in my collection a still larger set, both in size and number, it being a set of five collected by me June 9, 1884. All of the eggs in this set are abnormally large, measuring as follows: .81 x .55; .80 x .54; .80 x .53; .77 x .51; .75 x .51. The nest was built in a hazlenut bush, two feet from the ground, in a bushy pasture.

To illustrate the great variation in size and shape of the eggs of this species I will give the measurements of a set of four collected May 26, 1891, the nest just raised from off the ground in a bunch of goldenrod: .62 x .52; .63 x .52; .64 x .50; .67 x .52.

This is one of our most common birds in the breeding season, and displays as much variation in the situation of the nest as in their eggs. I have found them on the ground under a small bush or bunch of weeds, barely raised from the ground in a tussock of grass or small bush; also to the height of five feet in a bush or brier. I remember one nest built in a bush under a large tree in a heavy piece of woodland, but they are generally situated in a scrubby, bushy field.

G. L. H.

Bethel, Conn.

O. & O. Vol. 18, June, 1893 p. 95

Nesting of the Field Sparrow at Raleigh, N. C. in 1888.

BY C. S. BRIMEY.

These birds began laying May 7th, and a nest with about half incubated eggs was found Aug. 2nd, this however, is not surprising as I found my last nest last year on Aug 26th, being the latest date I have ever found birds eggs in this locality.

The nests were built of grass, or weed stems usually lined with horsehair and usually placed in small bushes or weed tussacks, two-thirds of the number being from one inch to one foot from the ground, the remaining third being from eighteen inches to five feet in height. The favorite situation seems to be on sloping hillsides in small thorn bushes, but the birds are not particular, being abundant everywhere in this locality. The set complement was almost invariably four in the early part of the season, though even then some nests only contained three; but towards the end of the season when the second or third layings were in process, the set was more usually three than four.
O. XII. Sept. 1888 p. 142

Field Nesting Site of a Field Sparrow.

BY J. P. NORRIS, JR.

On June 30th, 1880, I found a nest of the Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in a Hawthorn hedge, eight feet from the ground.

The nest and eggs (three in number) were in respect remarkable, but what caused the birds to build in such a high situation is a mystery.

O. & O. XIII. Dec. 1888 p. 189

Remarkable Eggs of the Field Sparrow.

BY J. P. N.

During the past season I received a large and beautiful series of sets of eggs of the Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) from North Carolina. One of the sets contains an egg which is so large that it seems worthy of having its size placed on record. It measures .79 x .55, and in shape and coloration is an exact counterpart of the two other eggs comprising the set, which are of normal size (.68 x .51.)

And in this connection it may be said that unless one has seen a large series of eggs of this species it is difficult to imagine how great their variation is in size, shape and coloration.

O. & O. XIII. Nov. 1888 p. 164

FIELD SPARROW.—The first nests of this bird will be found in old fields or by the roadsides in tufts of dry grass, sometimes in low cedars not over one or two feet from the ground. As vegetation commences, they build in blackberry bushes or other deciduous shrubs above the level of the ground.

NOTE ON THE FIELD SPARROW (*Spizella pusilla*).—On the morning of the 8th of May, 1880, while gathering wild flowers on the banks of a running brook in a meadow I found a nest of the Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) containing four eggs. I had almost trodden upon the nest and my first impression of its location was the fluttering at my feet of the female bird as she left her charge at my too near approach. On the morning of the 12th the nest contained six eggs and as one of them was much warmer than the others I presumed it had just been laid. I visited the nest frequently and on the morning of the 19th five birds were hatched and the sixth egg chipped. Supposing the bird to have commenced setting immediately after laying the last egg the period of incubation could not have exceeded seven days—one hundred and sixty-eight hours. Continuing my visits at irregular intervals I noticed the rapidity of growth in the nestlings. The nest was not large enough to contain them all; on the 24th one of the little birds was sitting just outside but close to the nest, and on the afternoon of the 25th I found the nest empty. Reclining on the grass awhile I soon heard a faint chirp somewhat resembling the noise of young crickets, and in a few seconds several of them, and as the parents appeared with food for the little ones a hurried fluttering from various places within the space of a square rod revealed the presence of the family. The next day the young birds could fly two or three rods at a time and procure a portion of their food. Sixteen days from the commencement of incubation the young seemed to be able to take care of themselves. The adult birds appeared to become familiar in some degree with my visits and exhibited less uneasiness towards the close than at the beginning, and the male occasionally sung his richly musical strain, which resembles a combination of some of the notes of the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) and the Grass Finch (*Poetes gramineus*).

The mean temperature of the air during incubation week—from May 12 to 19—was 57.61°; the extremes, 46° on the 14th and 88° on the 17th; rainfall, 0.21 inches on the 13th. The mean temperature from the 19th to the 25th was 68.14°; the extremes, 52° on the 19th and 88° on the 25th; rainfall, 0.23 inches on the 23d.—ELISHA SLADE, *Somerset, Mass.*
Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1881, p. 116

8	European Teal	[138]
25	Black Duck	133
10	Mallard	132
20	Red-breasted Merganser	130
60	American Merganser	129
80	Man-of-War Bird	128
15	Brown Pelican	126
20	American White Pelican	125
25	Baird's Cormorant	123b
25	Brandt's Cormorant	122
20	Florida Cormorant	120a
15	Double-crested Cormorant	120
15	Cormorant	119
15	Anhinga	118
25	Gannet	117
15	Leach's Petrel	106
30	Stormy Petrel	104
75	Audubon's Shearwater	92
40	Manx Shearwater	[90]
30	Fulmar	86
8	Black Skimmer	80
18	Noddy	79
8	Black Tern	77
75	Bridled Tern	[76]
15	Sooty Tern	75
5	Least Tern	74
12	Roseate Tern	72
5	Arctic Tern	71

Nests in which cowbirds eggs have been found
C. C. DeLong

4. *Spizella pusilla*. Field Sparrow. A nest containing a set of four eggs of the Sparrow and one egg of the Cowbird found in June.

Nesting of the Field Sparrow at Raleigh, N. C. in 1888.

BY C. S. BRIMEEY.

These birds began laying May 7th, and a nest with about half incubated eggs was found Aug. 2nd, this however, is not surprising as I found my last nest last year on Aug 26th, being the latest date I have ever found birds eggs in this locality.

The nests were built of grass, or weed stems usually lined with horsehair and usually placed in small bushes or weed tussaeks, two-thirds of the number being from one inch to one foot from the ground, the remaining third being from eighteen inches to five feet in height. The favorite situation seems to be on sloping hillsides in small thorn bushes, but the birds are not particular, being abundant everywhere in this locality. The set complement was almost invariably four in the early part of the season, though even then some nests only contained three; but towards the end of the season when the second or third layings were in progress, the set was more usually three than four.

O. XII, Sept. 1888 p. 142

Old Nesting Site of a Field Sparrow.

BY J. P. NORRIS, JR.

On June 30th, 1880, I found a nest of the Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in a Hawthorn hedge, eight feet from the ground.

The nest and eggs (three in number) were in respect remarkable, but what caused the birds to build in such a high situation is a mystery.

O. & O. XIII, Dec. 1888 p. 189

Remarkable Eggs of the Field Sparrow.

BY J. P. N.

During the past season I received a large and beautiful series of sets of eggs of the Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) from North Carolina. One of the sets contains an egg which is so large that it seems worthy of having its size placed on record. It measures .79 x .55, and in shape and coloration is an exact counterpart of the two other eggs comprising the set, which are of normal size (.68 x .51.)

And in this connection it may be said that unless one has seen a large series of eggs of this species it is difficult to imagine how great their variation is in size, shape and coloration.

O. & O. XIII, Nov. 1888 p. 164

A Few Nests Collected at Cornwall, Vt.
Spring-1889. C. H. Parkhill.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*). Collected July 10th. Nest was situated by the road side in a small apple tree bush, twenty inches from the ground, and contained three eggs nearly fresh.

O. & O. XIV, Oct. 1889 p150

Auk, XV, Oct., 1898, p. 330.

Nest Building under Difficulties.—While visiting a farmer living in Bucks County, Pa., I was shown a nest of a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), which he accidentally cut down while cradling rye. The nest, which contained fresh eggs, was built about two feet above the ground and was supported between the standing stalks of the rye. The bird evidently experienced some difficulty in starting the structure, as the material kept sliding down loosely on the smooth stalks as fast as it was built. The bird, however, was determined to build it at the original height, which was finally accomplished, and when completed was about one foot deep, having a loose spiral appearance. This was no doubt the result of poor judgment, which is often seen among juvenile birds.—J. HARRIS REED, Beverly, N. J.

*Falco
hyemalis*

Junco hyemalis.

1889

April ^{Co.} 7¹ 1889. ^{C. to C.} 5⁵⁰ ^{Co.} 6⁵⁰ ^{to C.} 8³⁰ ^{Co.} 9²⁵ ^{W.} 10⁵⁰ ^{W.} 11¹⁰ ^{B.} 14¹⁰ ^{B.} 16²⁰ ^{Co.} 17⁹ ^{B. 1} 19¹ ^{B. 1} 24² 27³ 1891

Nov. ^{B. 4} 26¹⁰ ^{Wm.} 30⁴ 1889. ^{Co.} 14¹ 1890

Dec. ^{Ma.} 7⁰ ^{Co.} 23¹ 28¹ 1889. ^{Concord} 3² 6² 8² 13² 28¹ 1891 ^{Co.} 8¹ 1893 ^{Co. (6 or 7)} 1891

Jan. ^{B. 15} 27¹⁰ ^{W.} 29²⁰ 1891 ^{Concord} 24² 30¹ 1892 ^{Cambridge} 12⁷ 29⁰ 1893

Feb. 6³ 14¹ 15³ } Concord

March ^{Mar.} 8⁸ (Pop.) ^{W.} 18⁷ ^{W.} 21⁷ ^{Wm.} 22¹⁵ ^{Co.} 25⁰ ^{B. 1} 29³ ^{W.} 31¹ 1891 ^{Co.} 10¹ 16¹ 20³ 27 31³ Concord 1892

Apr. ^{Bel.} 9⁵ ^{Mar.} 13⁸ ^{Co.} 14⁸ ^{Frank P. Green} 17¹⁶ ^{19³⁰} ^{Frank C. n. Franklyn.} 21¹⁵ ^{Co.} 27¹ ^{Co.} 30¹ 31¹ 1893

April 1³ 2² 5¹ 6² 8⁶ 18² 20² Concord 1892

1¹⁵ 2³ 3⁵ 7²⁰ 8⁷⁵ 9⁴⁸ 10¹⁰⁰ 11^{hd.} 22⁵ 23³² 24⁵ 26³ 28³ 29¹ 30² (not seen after this) Concord 1893.

May ^{Melrose (holding)} 23¹ 27¹ 1891.

Sept. ^{100 m. E of Proston} ^{2 flies above} 27¹ ^{Parma} 1891
20¹ 23¹ 25¹ 28¹ 30² Concord

J. hyemalis.

Oct. ^{Co.} 16¹ ^{Co.} 17¹ ^{Concord} 20¹⁵ 22¹⁵ 23⁷⁵ 24²⁰⁰ 25²⁰ 26²⁰⁰ 28¹⁵ 29¹⁵ 30²⁰ 31¹² 1891.

1¹ 2¹² 4²⁵ 6⁷ 7⁶ 9² 10⁷ 14² 15⁶ 17¹⁰ 18³⁰ 19¹⁰⁰ 21²⁰ 22⁵⁰ 23³⁰ 24⁴⁰ 25¹⁵⁰ 27³⁰ 28¹⁰ 29³⁰ 30¹⁵ 31³⁰
^{Concord} 25³⁰ 26⁶ 29¹⁰ 30⁴ 31² 1893

Nov. ^{Concord} 2⁶ 6¹⁰ 7⁵ 8⁵ 24² 28² 1891.

^{Concord} 1¹⁵ 3¹⁰ 6² 7⁵⁰ 9¹⁵ 10¹ 11⁴⁰ 12¹⁵ 13⁶ 14¹⁰ 18¹ 22³ 1892

^{Concord} 3¹⁵ 4² 5⁶ 12² 1893

Junco hyemalis.

* = tired *1 = full with warbling notes added

1894.

January

February

March 2⁽¹⁰⁾ (Fax) 18 "abundant" (Fax.)

April

May

September

October [6⁽⁵⁾] 12⁽¹⁰⁾ 16⁽¹²⁾ 17⁽⁶⁾ 18⁽⁴⁾ 19⁽⁵⁾ 20⁽⁶⁾ 21⁽⁴⁾ 25⁽⁶⁾ 26⁽⁸⁾ 27⁽⁵⁾ 28⁽³⁾ 30⁽⁶⁾ Concord.

November 1⁽⁵⁾ 2⁽³⁾ 3⁽²⁾ 4⁽⁵⁾ 12⁽¹⁰⁾ 13⁽⁸⁾ 14⁽⁶⁾ 15⁽⁸⁾ 18 Concord

December

1895

January

February

March 10⁽¹⁰⁾ Wm 29⁽⁶⁾ Cg

April 4⁽²⁾ 5⁽²⁾ 6⁽⁷⁾ 15⁽⁵⁾ 19⁽²⁾ 27⁽¹⁾

October 2⁽²⁾ 4⁽¹⁾ 6⁽¹⁾ 7⁽¹⁾ 9⁽⁶⁾ 17⁽¹⁵⁾ 18^(10, 30) 19⁽¹⁸⁾ 20⁽¹⁾ 21^(13, 15) 22^(5, 2) 23⁽⁸⁾ 24⁽¹²⁾ 25⁽³⁰⁾ 29⁽¹⁵⁾ 31⁽¹²⁾ Concord

November 1⁽²⁾ 2⁽²⁾ 3⁽⁶⁾ 4⁽¹²⁾ 5⁽¹⁾ 6⁽²⁾ 7⁽⁴⁾ 19⁽¹⁹⁾ 22⁽²⁾ 28⁽²⁾

December 8⁽¹⁾ Wm 15⁽¹²⁾

1896

January

February 14⁽⁶⁾ Cg 24⁽¹⁾ ca.

March 25⁽⁶⁾ B. (*1)

April 1⁽⁸⁾ 2⁽⁶⁾ 3⁽¹⁾ 5⁽¹⁾ 6⁽¹⁾ 7⁽¹⁾ 10⁽²⁾ 11⁽¹⁾ 12⁽³⁾ 16⁽²⁾ Concord 7⁽¹⁾

October 9⁽¹⁾ 12⁽²³⁾ 21⁽⁶⁾ 22⁽³⁾ 23⁽⁴⁾ 24⁽⁶⁾ 25⁽⁸⁾ 27⁽³⁾ 28⁽¹⁵⁾ 29⁽⁴⁾ 30⁽⁶⁾ 31⁽⁸⁾ Concord

November 22⁽³⁾ Concord

J. hyemalis.

Junco hyemalis.

* = simple trill

(*) = trill with warbling notes added.

January

February

March ^{C.} 22² 30² ^{Cg.} 31⁽¹⁵⁾ ^{cl.} 1897. 16² 21¹ 22⁽³⁰⁺⁾ 25² 29¹ 30¹ 31⁽¹⁵⁾ ^{Balls Hill} Concord 1898

April

^{Concord} 1⁽²⁾ 2² 4² 8⁽⁶⁾ 12⁽²⁾ ^{Cg.} 14¹ 25⁽²⁾ 27⁽²⁾ 29⁽²⁾ 30¹ Concord 1897
 1⁽¹⁶⁾ 2⁽¹⁶⁾ 3⁽¹⁶⁾ 4⁽⁸⁾ 5⁽⁸⁾ 6⁽¹⁵⁾ 7⁽¹⁵⁾ 10⁽²⁾ ^{Ball's Hill} 13⁽¹⁾ Concord 1898
 9¹ 18⁽⁴⁾ Concord. 4^(fisher) 1899.

May

^{Concord} 3¹ 7¹ 1898

J. hyemalis

September 21^(1st) 1891

October

^{Cg.} 18¹ 20⁽⁵⁾ 22¹ 1897 ^{Cg.} 19¹ 24¹ 26¹ ^{near Balls Hill, Concord} 10¹ 13¹ 14⁽¹⁶⁾ 15⁽¹²⁾ 16⁽⁶⁾ 17¹ 20⁽³⁾ 23⁽²⁾ 24⁽⁸⁾ 25⁽⁵⁾ 27⁽⁴⁰⁾ 31⁽⁴⁾ 1898
^{3-dunlin} ^{hill} 16⁽⁵⁾ 17⁽²⁰⁾ 19⁽¹²⁾ 21⁽¹²⁾ 23¹ 24⁽¹⁵⁾ 25¹ 27¹ 28¹ Concord 1899.

November

3⁽²⁾ 4⁽²⁾ 5⁽²⁾ 6^(10 or 12) ^{W. Dean} 8⁽²⁾ 10¹ 14⁽¹⁾ 24⁽³⁾ Concord 1897.

" 1¹ 2¹² 3¹⁵ 4³⁰ 5⁽²⁰⁾ 6¹² 9¹ 12¹ 21¹ 22⁽¹⁹⁾ Concord 1898.

" 1⁽⁴⁾ 2⁽⁸⁾ 3¹ 5¹ 6³⁰ 7⁽⁶⁾ 8⁽⁵⁾ 9⁽⁵⁾ ^{Biggs Point, B.} Concord. 30¹ Concord, 1899.

December

Lexington, Mass.
Melrose

Junco hyemalis

You remember the late Snowbird,-Junco,- that Mr. Holden found in Melrose? It proved to be a male assisting in rearing a nestful of young Chippies. When the nest was first discovered (by Holden and Torrey) the male Chippie was not seen, but on a subsequent day (when the young had all escaped from the nest, through Holden's negligence), a pair of Chippies were seen associated with the Snowbird. On this day I had joined Holden and Torrey without any premonition and hence had no gun,--but the young scanned closely at near range looked like Chippies pure and simple. On the following day I went out with a gun, but the young birds were in the tops of tall pines, and the only ^{one} killed, had to be shot at close range from the summit of a neighboring tree. The result was little more than one wing secured. I have little doubt myself that the young birds were of pure Chippie blood and that the Snowbird was lending a hand through pure kindness of heart.

Walter Faxon (letter July 1, 1891).

Massachusetts,

Junco hyemalis

1892.

Oct. 10 Concord Juncos were numerous today. They seemed to be more in the woods than in fields and I started several flocks among dense oaks where they were feeding on the ground. All the flocks were small from three or four to six or seven birds each.

Nov 14 I was somewhat surprised to meet a large flock of Juncos & Tree Sparrows in the very heart of the oak woods near Goose Pond half a mile or more from any field. They flitted restlessly & nattered quickly from tree to tree alighting often on the ground.

Junco hyemalis.

Cambridge Mass.
March 17-1893

The Junco has also inhabited this year during the winter. It is a Junco, a very brown bird which much resembles on the flanks but evidently a true J. hyemalis.

Junco

Concord, Mass.
April, 8. 1898.

Juncos, also, were very numerous and generally distributed. They dug a good deal along the hedge & were not once uttering the warbling melody that one hears so often in early March.

Concord, Mass.
April, 9. 1898.

With the Fox Sparrows were five Juncos, ~~two~~ Junco & one Junco. They ate the hemp seed freely when permitted to do so by the Fox Sparrows.

Junco hyemalis

1890 Mass.

Dec. 14 Belmont & vicinity. "A good many Snowbirds are about" W. Faxon -
(letter Dec. 14. 1890)

1891

March 21 Watertown. - A small flock on the Coolidge farm where I have seen them at intervals during the entire winter. Although it was raining hard this morning with a strong raw N. E. wind blowing the males were singing their early spring song the summer bill repeated many times in succession the different utterances connected by exquisite but very low rich, liquid warbling notes, a colts o'er singing peculiar to this season and far more melodious than anything heard in the breeding season Warbling Spring Song

" 22 Belmont. - During a drive of about fifteen miles I saw only one flock of juncos, some ten or fifteen birds in cedars some hopping about on the ground, others flitting from bush to bush throwing their white tail feathers conspicuously, especially just before alighting. A few males were in trees singing the summer song - positively the full summer song without one of the warbling notes heard yesterday. The morning was overcast with thick fog and warm, still air Summer Song

Dec. 8 Cambridge. - "Saw 6 or 7 juncos about the Museum this P. M. and one had a pure white tail - no colored feathers in it" With pure white tail.
(S. W. Denton)

1895

Oct. 19-31. Concord. "There has been a very good flight of Juncos. Have several times seen from 15 to 50 in a day, and 10 to 20 in a single flock" [Journal]

1898

Mar. 16 Concord. Singing at sunrise near the [Keyes'] house. [Journal]

Mar. 22 Concord. In the P. M. saw a flock of about 30 in the Mason field. [Journal]

Junco hyemalis.

Concord, Mass.

Early spring song.

1898. The Juncos, engaged on the grass seed in front of our
April 1. door to the number of no less than fifteen, were twittering
and singing uttering a great variety of low warbling and
chuckling sounds interpolated between the repetitions of the
trill the whole reminding me forcibly of the song of a singing
Mouse. Why is it that this song, so infinitely superior to
the summer trill, is heard only in early spring?

Peterborough, New Hampshire.

1898. My record for the region lying about Ben Mere farm,
July 5 { July 7¹/₂ (Cunningham Pond), 20 juv., first plumage (in field
to near our house), 21¹/₂ (Cunningham Pond), 23¹/₂ (valley below house) }
Aug.15. indicates that the Junco is not common at the middle or lower
levels, but on July 24th W. Deane found it in great abundance
along the bare crest of Pack Monadnock, hearing there, he
feels sure, the songs of at least a dozen different birds.

1899. Found in greatly reduced numbers this season and only on
July the top and upper slopes of Pack Monadnock. This fact taken
& in connection with the scarcity of migrants in Eastern Mass.
August. last spring shows that the species must have suffered severe-
ly during the February storms in the South.

Junco hyemalis

1896. Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Deer Island. June 20 ^(2²*) 21⁶* 22²* 23²* 24¹* 25² 26¹* 27¹* 28²* 29²* 30¹*.

July 1²* 2²* 3¹* 4¹* 5¹* 6²* 7¹* ^(8² with 4 young strong on wing.) 8²* 9³* 10³* 11²* 12²* 13¹*.

14⁶* 17²* 18²*

July 8 Ile au Haut. Two males singing in open grown pasture, one with song so very like that of a Chipping that I was completely deceived for some time.

" 9 Marshall Island. Three or four in thick pasture near shore.

" 15 Sedgwick } Usually one or two seen in each town. Apparently they
" 16 Brooksville } are much less numerous here than on Deer Island.

July 9 Stinson's Well, Deer Island. Our host Mr. Benjamin Buelbin told me this evening that a Junco had been carrying bill fulls of what looked like horse hair into the barn at intervals through the day. He concealed himself within the barn and repeatedly saw her fly up on the hay mow with her load & depart without it but when she tried to follow her she took alarm and would not go to the nest. The barn has the roof & walls tightly shingled but two windows & a small door are always open. Nesting in hay mow in barn.

June 16-22 Malinais Islands - Only two seen by H. K. Job.

Birds of Upper St. John,
Batchelder.

48. *Junco hyemalis* (Linn.) *Scl.* BLACK SNOWBIRD; "BLUEBIRD."—
Very common at Fort Fairfield. At Grand Falls it was very abundant
everywhere.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, July, 1882, p. 148

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can., Comeau & Merriam

38. *Junco hiemalis*. BLACK SNOWBIRD.—Very common. First
seen May 16, 1882.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct., 1882, p. 235

LARGE SETS OF EGGS.—Howard H. McAdam, Oak Bay, N.
B., says: "I have taken the following large sets of eggs:
5 eggs Black Snowbird,

O. & O. IX. Jan. 1884, p. 12

Non-appearance of Juncos at Montreal.—I am informed by Mr. Ernest
D. Wintle that he did not see a Junco in the vicinity of Montreal during the
spring migrations of the present year, a most unusual occurrence, as the
birds are generally very abundant at that season, although but few of them
remain there to breed. Mr. Wintle also writes to me that Mr. W. W.
Dunlop and Mr. Paul Kuetzing, also of Montreal, had remarked the
entire absence of this species. Mr. Wintle desires to know if anything
similar has been observed by readers of 'The Auk.'—MONTAGUE CHAM-
BERLAIN, *St. John, N. B.* *Auk*, 2, Oct., 1885, p. 380.

Last Dates Migratory Birds observed by
E. D. Wintle, Fall 1885, Montreal, Can.

Oct. 25, Wilson's Snowbird.

O. & O. XI. Mar. 1886, p. 44.

Summer Birds of Bras D'Or Region
Cape Breton Id., N.S. J. Dwight, Jr.

37. *Junco hyemalis*.

Auk, 4, Jan., 1887, p. 16

Breeding Dates of Birds in Kings
County, N.S. Watson L. Bishop.

Black Snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*). May 13,
16, 20, 21, 26, 29. June 1, 4, 22, 23, 29.

O. & O. XIII. Mar. 1888 p. 45

Summer Bds. Restigouche Valley, N. B.
July, '88. J. Brittain and P. Cox, Jr.

Junco hyemalis. JUNCO.—Very common.

Auk, VI. April, 1889, p. 118

Birds of Magdalen Islands.
Dr. L. B. Bishop.

43. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Breeds, but seems to be rather irregularly distributed among the islands, being much more common on some than on others.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 148

Summer Birds of Sudbury, Ont.
A. H. Alberger.

567. Black Snowbird. Abundant. Breeds.

O. & O. XV, June, 1890, p. 87

Dwight. Summer Birds of
Prince Edward Island.

Junco hyemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Next to the Savanna Sparrow this is probably the most abundant bird on the island. It is found everywhere,—in dooryards, open fields, fern-clothed clearings, even deep woods. Its nest is on the ground, preferably under something—the bottom rail of a fence or a hole in some grassy bank. Young were just beginning to fly June 23, and a week later nests with fresh eggs indicated a second laying. Its local name is 'Bluebird,' a strange misnomer, even though *Sialia sialis* does not occur.

Auk X, Jan, 1893. p. 12

Some Winter Birds of Nova Scotia. By C. H. Correll.

25. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Seen several times during the winter at Parrsboro. Migrants arrived at Shulee on March 18 and in a few days the birds were abundant. They are locally called 'Bluebirds.'

Auk, XVI, July, 1899, p. 253.

Newfoundland Notes. A Trip up the
Humber River, Aug. 10 - Sept. 24, 1899.

38. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Several seen September 23.

Louis H. Porter, New York City.

Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, p. 72.

Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador
by Henry B. Bigelow.

71. *Junco hyemalis*. JUNCO.—Locally common as far as the tree line, particularly at Aillik.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 30.

The Winter Tringillidae of New Brunswick.

Junco hyemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—This season (1901) is the only time the writer has observed this species here so late in the year, one being observed December 4, during a heavy snowstorm. It seemed as happy as if it had just arrived from the south in April.—W. H. MOORE,
Fredericton, N. B.

Auk, XIX, April., 1902, p. 202

45
Summer Birds of the Cobalt Mining Region,
Nipissing District, Ontario.

by Frederick C. Hebel. *Auk*, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 57.

45. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Abundant. Breeds.
Eggs and young observed.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James D. Fleming.
Part II. Land Birds.
Auk, XXIV, Jan.; 1907, p. 81.

214. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Abundant migrant,
April 2 to May 20, and September 24 to October 22, and irregular win-
ter resident, December 12 to March 20; breeds rarely (May 24, 1887;
July 19, 1892).

Summer Birds Tim Pond Me. by F. H. C.

Junco, (*Junco hyemalis*). Common.

O. & O. XI. Feb. 1886. p. 25.

Fall Birds of Northern Maine.
F. H. Carpenter.

Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*). Fairly
common about the lumber camps.

O. & O. XII. Nov. 1887 p. 188

Summer Residents on Southwest
Coast of Maine. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.

567. Slate-colored Junco. Uncommon.
Saw four or five at Boothbay; and obtained
some young specimens on a small island in
George's Harbor.

O. & O. XV. Nov. 1890. p. 162

^{Sons}
Notes on Birds of Portland & Vicinity
N. C. Brown.

Junco hyemalis completes the list of so-called Northern species which I have to record as breeding in this vicinity. Although it is probably the rarest of the summer-resident *Fringillidae*, it occurs every year. Like the preceding three species, it particularly affects the wilder portions of Scarborough and Cape Elizabeth, where the country closely resembles that of Northern Maine. The young leave the nest about August 1. I am, of course, aware of the numerous instances in which this bird has been detected nesting in mountainous districts far to the south of Portland, but I believe no record has hitherto been made of its breeding, in level country, in this latitude.

Bull N. O. C. 4, April, 1870, p. 107.

1883

Junco hyemalis.

Biddisford Pond,
Maine

August 3

no 316, ♂

" 317 ♂

"The Snow birds in shot are
the only ones I have seen
here since we came"

(By field coll. & note book of
C. R. Bond.)

Junco hiemalis. — *Very abundant* Shelburne, N. H. Aug. 8-29-1865. R. D

Junco hiemalis. — *Very abundant*. Profile House, N. H. Aug. 1-12-1867.

Junco hiemalis. — ^{seen on top of} *Aug. 1* Profile House N. H. July 27-Aug. 7. 1886

Mt. Washington, N. H.

Sept. 12. 1884 One seen about 200 yds. down
the carriage road from the
summit (S. P. Willard)

Junco hiemalis

**Summer Birds of Presidential Range,
White Mts. A. P. Chadbourne**

24. *Junco hiemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Very common from the base to the bare rocky summits of the highest peaks. It occurs not only on the summit of Mt. Washington, where it can find plenty of food about the stables, but on the tops of Mt. Adams, Mt. Jefferson, and other peaks, where there are only bare lichen-covered boulders without even the hardy alpine plants found but a short distance below. In such places the Junco must breed, for early in July old birds were feeding newly fledged young with insects, of which they seemed to find large numbers. Two females shot on July 12 had ovaries nearly ready for a second clutch of eggs, and one was seen with its bill full of horse-hair.

Auk, 4, April 1887, p.105

Winter Birds of Webster, N. H. by Falco.

Black Snowbird, (*Junco hyemalis*).

O. & O. X. Jan. 1885. p. 4

Bds. Obs. at Franconia and Bethlehem
N. H. July-August, 1874. J. A. Allen

27. *Junco hyemalis*. Common, at least everywhere above 1000 feet.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 154

Birds Obsvd. near Holderness, N. H.
June 4-12, '85, and 4-11, '86. W. Faxon

31. *Junco hyemalis*. SNOWBIRD. — Rare; found on summit of Beech Hill, about 1150 feet above sea level, with fledged young.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 150

Bds. Obs. in Franconia, N. H. June 11-21
'86, and June 4-Aug. 1, '87. W. Faxon

38. *Junco hyemalis*. SNOWBIRD.—Abundant.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 152

Birds Obs. at Bridgewater, N. H.
July 12-Sept. 4, 1883. F. H. Allen

Junco hyemalis.—A few on high hills.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 77

Birds Obs. at Moultonboro, N. H.
July 21-Aug. 11, 1883. F. H. Allen

Junco hyemalis.—Quite common on mountains.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 78

Bird Notes, Central N. H. Winter '91-92
J. H. Johnson

Juncos, about the same as Crossbills.

O. & O. Vol. 17, May 1892 p. 72

1884

July 11-12

The Snow-bird ranges from the base to the summit of Mt. Washington. Below the Half-way House it is found throughout the dense spruce and hardwood forests that cover the steep slopes. Above the Half-way it seems to avoid the stunted spruce & fir thickets and to prefer the piles of boulders along the road. Over the bare upper portion of the mountain it is very shy and we found it hard work to get within gun-range of several specimens. We saw young flying about to-day at

1894.

16³ 17³ 18¹⁰ next young deposited 19¹
20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹
25² 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

1895.

Junco hiemalis
Mt. Washington

May 16¹ 18¹ 19² 24¹ 25⁶ 27² 28¹
29¹ 30¹ 31¹
June 1¹ 2¹ 3¹ 4¹ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹ 8¹ 9¹ 10¹ 11¹ 12¹ 13¹ 14¹ 15¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 31¹

an elevation of fully 5000 ft. and at the same altitude two females were that which contained eggs about to be laid. One of them was gathering brown hairs in the road and had her bill filled with them when shot. These facts would seem to prove that even at this elevation the bird rears two broods of young. This it does habitually in the brown valleys.

July 26. Saw only two in the woods near the Hay. very poor. Two or three more were seen on the upper portion of the mountain by members of our party who followed the road to the summit.

1894.

16² 17³ 18¹⁰ 19¹
 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹
 25²

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

1895.

Junco hyemalis
 16¹ 18¹ 19² 24¹ 25⁶ 27²
 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹
 29¹ 30¹ 31¹

1884

July

Common everywhere but especially numerous in hillside pastures. The ♂'s sing freely through the month, evidently having second broods as the notes of those shot were of maximum size. The song of this snowbird is a simple trill with difficulty distinguishable from that of Sporilla socialis but rather shorter and more musical. I have never heard the mellow spring warble uttered in the breeding season.

Blue Snowbird, April 3;
First Arrivals. C. O. Tracy. Taftsville, Vt.
O. & O. VIII. Sept. 1883. p. 71

Notes from Taftsville, Vt.

Blue Snowbirds, (*Junco hyemalis*), were com-
mon from the last of Sept. to Nov. 1st.

C. O. Tracy.

O. & O. X, Jan. 1885. p. 10

Summer Bds, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.

44. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Like the White-
throat, the Junco is common at various points from the base of the
mountain to the summit, but is rather more abundant than the former
at the lower levels. I frequently saw them flying about on the highest
part of 'The Chin.'

by Arthur H. Howell. Auk, XVIII, Oct., 1901, p. 342.

Mass (Winchendon)

1887

June 25^t

Junco hyemalis

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1887

Oct. 8^t

Nov. 9^t

1888

Feb. 13¹²

March 22² - 24^{10*} - 30² - Apr. 21² - 8⁽²⁰⁰⁾ - ~~20⁽²⁰⁰⁾~~ - 18² - 24⁵ - 25³⁰

Oct. 23² - 26¹⁰ - Nov. 2¹⁰

Junco hyemalis * = singing.

Mass. (near Concord).

1881888

APR 5²⁰ - 9⁴ - 12⁽²⁰⁰⁾²⁰

Junco hyemalis

Junco hy 13¹ - 16² Winchendon, Mass. June, 1888.

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Nov. 26: Juncos were noted.

O. & O. XI. Jan. 1886. p. 2

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Oct. 11; Juncos came to-day,

O. & O. XI. Jan. 1886. p. 2

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Junco hyemalis (Linn.), Slate-colored Junco.
Winter visitant, common.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 140

Notes on Birds of Winchendon, Mass.
William Brewster.

Junco hyemalis.—Apparently quite as uncommon as the White-throated Sparrow, for we met with only three pairs, one in 1887, two in 1888. All were on high ground in pine or hemlock woods. The males were singing, and the actions of at least one of the females indicated that there were eggs or young somewhere near.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p.391

Birds Known to Pass Breeding Season
nr. Winchendon, Mass. Wm. Brewster

42. *Junco hyemalis*.* *Not common.*

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p.389

Bds. Obs. near Sheffield, Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 17-26, '88. W. Faxon

38. *Junco hyemalis*. SNOWBIRD.—Not uncommon on the summit of the Dome of the Taconics (or Mt. Everett), 2624 feet above the sea-level. Also found on the top of Bear Mt., Salisbury, Conn. (altitude, 2354 feet), June 24.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 45

Bds. Obs. near Graylock Mt. Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 28-July 16. W. Faxon

34. *Junco hyemalis*. SNOWBIRD.—Common up to summit of Graylock. Observed, June 28, on the 'Winter Road' from North Adams to the Notch, only 370 feet above the village of North Adams. Here the birds were apparently on their breeding-ground. They are more abundant, however, at higher levels. They are called 'Snowbirds' here, as in eastern Massachusetts.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p.101

General Notes.

Summer Birds of Central Berkshire
Country, Mass. ~~Francis H. Allen~~ ~~Edwin Hottel~~

19. *Junco hyemalis*. SNOWBIRD.—Not rare on the Hoosac Plateau.

Auk XII. Jan. 1895 p. 89

Auk, XIV, July, 1897, pp. 326-7

Bird notes from Massachusetts.

Junco hyemalis. — It is interesting to note that two pairs of Slate-colored Juncos nested on the summit of Mt. Wachusett during the summer of 1896. The mountain is about 2500 feet in height, and the birds stayed at the top, which is a few feet above timber line, but after the young were well grown all the Juncos formed a small flock, and frequented the tract comprising the border of the timber, rarely going more than a few rods from the timber line.— GLOVER M. ALLEN, *Newton, Mass.*

W. Middlesex Co. Mass.

June 25-30, 1889.

Junco hyemalis

Mt Watatic --- Abundant all over the mountain from its base to its summit, but seen most frequently in or near the thickets of young spruces in the pastures, although several pairs were met with in the dense forest of large spruces on the western side of the mountain. It was also observed in the pasture at the western base of the mountain, but not a single individual could we find any where else in the surrounding region. Apparently like the Yellow pumped Warbler the species was restricted to the mountain.

THE SNOW-BIRD IN SUMMER ON MOUNT WACHUSETT. — Mr. Bradford Torrey writes: "On the 8th of July (1878) I saw a pair of Snow-Birds (*Junco hyemalis*) on the summit of Mount Wachusett, and, as I do not find any mention of their breeding there either in the 'History of North American Birds' or in Mr. Allen's 'Catalogue of the Birds of Massachusetts,' I venture to send you this item, trusting that you will overlook the seeming presumption if the fact is one well known." Although there is, I think, no record of the presence in the breeding season of the Snow-Bird on Mount Wachusett, it is well known to occur there at that season, where it has been met with by Mr. Brewster and other observers repeatedly during the last few years. The occurrence of an isolated colony of these birds on Mount Wachusett seems well worthy of record. — J. A. ALLEN, Cambridge, Mass. Bull. N.O.C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 192.

Mass. (Concord)

APR 12 1888

Junco hyemalis

1888

Heavy flight

April 12

Junco numerous everywhere to-day. In a stubble field I saw a single flock that must have contained at least 300 birds. They covered the ground over the space of half an acre or more with a multitude of little black, moving forms busily feeding. Among them were Redpolls & a few Tree Sparrows. They were rather shy and very nervous, rising hurriedly at the least alarm, often at no obvious danger, and flying to the nearest woods. On the ground they were silent, when among the

W. Middlesex Co. Mass.

June 25-30, 1889.

Junco hyemalis

Mt Watatic --- Abundant all over the mountain from its base to its summit, but seen most frequently in or near the thickets of young spruces in the pastures, although several pairs were met with in the dense forest of large spruces on the western side of the mountain. It was also observed in the pasture at the western base of the mountain, but not a single individual could we find any where else in the surrounding region. Apparently like the Yellow Rumped Warbler the species was restricted to the mountain.

THE SNOW-BIRD IN SUMMER ON MOUNT WACHUSETT. — Mr. Bradford Torrey writes: "On the 8th of July (1878) I saw a pair of Snow-Birds (*Junco hyemalis*) on the summit of Mount Wachusett, and, as I do not find any mention of their breeding there either in the 'History of North American Birds' or in Mr. Allen's 'Catalogue of the Birds of Massachusetts,' I venture to send you this item, trusting that you will overlook the seeming presumption if the fact is one well known." Although there is, I think, no record of the presence in the breeding season of the Snow-Bird on Mount Wachusett, it is well known to occur there at that season, where it has been met with by Mr. Brewster and other observers repeatedly during the last few years. The occurrence of an isolated colony of these birds on Mount Wachusett seems well worthy of record. — J. A. ALLEN, Cambridge, Mass. Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 192.

being very noisy, singing and
chattering making a melody of
sound amidst a long distance
away. They used the hinnin song,
not the one with musical notes
interposed.
On April 9 saw only three or four
pairs on the same ground. On
the 8th however, Blackburn saw
a single flock of at least 200
at Redwood: look most migratory
they evidently come and pass
in great numbers.

Mass. (Middlesex Co.)

Junco hiemalis.

1885

Nov. 30

A flock of at least forty or fifty on the Coolidge farm, Watertown. It was most interesting to watch them as they fed busily among some rank weeds, many on the ground hopping nimbly about, appearing and disappearing among the inequalities of the surface, now clustering about a spot where one of the number had discovered a mine of fallen seeds, next scattering widely. Others were perched at various heights in the stalks of the weeds when they reached upward after the seeds above or bent downward to those below, often

MASS. (Middlesex Co.)

APR 25 1888

Junco hyemalis

1888

late stay

Apr. 25

Snowbirds are staying late this spring. I saw five yesterday in Cambridge and to-day at least thirty in one flock in Waltham. The preponderance of ♀♀ was very marked at least 75 per. cent being of that sex. Both flocks were in stubble fields. The spring is cold and backward with much snow reported to be still remaining in the interior especially northward.

fluttering their wings to maintain
or regain their footing. At the
least alarm, and frequently, as it
seemed, without the slightest cause,
they would all rise at once and
scatter in every direction to
the tops of the neighboring
apple trees returning to the ground
usually in the course of a minute
or two. They were almost perfectly
silent save for the usual shrill
twitter when they took wing.
At least eight per cent were ♂.
There were several Tree Sparrows
and two Goldfinches with them.

General notes.

Junco hyemalis in Eastern Massachusetts in June.—On May 23, 1891, I was much surprised to find a male Snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*) feeding in a pasture at some distance from my home, in company with two Chipping Sparrows (*Spizella socialis*). On May 27 he was in the same pasture, again in company with two Chippers. Owing to the distance, my next visit to the place was on June 7, when I found things going on as before. Evidently the Snowbird intended to spend the summer there.

June 13 Mr. Bradford Torrey accompanied me, and we then found the Junco engaged in feeding young birds in a nest looking exactly like a typical Chipping Sparrow's nest, placed in the crotch of a small limb of a red cedar some twelve feet from the ground. After waiting a few minutes we saw a female Chipper feed the same young, and then the case waxed exceedingly interesting, for it seemed to be one of interbreeding between birds of different genera. To our disappointment, however, a male Chipper finally appeared, who showed much interest in subsequent proceedings. But he never once brought food, while the Snowbird and female Chipper did so constantly. Any casual observer would undoubtedly have declared them the parents of the brood. When, at last, I climbed the tree to get a look at the young birds, Junco made far more protest than did either of the Sparrows; in short, during all our visit, he behaved precisely as the father of the young birds would naturally do.

Of course we decided to obtain the young when they should become of proper size and plumage. But this proved impracticable. The birds got out of the nest, and although I with others saw the Snowbird feed them repeatedly after this, we were unable to get one of them for examination. It must be said, however, that, so far as we could observe with the aid of a good glass, they looked exactly like ordinary young Chipping Sparrows.

Junco remained in the same vicinity during all of June, being seen on several dates, as also being heard to sing freely; he was also seen July 14. Whenever seen he was invariably accompanied by several Chippers, probably the two adults and the family of young. In August I sought him vainly. Repeated search failed to reveal him, and at last I gave up the quest.

The gist of the story is this: *Junco hyemalis* haunted one field in this town from late in May until the middle of July; during part of this time he assisted in feeding a brood of young Chipping Sparrows. Whether he was the real father or only the godfather of these young Sparrows is an interesting question which, I deeply regret to say, I cannot answer.—E. F. HOLDEN, *Melrose, Mass.* *Auk*, 9, Jan. 1892. p. 72-73

Possible Breeding of *Junco hyemalis* in Essex County, Mass.—On Sept. 2, 1905, I saw at Boxford, Mass., a young Junco in the juvenal plumage, with streaked back, breast, and belly. The bird was not taken, but I watched it for five minutes, part of the time within ten feet, and fully identified it. Dr. C. W. Townsend (Birds of Essex County) mentions seeing a Junco at Groveland, Mass. (just north of Boxford), Sept. 3, 1904, but he tells me that it was identified from an electric car, and he does not know whether it was an adult or an immature bird. These dates are much earlier than any migration dates known to me. Messrs. Howe and Allen (Birds of Massachusetts) give Sept. 18 as the earliest fall date, and Dr. Townsend gives Sept. 26 for Essex County. As far as I can learn, moreover, the Junco has never been taken in the first plumage at any distance from its breeding grounds, and Dr. G. M. Allen writes me that he has no breeding records for this bird from Southeastern New Hampshire. It is almost impossible, too, that the Boxford bird could have been one of the brood raised in the Middlesex Fells last summer, and recorded by Mr. R. S. Eustis in this number of 'The Auk', for Boxford is some eighteen miles from that locality and nearly due north. All these facts seem to point to the conclusion that the Junco may prove to be at least an occasional, though doubtless an extremely rare, breeder in Eastern Massachusetts.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Auk, XXI, Jan., 1906, p. 103.

Nesting of the Junco in Eastern Massachusetts.—On May 25, 1905, in the Middlesex Fells, near the Medford border, I ran across a pair of Juncos (*Junco hyemalis*) with food in their bills. I watched them and the female soon went to the nest. It was situated under the edge of a tussock of grass, in an open space in the woods, and contained four well-grown young.

The nearest breeding record I have yet found is Fitchburg, mentioned by Messrs. Howe and Allen in their 'Birds of Massachusetts.—R. S. EUSTIS, Cambridge, Mass.

Auk, XXIII, Jan., 1906, p. 103.

The Junco Breeding at Wellfleet, Mass.—On June 16, 1906, at Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass., I flushed a Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) from beside a wood-road. On investigation I found a nest, containing four young birds. It was placed under a tussock of grass about four feet from the road, running parallel to a pond.—JOHN A. REMICK, JR., Boston, Mass.

Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 102.

Junco Breeding in Concord and Lexington, Mass.—*Junco hyemalis hyemalis* has been generally considered a bird characteristic of the Canadian fauna. Its ordinary distribution in Massachusetts during the breeding season embraces the lofty hill country of the western part of the State, and a narrow elevated strip of land running south from Mt. Monadnock, N. H., into Worcester Co., Mass., and forming the water-shed which divides the tributaries of the Connecticut from those of the Nashua River. In this strip are included the rounded mountain domes known as Watatick (1847 ft.) and Wachusett (2016 ft.). I recall but three instances of Junco breeding in the eastern part of the Atlantic slope of Massachusetts, viz.: in Middlesex Fells (Eustis, *Auk*, xxii. 103, Jan. 1906), Wellfleet, Barnstable Co. (Remick, *Auk*, XXIV, 102, Jan. 1907), and Wellesley, Norfolk Co. (A. P. Morse, Pocket List of the Birds of Eastern Massachusetts, p. 64, 1912).

In the latter part of May, 1915, Mr. C. A. Robbins called my attention to a pair of Juncos established on the edge of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord, and on the 6th of the following June Dr. W. M. Tyler and I watched both of the parent birds as they were busily employed in carrying food to their young, concealed in the branches of some tall white pines.

On the 20th of the same month Dr. Tyler and I found another pair feeding fledged young near the old Paint Mine in Lexington, about six miles from the Concord locality. This family of birds was seen by us at the same place on several occasions up to the 18th of July.—WALTER FAXON, Lexington, Mass.

Auk, XXXII, Oct. 1915, p. 497.

Junco breeding at West Quincy, Mass.—On July 16, I noticed a male *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* at Fuller's Quarry, West Quincy, Mass. Mr. Winthrop S. Brooks of the Boston Museum of Natural History and Dr. Stanley Cobb were with me at the time and we followed him up, finding to our surprise that he had young in the vicinity, one of which we saw him feed.

It seems worth while reporting this instance of a Junco's breeding at this latitude, at an elevation not much over 200 feet, as we found the past records were very scanty.—N. C. FOOT, M. D., Milton, Mass.

Auk XXXIII, Oct. 1916, p. 436.

Some Birds of Lewis Co, N. Y.,
C. Hart Merriam

In the Eastern (Adirondack) region

Junco hyemalis, is found breeding

Bull. N.O.C. 3, April, 1878, p. 53

Six miles south of Ithaca, N. Y. in a deep
glen leading from Enfield Falls into
Cayuga valley two Winter Snow-Birds were observed
June 21, 1878. . . . F. H. King, Ithaca.

Bull. N.O.C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 195.

Birds observed in Naval Hospital
Grounds, Brooklyn, G. H. Coues

38. *Junco hyemalis*. SNOW-BIRD. — Common.

Bull. N.O.C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 32

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

70. *Junco hyemalis* (Linn.) Sclater. SLATE-COLORED SNOWBIRD.
—Common. Breeds in low woods and deep mossy ravines, depositing its
eggs from the early to the latter part of June.

Bull. N.O.C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 230

SNOW BIRD.—The 25th of June, 1878, I
found a nest of *Junco hyemalis* in the side
of a knoll with four eggs, nearly fresh,
the bird flying off as I approached. I oc-
casionally see the black snow bird all Sum-
mer, but this was their first nest I ever
found.—A. L. Reed, Centre Lisle, N. Y.

O. & O. VII. Apr. 1882, p. 111.

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the
Northern Adirondacks [Axtell], New York [1901]
April 16. Occurring during the whole season—

Junco. Tolerably common.

E. A. Sterling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 298.

Winter Notes from Stephentown, N. Y.
Benjamin Hoag.

Slate-colored Juncos have also wintered
here in small numbers.

O. & O. Vol. 18, Jan. 1893 p. 11

Notes on the birds of Madison County, New York,
with especial reference to Embury's recent list.

16. *Junco hyemalis*. JUNCO.—Recorded by Mr. Embury only as a
visitant. Mr. Miller observes that the bird breeds "between Peterboro
and Morrisville," as he has seen young scarcely able to fly. I have
observed individuals on the hills near Oneida well along in May.

By William R. Maxon. Auk, XX, July, 1903, p. 265.

Editor O. & O.:

I have read somewhere that patches of white feathers on birds, where white feathers do not naturally belong, is the result of a tape worm. On the 15th of May, 1889, I shot a Black Snow-bird (*Junco hyemalis*). The head and neck is pure white, some white on the rump and a little on the wings. I examined the intestines under a good glass and found a tapeworm two inches long. I mounted the specimen and have it now in my collection. W. Bishop.
Kentville, N.S., July 28.

O. & O. XIV. Aug. 1889 p. 128

Albinism and Melanism in North American Birds. Ruthven Deane.

On the 30th of November, 1878, Mr. William Brewster saw a pure white Black Snow-Bird in his garden, in Cambridge, Mass. It was in company with a flock of the same species, but unfortunately he was unable to secure it.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 29

Auk, XIV, July, 1897. p. 277.

Junco hyemalis (Linn.).

Some Abnormal Color Markings.

An eastern Junco (♂ ad., No. 4956, Miller collection, North Truro, Mass., April 12, 1890) has the wing-coverts tipped with white so that two distinct bars are formed in each wing when the feathers are properly arranged. These bars are narrower than in most specimens of the western *Junco aikenii*, but I have seen individuals of the latter in which they are less well developed than in the North Truro bird. Juncos with white wing bars have been found in the Eastern States before but they are of very rare occurrence.

F. S. Miller, jr.

Pennsylvania (Technical)

Junco hyemalis

Study of series of Penn. skins

July 10, 1889. Dr. Warren sends me series
of 29 specimens all autumn & winter skins
from Chester Co & West Chester Penn.
None of them appear to approach J. carolinensis.
The distinctly black fronted form is
represented by about 8 3/4 which nearly all
have the forehead darker than the
occypt. Only two birds in the entire
series have dusky bills (I have taken
both of them for my collection).

Mass. (Mt. Watatic, Middlebury Co.)

Peculiar songs *Junco hyemalis*

1889 June 30

A ♂ whose singing station was on the top of a large, isolated hemlock in a pasture near the foot of the mountain varied his song in a remarkable manner. One form which he used was the normal one, a quick succession of notes all given on the same key. His other form was the same in tone and quality but the notes were divided into three sets thus -----, -----, ----- During the hour or more we were watching him he never once changed from one form to the other during one period of singing but invariably carried the same form through each period changing only after an intermission of several minutes spent in silence on the ground or among some small spruces after which he would return to his post on the hemlock. He did not always change even after an intermission. Another bird heard June 26 sang thus -----, changing the key somewhat at about the middle of the song.

Mass. pasture foot of Mt. Watatic

Junco hyemalis

June 30 - 1889

♂ singing on top of large hemlock in pasture. Song of normal tone & quality but divided into three parts thus: -----, -----, ----- In another heard June 26th the

latter part of the song was on a higher key thus: -----, -----, ----- the latter bird sang only one way, the former sang the triple song for several minutes then ceased & flew down into the pasture. Half an hour later a *Junco* perched on the same tree top, uttered the same bird was singing on the same tree top, uttered the normal song without change for ten or 15 minutes. This normal song is a quick succession of notes (not a triple chattering) all given on same key. This is perhaps the chief distinction between the *Junco*'s & Rich Warbler's song which otherwise resemble one another. The resemblance of the *Junco*'s song

to that of the *Socialis* is even closer the Chipping song is less musical & more like the *Socialis* flutted together. That of *Junco* like *Socialis* pieces & still very different.

his triple song still earlier. He returned to the hemlock singing triple song.

to that of the Chipping Sparrow; and a faint whispering warble, usually much broken but not without sweetness, and sometimes continuing intermittently for many minutes. It seems to slip very readily from a simple chirping, and is always the song with which the species begins the season. Later, the first mentioned becomes the more general if not the only song, as I found it to be in the Catskill Mountains in summer, when the birds were breeding.

The Snowbird does not often sing in the autumn, but I have heard both of its songs in October and November; and it seems always ready with a few feeble song-notes for any day that comes out sunny and mild in sudden change from harder weather.

Mass. (Mt. Watatic, Middlebury Co.)

Peculiar songs *Junco hiemalis*

1889 June 30

A ♂ whose singing station was on the top of one large, isolated hemlock in a pasture near the foot of the mountain varied his song in a remarkable manner. One form which he used was the normal one, a quick succession of notes all given on the same key. His other form was the same in tone and quality but the notes were divided into three sets thus -----, -----, -----.

During the hour or more we were watching him he never once changed from one form to the other during one period of singing but invariably carried the same form through each period changing only after an intermission of several minutes spent in leisure on the ground or among some small spruces after which he would return to his post on the hemlock. He did not always change even after an intermission. Another bird heard June 26 sang thus -----, changing the key a section at about the middle of the song.

The Singing of Birds, E.P. Bicknell.

Junco hiemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.

Early March is most often the time when we first hear the song of this Sparrow; but, according to the character of the season, the beginning of singing may vary within two weeks in either direction from the average time. After the early days of April, singing is not commonly heard, and in some years it ceases before the end of March. April 17 is my latest record, although the species often remains into May. The Junco has two very different songs: a simple trill, somewhat similar to that of the Chipping Sparrow; and a faint whispering warble, usually much broken but not without sweetness, and sometimes continuing intermittently for many minutes. It seems to slip very readily from a simple chirping, and is always the song with which the species begins the season. Later, the first mentioned becomes the more general if not the only song, as I found it to be in the Catskill Mountains in summer, when the birds were breeding.

The Snowbird does not often sing in the autumn, but I have heard both of its songs in October and November; and it seems always ready with a few feeble song-notes for any day that comes out sunny and mild in sudden change from harder weather.

The Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) breeding near Boston.— On June 4, 1918, Miss Agnes J. Galligan discovered a pair of Juncos (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) in some rocky oak woods in West Roxbury, Mass. I visited the place with her on June 7 and found the male bird with one young one in the speckled juvenal plumage, pretty well fledged and able to fly. We did not see the female, and we saw but the one young bird, though I thought at one time that I heard another calling. The note of the young was a trisyllabic *zi-zi-zi*. On July 1, Miss Galligan found the pair in another locality, about an eighth of a mile away, feeding a young bird which was evidently of a second brood, as it could not fly and was apparently just out of the nest. I visited the spot July 3, but saw nothing of the birds in the limited time at my disposal, though I heard the male singing. The breeding of the Junco in eastern Massachusetts is sufficiently uncommon to make the occurrence seem worth recording, especially as it is evident that two broods were hatched. West Roxbury is a part of Boston, and I know of no previous record of the breeding of this species within the limits of that city.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.* *Auk xxxv, Oct. 1918 p. 482.*

UNUSUAL NESTING SITE OF THE SNOWBIRD. — In the town of Otis, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, while rummaging on August 10, 1874, through an old barn from which a part of the roof had recently been blown, my attention was attracted by the chirping of a female *Junco hyemalis*. After watching her I found she had a nest in which were three or four young birds, but a few days old. The nest was placed on the edge of a scaffold under some hay which projected several inches beyond the cavity where the nest was placed. No extra material was used in making the nest, which was composed entirely of spears of hay. The female was feeding the young, and I watched her pass out and in several times. — HARRY T. GATES, *Hartford, Conn.*

Bull. N. O. C. 5, Oct., 1880, p. 239-240.

July 20.—Found two nests of the Snowbird, or Ivory-billed Blue-bird, as the natives here call them, but known to the book-men as *Junco hyemalis*. Each nest contained four freshly laid eggs.

St. Johns, N. B. M. Chamberlain.
O & O. VII. May. 1882. p. 119.

Junco hyemalis Nesting in a Bush. — Apropos of my description of the nesting of *Junco carolinensis*,* Mr. S. N. Rhoads, of Haddonsfield, New Jersey, writes me: "About the year 1874, when traveling through the White Mountains of New Hampshire, I found the nest of *Junco hyemalis* in a green bush (juniper?) about four feet high, on the summit of Mt. Willard. The nest, which was placed about two feet from the ground, contained a set of four eggs, for the safety of which the birds were very solicitous, thus giving me an ample opportunity to identify them."

This is the first authentic instance of bush-nesting on the part of *J. hyemalis* which has come to my knowledge. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.* Auk, 3, April, 1886, p. 277-78.

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. C.

52. *Junco hyemalis*, (Snow Bird). A common resident in summer, in the mountains north of Dead River as well as in the Bigelow chain. In the vicinity of the camp at Tim Pond we found several nests, and on Mt. Bigelow they were the commonest birds. The nests were in every instance placed on the ground, and in no case did they contain more than four eggs as a complement. The eggs present in coloration all the variations of the family, with a ground color from white to almost a green, or sometimes totally obscured, and blotched with various shades of brown, often congregating about the larger end, leaving the remainder of the egg almost immaculate, and again profusely and entirely covered with blotches, they present a pleasing variation.

O. & O. ^(To be Continued) XI. Oct. 1886. p. 147.

Auk, XII, July, 1895, p. 314.

Two Unique Nesting-sites in and about Camp Buildings in Hamilton County, New York. — On July 29, 1894, while visiting at Camp Killoquah Forked Lake, Hamilton County, New York, I saw some very suspicious looking straws sticking out from a niche between the logs and behind the framing of a window in the side of the main building of the camp. Upon investigation they proved to be a part of a *Junco's* nest, which contained four fresh eggs. In the crevice between the two logs just above, there was also an old nest, which had evidently been used for some previous brood. These nests were rather remarkable on account of their close proximity to the door of the camp, through which every one there was wont to go, and beside which, in the course of a day, a good deal of work was done. I learned from the guides that this pair of Juncos had been around there all the spring, and they were still often to be seen picking up crumbs about the kitchen and dining room. The nest was made of cedar bark and grasses, and lined with long deep hairs, which the birds had picked up in the vicinity. *F. H. Kennard, Brookline, Mass.*

The Nesting of the Slate-Colored Junco, at Grand Manan.

BY FREDERIC H. CARPENTER.

The first observation of this species, *Junco hyemalis*, was a female flushed from her nest by Mr. F. W. Andros, in an old pasture, back of the town of Eastport, Maine. The nest was sunk into the side of a mossy hummock in damp earth; the set numbered four, with general colorization much darker than average specimens. Incubation was fresh. The locality was evidently not favorable to this species as we saw no more.

On the following day, June 5th, we arrived at Grand Manan, and had abundant opportunities for witnessing the nidification of the Juncos. They seemed to be rather restricted in their choice of breeding resorts. At North Head, where there were pastures half grown up with spruce and birch, with plenty of the low scrambling evergreen, called juniper by the natives, we found them much more plenty than at any other place on the entire island.

The majority of their nests were placed well into the ground, beneath the cover of the "Junipers." One set of five taken June 5th was exceptionally light in ground color, and almost as glossy as the eggs of the Yellow-breasted Chat. Their nests were invariably lined with hair and fine grasses, compactly woven into an outside of coarser stems.

At this locality they are abundant at times, every bush containing one or more individuals. They are hard to flush from their nests, often narrowly escaping being trod upon.

We found these birds at no other place very common. In the interior a very few were seen, and on the outer islands, while they occur at times in large numbers, yet they do not breed there to any extent. Mr. S. F. Cheney, with whom we spent a large portion of our time, has collected a remarkable series of their eggs during the past few years. According to this gentleman's experience, they nest under the protection of a rock, to the exclusion of every other situation. They probably made a substitute of the best thing in lieu of the absent junipers.

At the northern portion of the island they were not found at all, save an occasional lone specimen.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887, p. 152 - 153.

Amer. Naturalist, Vol. 10, Feb., notes on the "Breeding Range of the Snowbird," *Junco hyemalis* (p. 114).

2. *Breeding Snow Birds*. By Geo. H. Morgan, M. D. *Ibid.*, XI, p. 22, Oct. 17, 1878. — Note on the breeding of *Junco hyemalis* in the mountains of North Carolina. **For. & Stream.**

O. and O. 323. *Snow Bird* [*Junco hiemalis*] nesting in New York State. By J. A. Dakin. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 59.

1924. *Unusual Nesting Place of Junco*. By A. C. Kempton. *Ibid.* — *Junco hyemalis*. **For. & Stream**, Vol. 34, June 5, p. 389

495. *A Bewildered Snow-Bird*. By Charles Aldrich. *Ibid.*, XVII, p. 105. **Amer. Naturalist,**

O. and O. 323. *Snow Bird* [*Junco hiemalis*] nesting in New York State. By J. A. Dakin. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 59.

344. *Native Birds in Confinement*. By Annie Trumbull Stosson. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 78. — *Junco hiemalis*, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, *Aegiothas linaria*. **O. and O.**

Remarkable Nesting Sites of the Black Snowbird.

BY W. L. BISHOP, KENTVILLE, N. S.

Nest No. 1 was found May 13th, 1887, and contained five fresh eggs of this species (*Junco hyemalis*). It was in a hole nine feet from the ground, in the side of a large apple tree which stands about fifty feet from a dwelling house, and within eight feet of the barn in the central part of the town of Kentville. The cavity extended down about nine inches below the entrance and here the nest was built. Not much material of any kind was used in its construction, simply a little dry grass and sparingly lined with hair.

Nest No. 2 was found in the woods about half a mile out of the town of Kentville, on May 17th, 1887, by Walter Ryan. This was situated about four feet from the ground on a branch of a fallen spruce tree, and contained four fresh eggs. The nest was composed of the usual material used by this bird, except that it contained in its lining a black Ostrich feather about seven inches long.

Nest No. 3 was found in Kentville, June 1st,

1887, containing three fresh eggs. The site of this was in an ivy that grew up by a corner post of a veranda and spread along each way under the eaves, eight feet from the ground, making a thick cluster of vines. In this a Robin had nested in 1886 and the nest being in a sheltered place remained in a good state of preservation until the following spring, 1887, and in this little Junco built her nest. She first rearranged the original lining of the nest and then lined it with cattle hair. I have this nest and eggs in my collection at the present time.

notes and I do not think they raised a single young one. The colony had been reduced to some fifty full, the colony had been reduced to some fifty boys, who gathered their eggs by the basket-boys, who gathered their eggs by the basket- Gulls used to breed here, but owing to the re- Eight or ten years ago a large colony of these Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*). and the air discordant with the screams of the Herring Gull. The woods were alive with Warblers' call early May 22nd, and soon reached our destination. The woods were alive with Warblers' accompanied by my ornithological partner, set to make a collecting trip to these islands, so- nes, partially wooded. Last spring I decided New York shore; they contain altogether six centre of the lake and some two miles from the

466. *The Eastern Snowbird*. By R. A. Aud. **Amer. Naturalist**, *Ibid.*, XV, pp. 518-526.

Young Oologist, 1877. *The Black Snowbird*. By H. H. McAdam. *Ibid.*, p. 140. **Ann. VI. Jan. O. P. 82.**

The Nesting of the Slate-Colored Junco, at Grand Manan.

BY FREDERIC H. CARPENTER.

The first observation of this species, *Junco hyemalis*, was a female flushed from her nest by Mr. F. W. Andros, in an old pasture, back of the town of Eastport, Maine. The nest was sunk into the side of a mossy hummock in damp earth; the set numbered four, with general colorization much darker than average specimens. Incubation was fresh. The locality was evidently not favorable to this species as we saw no more.

On the following day, June 5th, we arrived at Grand Manan, and had abundant opportunities for witnessing the nidification of the Juneos. They seemed to be rather restricted in their choice of breeding resorts. At North Head, where there were pastures half grown up with spruce and birch, with plenty of the low scrambling evergreen, called juniper by the natives, we found them much more plenty than at any other place on the entire island.

The majority of their nests were placed well into the ground, beneath the cover of the "Junipers." One set of five taken June 5th was exceptionally light in ground color, and almost as glossy as the eggs of the Yellow-breasted Chat. Their nests were invariably lined with hair and fine grasses, compactly woven into an outside of coarser stems.

At this locality they are abundant at times, every bush containing one or more individuals. They are hard to flush from their nests, often narrowly escaping being trod upon.

We found these birds at no other place very common. In the interior a very few were seen, and on the outer islands, while they occur at times in large numbers, yet they do not breed there to any extent. Mr. S. F. Cheney, with whom we spent a large portion of our time, has collected a remarkable series of their eggs during the past few years. According to this gentleman's experience, they nest under the protection of a rock, to the exclusion of every other situation. They probably made a substitute of the best thing in lieu of the absent junipers.

At the northern portion of the island they were not found at all, save an occasional lone specimen.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887, p. 152 - 153.

Amer. Naturalist, Vol. 10, Feb., notes on the Range of the Snowbird, "*Junco hyemalis* (p. 114).

2. *Breeding Snow Birds*. By Geo. H. Morgan, Oct. 17, 1878. — Note on the breeding of *Junco hyemalis* of North Carolina. **For. & Stream**.

O. and O. 323. *Snow Bird* [*Junco hyemalis*] nesting in J. A. Dakin. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 59.

1924. *Unusual Nesting Place of Junco*. By A. C. — *Junco hyemalis*. **For. & Stream**, Vol. 34.

495. *A Bewildered Snow-Bird*. By Charles Aldrich. *Ibid.*, 105.

O. and O. 323. *Snow Bird* [*Junco hyemalis*] nesting in J. A. Dakin. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 59.

344. *Native Birds in Confinement*. By Annie Trumbull Slosson. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 78. — *Junco hyemalis*, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, *Aegiothus tinaria*.

Remarkable Nesting Sites of the Black Snowbird.

BY W. L. BISHOP, KENTVILLE, N. S.

Nest No. 1 was found May 13th, 1887, and contained five fresh eggs of this species (*Junco hyemalis*). It was in a hole nine feet from the ground, in the side of a large apple tree which stands about fifty feet from a dwelling house, and within eight feet of the barn in the central part of the town of Kentville. The cavity extended down about nine inches below the entrance and here the nest was built. Not much material of any kind was used in its construction, simply a little dry grass and sparingly lined with hair.

Nest No. 2 was found in the woods about half a mile out of the town of Kentville, on May 17th, 1887, by Walter Ryan. This was situated about four feet from the ground on a branch of a fallen spruce tree, and contained four fresh eggs. The nest was composed of the usual material used by this bird, except that it contained in its lining a black Ostrich feather about seven inches long.

Nest No. 3 was found in Kentville, June 1st,

1887, containing three fresh eggs. The site of this was in an ivy that grew up by a corner post of a veranda and spread along each way under the eaves, eight feet from the ground, making a thick cluster of vines. In this a Robin had nested in 1886 and the nest being in a sheltered place remained in a good state of preservation until the following spring, 1887, and in this little Junco built her nest. She first rearranged the original lining of the nest and then lined it with cattle hair. I have this nest and eggs in my collection at the present time.

Nest No. 4 was found June 5th, 1887, within a few rods from the site of nest No. 1, and contained five fresh eggs. This was also in a hole in an apple tree ten feet from the ground, and was probably the same bird as described in nest No. 1, the eggs of nest No 1 having been taken.

Nest No. 5 was found June 22nd, 1887, contained four fresh eggs. It was in a hole five feet from the ground in a large apple tree that stands within two feet of the line of the sidewalk in a central part of the town. The bird, when on the nest, was in plain view from the sidewalk. The nest was composed outside of miscellaneous material, among which was some pieces of rope yarn, and lined with fine grass and a little hair.

Nest No. 6, found June 4th, 1888, contained young, was situated in a hole four and a half feet high in a large apple tree, within a few feet of a dwelling house in Kentville. The entrance to this nest is quite small, not large enough to admit a persons hand, and the nest is about seven inches below the entrance.

Nest No. 7, found June 4th, 1888, was seven feet from the ground in a hole in the same apple tree as that of nest No. 4, and contained young birds.

O. & O. XIII, Sept. 1888 p. 136 - 137.

4
Ibid., XV, pp. 518-526.
Amer. Naturalist, Lockwood, Ph. D.
 Young Oologist, 1547. *The Black Snowbird*. By H. H. McAdam. *Ibid.*, p. 140. **Aug. VII. 1880. P. 82.**

BLACK SNOWBIRD.—*Junco hyemalis*—as a cage bird? Mr. A. B. Bailey of Cobalt, Conn., caught one some time last February, and it lived until the middle of August—said it would eat meal. He is at the Bank every few days and I enquire after the bird each time. Quite a long time for a bird to live here in a cage, as they breed so much farther North—*Jno. H. Sage, Portland Conn.*

O. & O. VII. Feb. 1883. p. 14

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to write briefly and to the point. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AUK:—

Sirs: I see by the last number of 'The Auk' that the Committee on Nomenclature is undecided whether to adopt the name 'Junco' or 'Snowbird' as the vernacular name of *Junco hiemalis*. The bird in question is here, and in many other parts of its range, not a 'Snowbird' at all, as it almost invariably leaves for the South before there is any snow, and does not return till the ground is completely clear. I think this should be sufficient to decide the question in favor of 'Junco,' as in my opinion a bird should always bear a name which is applicable to it in every part of its range.

The same argument applies with equal or still greater force to the name 'Winter Wren.' *Anorthura troglodytes hyemalis* spends the summer in the hills near here, but is *never* found here during the cold weather; and people here have frequently remarked on the absurdity of our having to call an essentially summer bird the 'Winter Wren.' It may be urged that we have no choice in the matter, as there is no other name for the bird; but why cannot some descriptive name, such as 'Short-tailed Wren,' be invented. Many will doubtless say that the old name is too well established to admit of its removal; but the Committee has, I understand, in some instances made changes even more radical than this, and on no stronger ground; and it does seem a pity, when a thorough and final revision of the nomenclature is in progress, to allow a misnomer like 'Winter Wren' to stand. For surely a name must be considered a misnomer which is inapplicable in a bird's summer home—the place where by far the most important part of its life's drama is enacted.

Ottawa, November 19, 1884.

W. L. SCOTT

Auk, 2, Jan., 1885. p. 114.



Edited by Jno. H. Sage, Portland, Conn.

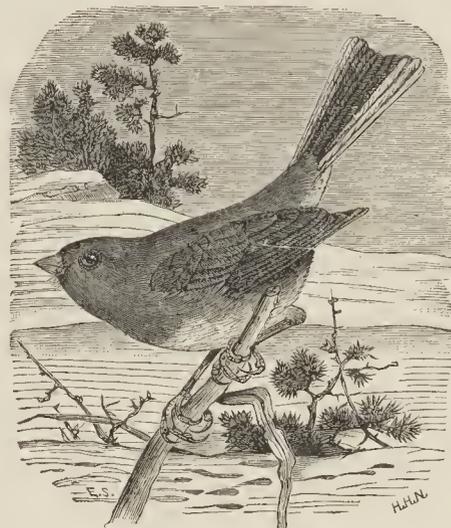
The Snowbird at Home.

BY FLORENCE A. MERRIAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOME birds have peculiar claims upon our gratitude and affection. We take it as a matter of course that the robin, the bluebird and all who follow in their train should come back to us in spring. It is only natural. But when they have all left us again and we are trying to make the best of the first cold, gloomy days, the sight of a stray woodpecker or bluejay on our trees, or of a band of chickadees or flock of juncos outside our windows is an event to be proclaimed, and does more to put us in tune with winter than all our conscious moralizing.

The independent bluejay dashes about as if intent on business of his own, but the junco sits and plumes his feathers before the door as though he were an old friend who had come back to us, and knew we would soon find it in our hearts to look after his wants.

When winter is over and we need his good cheer no longer, the gentle snowbird quietly slips away, going back to the forest for the summer. It was always a trial to me to have my little winter friends disappear in this way, and as I went about visiting the nests of the newcomers, I had



EASTERN SNOWBIRD.

(Sheppard, del., Nichols, sc.)

From "Cone's Key to North American Birds," Estes & Lauriat, publishers. Copyright. 1882, 1884 and 1887, by Estes & Lauriat.

the juncos on my mind and kept hoping to come upon a pair of them in their woodland home.

Sometimes I got a fleeting glimpse of a slate-colored back and white tail feathers on the fence of an old pasture, bordering the woods, and sometimes saw a pair of juncos in a newly made clearing where brush-heaps, wood-piles and dead tree tops made a good cover for birds.

One day I came near finding a nest. I was sitting on an old blackened rail-fence on the edge of a swamp, where the foliage was dense and mossy logs lay in picturesque confusion, their spaces filled with a rich growth of ferns. Before me stood the vertical earth-covered root of a great fallen tree, and in the cavity that the roots had left, a clear pool of water mirrored the golden-green branches of a sunlit beech. While enjoying the richness and beauty of the swamp I caught sight of a pair of snowbirds. They leaned forward, turning their heads to look at me. Then the male took a walk up a slanting tree trunk, with eyes upon me, after which he flew to a sapling behind my back, and while hunting over the branches, frequently took occasion to glance down over his shoulder. Had the birds a nest in the upturned root? I was preparing to look for it, when they flew away to the dryer part of the woods. I followed and found them in a place where a cyclone had left a tangle of fallen trees. They seemed so much at home that I felt sure they lived there, but they were as quiet and composed as if having nothing to hide from me. However, I have often observed that up to a certain point, a junco's repose of manner is worthy of imitation; though beyond that he is as nervous and panicky as other feathered parents. After hunting vainly for the nest of this pair, and making a mental note of another upturned root, I left them with their secret.

The next June I found a pair of juncos in the same place, and by sitting down quietly till they became used to me, saw them carry food to their nest; and that in the very root I had suspected the year before, which goes to show the importance of mapping your district and revisiting old nesting sites from year to year. If the birds had not shown me the nest I should never have found it, for it was hidden in the earth behind a fringe of roots, and besides, was the color of the earth, being covered with a coat of rootlets. Inside, as I found when the young had flown, it had a thick lining of grass, over which were scattered short white hairs. While the snowbirds were feeding their nestlings, a chipmunk came along and they both flew at him, following and dashing at him till they showed their white tail feathers, and he was glad to scamper away over the leaves.

These juncos built in good orthodox nesting sites, but one summer, much to my amazement and delight, a pair of them departed from the traditions of the family and built in the grass between two small Norway spruces not a rod from the front door of our farmer's cottage. Possibly the canary who sang outside the door was one argument in deciding them where it would be safe and pleasant to live. The farmer told me of the nest and said that he had almost stepped on it in mowing. Like the nest in the woods it was made largely of fine rootlets. It held two pretty greenish-white eggs with a wreath of brown spots around the larger end, and besides cradled three little birds whose eyes were not yet open.

The grass had been cut so recently that the brooding bird had not gotten used to public gaze, and when I crept up to look at her, although I screened myself behind one of the evergreens, she flattened herself on the nest, her eyes grew big with fright and she opened her bill at me.

The next time I went to see her she was less afraid. She and her mate sat up in a small maple behind the nest and plumed themselves in the shade. Apparently the nestlings were taking an afternoon nap, protected from the sun by the shadow of the evergreen. But though the mother bird thought it unnecessary to brood the nest, the father of the family found a great deal to attend to. When a pair of brother juncos came along with building materials—was another family going to build out in the clearing?—he flew at them as no house owner should, and not only drove them out of his dooryard, but well around the corner of the house. A mild lady redstart, who lit in the tree next to the one he had appropriated, was flown at in the same lordly style of don't-you-dare-come-near-where-my-family-is; and a gentle song sparrow received similar hospitable attentions.

When I went to look in the nest he seemed to think it a different matter, and both he and his mate sat calmly looking down while I counted the young—all five were hatched now. But though the snowbirds were so self possessed they did not care to feed their brood so publicly while my dogs were lying on the grass near by.

They came with food and craned down as if wanting to fly to the nest, but did not dare. A chipping sparrow who came to feed its young in the evergreen was of the same mind, and sat with a green grasshopper in its bill for ten or fifteen minutes. Then I took pity on its aching mandibles and withdrew into the house with my dogs. At that, both families went to feeding their broods. At first the juncos made a detour, flying down to the nest from the back of the evergreen,

but soon they were going and coming as freely as if in the heart of the forest.

Once the two gray snowbirds stood side by side at the nest, and after they had fed their little ones the father juncø apparently put a morsel into the bill of his mate. When he had left her side she quietly hopped down in the nest;—the sun had gone behind a bank of clouds and the wind had risen, so that her tender nestlings needed the protection of her brooding wings.

After this the juncos had much to test their courage and teach them the seriousness of building in front yards. The farmer, thinking that he had exposed the nest too much by mowing, made a wall of shingles around it to keep off the sun. I was frightened when I heard what he had done, but when the bird came she calmly lit on the shingles and, as he said, "seeing the sun did not come in on her birds," hopped down to the nest. When the shingles blew over, the farmer stuck maple boughs in their place, so that when the fledglings first crept out they nestled down under the shade of the leaves. So far the snowbirds had held themselves bravely. Then came a day when the little boys of the family were home from school, romping boisterously around the house. After shouting to the old birds they came and beat the trees on which the poor juncos were perched. At first they were much frightened, but perhaps they bethought them of the worms and bread crumbs the noisy boys had brought to the nest the day before, for they soon grew quiet. Still, when the children had gone, they stretched themselves as if relieved, and flew down with the food they had been holding in their bills. Another day a German girl went to see the nest and attempted to take out one of the little birds. This was going a step too far. The birds both flew down and struck at her, flying around her excitedly as she retreated. She said with a laugh, "I thought they was going to bite me."

But in spite of these trying experiences, the snowbirds did not think it necessary to lead their growing brood back to the woods. They fed them in the grass between the house and the barn, lighting first on a bush for a survey of the field and then flying down to walk through the green blades—as high as their heads—to find their scattered young ones. It was a pleasure to watch the little family. The old birds would plume themselves in the sun close by me, and once came within five feet of me to pick up seeds. Although nesting in such an unusual place they were as tame and confiding as when they came about the house in winter. Perhaps they were a pair we had fed the previous December and given faith in man along with the buckwheat.

connectens

On the Occurrence of Certain Birds in New
England -- Wm Brewster.

Junco Oregonus, (Townsend), Sci. Female, shot in Watertown,
Mass., March 25th, 1874. This specimen is quite typical, and
its identity has been confirmed by my friend, Mr. H. W. Hen-
shaw, who has recently examined it.

Bull. N.O.C., I, April, 1876. p. 19.

A sheet of this species was taken to
Leicester, Mass. in May or June, 1901,
It was not returned. It was taken
with other sheets for work on the
Cambridge List - W. Deane

May 25, 1901.

*Chondestes
grammacus*

Some new records for Nova Scotia.

Chondestes grammacus. LARK SPARROW.—A young male taken September 4, 1902. This bird, still showing remains of the juvenal plumage, had wandered at least a thousand miles from where it was probably hatched in the Mississippi Valley.

Jonathan Dwight, Jr. M. D., New York City.
Auk, X, 1, Oct., 1903, p. 440.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James H. Fleming.

Part II. Land Birds.

Auk, x x 18, Jan. 1907, p. 90.

208. *Chondestes grammacus.* LARK SPARROW.—Summer resident, rare and very local; earliest record May 3, 1895; there are no fall records; breeds (May 15, 1899; July 1, 1898).

THE LARK-FINCH (*Chondestes grammaca*) AGAIN IN MASSACHUSETTS. — On November 25, 1877, I had the pleasure of seeing in the flesh a female bird of this species, taken the previous day near the residence of Mr. C. J. Maynard, Newtonville, who notified me of the fact, and has since kindly presented me with the skin. The bird was brought to him by a boy very soon after it was shot, who stated it was in company with another of the same kind. Mr. Maynard went immediately in search, but only Tree Sparrows and a flock of Snow Buntings were to be seen. The Lark Finch is a rare bird east of the Ohio River, and there is but one previous record for this State or New England, namely, a specimen found in Gloucester about 1845 (Proc. Ess. Inst., Vol. I, 1856, p. 224). — H. A. PURDIE, *Newton, Mass.* **Bull. N.O.C. 3, Jan., 1878, p. 44.**

CHONDESTES GRAMMICA ~~AND VIREO PHILADELPHICUS~~ IN MASSACHUSETTS. — A Lark Finch (*Chondestes grammica*) was shot at Magnolia, Mass., August 27, 1879, by W. S. Townsend. This is the third instance of its capture in Massachusetts.

C. W. Townsend.

Bull. N.O.C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 53.

THE LARK FINCH AGAIN IN MASSACHUSETTS. — On the 6th of April last, while "hunting without a gun," I saw for a moment a bird which I was confident was *Chondestes grammacus*. I visited the locality repeatedly after that, but without result until the evening of April 29, when I heard the hardly-to-be-mistaken song of this bird. Next morning I was on the ground early, heard the song again, and finally obtained a sight of the singer so closely as to render the identification complete; but unfortunately failed to secure him. During the following week I looked for him every morning and evening, but he was no more to be heard or seen.

The record of this bird for Massachusetts (for all New England as well), as given in the latest work (Coe's Stearns of 1881), embraces three examples, no one of which was taken in the spring, unless possibly the first, in 1845, when the month is not given.

I send this note with hesitation, mindful of the ancient comparison of values of "a bird in hand," etc. (a low estimate from an Ornithological point of view!), but as I saw distinctly the white outer tail-feathers so characteristic of *Chondestes*, and heard the remarkable Canary-like notes several times, I consider the identification positive. — F. C. BROWNE, *Frammingham, Mass.* **Bull. N.O.C. 8, July, 1883, p. 182.**

The Lark Sparrow in Massachusetts. — On August 12, 1905, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, I observed at close range a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*). This makes the sixth record of this species for the State, and the fourth for Essex County. Nearly a year before this, on August 21, 1904, I took at Ipswich an adult male Lark Sparrow (Birds of Essex County, p. 268). It has occurred to me that stragglers in the migrations along our Eastern Coast may not be so very rare, but that they are overlooked, being mistaken for Vesper Sparrows, owing to the white outer tail feathers. In both of the above instances, however, the slightly fan-shaped tail, and the fact that the white was not confined to the two outer feathers, as in the Vesper Sparrow, attracted my eye. The characteristic marking on the side of the head in the Lark Sparrow, seen with a glass within thirty feet, made the diagnosis in the second case absolutely certain. — CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D., *Boston, Mass.*

Auk, XXII, Jan., 1906, p. 103-104.

Ipswich, Mass.

Chondestes grammacus at Ipswich, Mass.—I wish to record that on August 28, 1908, Miss E. D. Boardman and I saw in a newly planted field at Ipswich, a fine Lark Sparrow. The bird was associated with Chipping, Vesper and Song Sparrows. We were attracted at once by the curious face markings, the unstreaked breast with the small black spot, the rounded tail tipped with white, the outer feathers with much white. These details were all carefully noted at a distance of fifteen feet, as the bird was feeding. Having seen them in the West I knew it was a Lark Sparrow, the second record, I believe, for Ipswich.—LIDIAN E. BRIDGE, *West Medford, Mass.*

Auk 25, Oct. 1908, p. 476.

Ipswich, Mass.

Correction.—Dr. Charles W. Townsend has called my attention to the fact that there are two previous records of lark sparrows at Ipswich, Mass.,—one shot by him Aug. 21, 1904, one seen by him Aug. 12, 1905—making our bird of August 28, 1908 (*Auk*, XXV, p. 476) the third instead of the second record, as I thought.—LIDIAN E. BRIDGE and E. D. BOARDMAN, *West Medford, Mass.*

Auk 26, Jan-1909, p. 80.

The Lark Sparrow in Massachusetts—On September 25, 1910, a fine Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) was observed at Berlin, Mass. While walking on the Clinton Aqueduct in that vicinity a sparrow flew up from the ground and rested on a low fence beneath us in fine light and situation. This bird remained in a favorable position for several minutes, so that all distinguishing features, even its swollen grayish bill, were easily observed by our party of four. A friend living in this vicinity, who is a bird-lover and good observer, records an individual of this species seen in this locality in the spring. I have noticed this year and last that migrating sparrows are found here in very large numbers and in our walks discovered twenty-six species of land birds in a district of short radius.—J. E. KLOSEMAN, *Dedham, Mass.*

Auk 27, Jan-1911, p. 114.

THE LARK FINCH ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—On August 20, 1879, I took a specimen of *Chondestes grammica* at Layville, Long Island, the first, I believe, for this State. Strange to say, it was shot in a low, wet salt-meadow. Most of the other eastern specimens have also been taken near the coast.—CHARLES EARLE, *New York City*.

Bull. N. C. C. 6, Jan., 1881, p. 58.

The Lark Finch and Baird's Bunting on Long Island, N. Y.—An adult male Lark Finch, *Chondestes grammacus* was taken at Millers Place, Long Island, Nov. 27, 1899. It was first noticed feeding in a clump of rag-weeds in company with a small mixed flock of Song, Fox and Tree Sparrows. Arthur H. Helme, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Auk, XVII, July, 1900, p. 296.

Rare Birds for Eastern Long Island, New York.

On my return from a fishing trip on July 28, the first day this summer, by the way, that I had failed to carry my gun, I saw a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) in the road searching for grain among the horse droppings. The bird seemed to be very reluctant about leaving this spot, and I came near knocking it over with my fishing rod. The broadly white-tipped tail feathers were very conspicuous as the bird flitted about within about twenty feet of me.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.*

Auk, XIX, Oct., 1902, pp. 403.

The Lark Sparrow in Oneida County, N. Y.—June 13, 1903, in the extreme northeastern corner of this county, I saw, and positively identified, a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*). A week later I visited the same locality, but failed to get a glimpse of the bird again. This, I believe, is the first record of the occurrence of the species in this State, outside of Long Island.—W. S. JOHNSON, *Boonville, Oneida County, N. Y.*

Auk, XXI, Apr., 1904, p. 281-282.

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

72. *Chondestes grammica*.

First plumage. Crown dark brown, faintly tinged with chestnut. A median and two lateral stripes of pale brownish-yellow. Rest of upper parts similar to the adult, but with the rump obscurely spotted, and the streaking on the feathers of the interscapular region much broader. Lores dull black. Beneath soiled white, thickly streaked everywhere, excepting upon the abdomen, with dull black. From a specimen in my collection obtained at Columbus, Ohio, by Dr. J. M. Wheaton.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, July, 1878. p. 121.

THE LARK FINCH (*Chondestes grammica*, Bonap.) A very common species on the West Yegua is the Lark Finch, and I observed it to be in this neighborhood even more numerous than the Song Sparrow in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. It seems to me that these birds are for this locality in every respect the representatives of the familiar Song Sparrow of the Northern States. Near houses, in gardens and fields, on the edges of woods, in thickets, on the prairies and along rail fences and other similar situations this is an abundant bird. It arrives from the South early in April and departs in large numbers for its winter quarters in the last part of September. Nestbuilding takes place from the beginning of May and continues to the middle and latter part of June. Two broods are raised every year. The nest is built on trees, in the corners of rail fences, on the ground and sometimes in bushes. One nest I found in the cavity of an old tree. The Lark Finch, like *Melospiza meloda*, Baird, prefers to nest in close proximity to human dwellings and especially they like to construct their nests on a horizontal branch of a mulberry tree. The nests I found on trees and in the corners of fences were built exteriorly of the sticks of the downy *Gossypianthus tomentosus*, some other plant stems and dry grasses, and are lined with horsehairs. All these nests have the appearance of Song Sparrow nests. The nests built on the ground are very different from those just described. They are built in a slight depression of the ground from grasses and a few slender weed-stalks, and are lined with fine rootlets and a few horsehairs. If the nest is on the ground, cotton or cornfields are commonly chosen for the site of the same. The latter nests have very thin walls, whilst those in trees, etc., are very strong and bulky. The eggs, usually five in number, have a beautiful crystalline white ground color and are curiously streaked with zigzag lines

and some blotches and spots of dark brown on the larger end. Some spots are to be found on the entire egg. These heavy brown markings are easily to be rubbed off with water, so that only a light reddish-brown color remains. The song of this bird is varied, continuous and very sweet, yet not clear and thoroughly fine as the shorter song of the Song Sparrow or the very sweet song of the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*, Bonap.) and the Fox-colored Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*).—H. Nehrling, Fedor, Lee Co., Texas. **O. & O. IX, May, 1884, p. 59.**

Zonotrichia querula.

Harris's Sparrow in Eastern Ontario.— It gives me pleasure to record the capture of the first specimen of Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) for eastern Ontario. The bird was taken from a mixed flock of Song Sparrows and Juncos which were feeding in a garden on the outskirts of London, Ont., about eight a. m., March 18, 1907.

My attention was attracted by a single long drawn note of the same pitch and quality as that of the White-throated Sparrow and on searching through the flock I found this large dark-colored bird which was very soon secured. It is a male in immature plumage spotted irregularly on the upper breast giving a hint of the black coloration which was to come. The specimen is now number 1797 in my collection.

This species has occurred in Ohio and a number of times in Michigan but has not previously been captured in lower Ontario although it is probable that it is a regular migrant through the northwestern corner of the province.

— W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

Arch. xxx, Jan. 1913, p. 114.

Leucophrys

Zonotrichia leucophrys.

1889 Mass.

Sept. 30 North Ferris - "A young ♀ taken" by (G. S. Miller)

In autumn
on Cape Cod.

Oct. 10 " " " " " ♀ " " " " "

" 11 " " "An adult ♀ " and several young birds seen" (G. S. Miller)

" 15 " " "Then taken and another seen" (G. S. Miller)

1890

May 16 East Lexington - An adult bird seen by W. Faxon among bushes
by the roadside near E. end of Wellington Lane.

It was among bushes growing along a stone wall.

F. watched it about 20 minutes but it would not sing.

" 18 Jamworth, N. H. One seen by Frank Bolles

1892

Oct. 2 Lexington. One adult & one young seen by W. Faxon

" 9 Arlington. " " " " " " " " "

" " Concord - " " " " " " " " Brewster.

" 10 " " " & one young together " "

" " Arlington " " " " " " Faxon.

" 11 Concord " " " " " " Brewster.

1895 New Hampshire

May 15 North Woodstock. One seen on May 15 and another on the 22,
& 22 both by W. Faxon. Neither bird sang.

1896 Maine

Sept. 29. Leeke Umbagog. Early this morning heard one chirping loudly
and incessantly outside my window.

Copied into
Umbagog, N. H.

Whitecrowned Sparrows. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*.

Lexington, Mass.

One of the three Whitecrowned Sparrows I saw yesterday, was in constant song both days. The song was low and very sweet, suggesting both the Baywing and the Black-throated Green Warbler. (the books to the contrary notwithstanding). It belongs to an entirely different type. I had not the heart to kill one of the Whitecrowns, after hearing that bird sing. When singing, it usually sat in a Smilax, in the attitude of a Bay-wing. It is my impression that you have heard the Whitecrown sing in its breeding-grounds. Will you kindly write me, at your convenience, whether your impressions of the song agree with mine, -i.e. that it chiefly suggests the Bay-wing--but pitched lower and of a sweeter tone?

Walter Faxon (letter May 21, 1892).

Massachusetts.

Zonotrichia leucophrys. (no. 1)

1892.

Oct. 10 Lowell. As we were returning from our drive the afternoon I saw a White-crowned Sparrow in a large pollarded willow on the causeway near Red Bridge. Getting out of the buggy and approaching the tree I watched the bird for a minute or more when another appeared and together they hopped slowly out along the branches keeping within two or three inches of one another most of the time. They pecked frequently at the bark which seemed to yield them some kind of insect food, probably Aphididae. One or both kept up a low chirping different from anything I have ever heard from *Z. albicollis* and exceedingly like the chirping of *Spizella socialis*. After which they cuddled close together (their bodies actually touching) on a dead twig and ruffling their plumage until they looked like shapely balls of feathers appeared to be taking a nap when I left them. One was fully adult the other a young bird. There were no other birds near them. They were very tame and hardly seemed to notice me when I stood within a few yards of the tree nor were they perceptibly disturbed by the carriages which passed every few minutes.

Oct 11 I went to Cambridge this morning on the 8.10 train. On the way to the station I looked in the willows on the causeway hoping to see the White-crowned Sparrows which were there yesterday. In the very tree where I left them yesterday I found one of them, the adult bird. The young bird may have been there also for I had too little time to search the belt of willows carefully.

Massachusetts.

Zonotrichia leucophrys (no. 2.)

.892.

Oct. 15 Concord. Near the lower end of Mr. Edwin Barrett's place I saw as I was returning about noon, a White-crowned Sparrow sitting on the low branch of an apple tree. It presently flew across the road to a bushy hill where it joined two others of the same species. All three birds were young. They were very tame. I had a chance to directly compare their faint chirps with the chirp of *Spizella socialis* and failed to detect the slightest difference. *Leucophrys* is a tamer more phlegmatic bird than *albicollis*.

Zonotrichia leucophrys.

Concord, Mass.
May, 10. 1893.

Starting by Ball's Hill I saw nothing of interest (except an unusual number of dead *Thryothorus* in the orchards) until I reached the Buttrick's where in a large brush heap behind the house I found a White-crowned Sparrow. It flew up into an apple tree when I recorded one with mild curiosity taking no interest in me.

White-crowned Sparrow

Concord, Mass.

1893
May, 16
(1893)

Concord, Mass.
May, 16. 1893.

As we were driving back from Ball's Hill the latter of the wheels started a White-crowned Sparrow from some brush by the roadside on the eastern slope of ~~Purcell's Hill~~ Hill. It flew up into a scrub oak, as did a Grass Finch. I was so much busy, I am not sure that the White-crowned did not sing over, but after I stopped the car we heard only the Grass Finch.

Return from
Ball's Hill
White-crowned
Sparrow

Birds of Upper St. John,
Batchelder.

The White-crowned Sparrow is probably only a migrant through this section. With regard to its abundance, however, I quote the following from Mr. McLeod's notes: "These Sparrows make their first appearance from May 10th to 18th. Some seasons they are very abundant, scores of them at a time feeding in my garden. By June 1 they have disappeared. In the autumn I have seen but one flock of them."

Bull. N. O. C. 7, July, 1882, p. 148

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can., Comeau & Merriam

40. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. — Breeds, but is not common.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct, 1882, p. 236

An Ornithologist's Summer in Labrador
M. Abbott Frazar.

Zonotrichia leucophrys, White-crowned Sparrow. At Esquimaux Point one was brought me on May 18th, which was the first I saw; none others were observed except at Cape Whittle, where I located a few pair in some small patches of stunted spruces, but found no nests.

O. & O. XII. Mar. 1887, p. 34

Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador
by Henry B. Bigelow.

69. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. — The most abundant land bird, common wherever there was any spruce scrub.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 30.

42.
Summer Birds of the Cabott Mining Region,
Nipissing District, Ontario.
by Frederick C. Hubel. Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 51

42. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. — A few single individuals noted. Seen feeding young, July 17.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James N. Fleming.
Part II, Sand Birds,
Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 80,

209. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. — Regular migrant, common April 15 to May 24; September 27 to October 10; latest record October 19, 1906.

Brewer, Maine Apr 26 1890.

We have White-crowned Sparrows in the garden now.---

Letter of Manly Hardy λ

White Mts., N.H.

Zonotrichia leucophrys

1886

Occurrence in numbers during mig.

Oct. 4-5

At the Ravine House (some six miles from Gorham) W. A. Purdie found these Sparrows in some numbers, evidently migrating. He saw five or six each day in brush & along fences bordering roads. They were seen only on the above dates although he stayed there from the 3rd to the 9th.

Notes from Yafftsville Vt. by L. W. Tracy.

Oct. 4th, brought White-crowned Sparrows,
(Z. leucophrys). They continued fairly common—
in much larger numbers than I have ever seen
them before—until their final departure Oct. 24th.

O. & O. X, Jan. 1835. p. 10

My dear Mr. Drane,

The skin of Zono-

trichia leucophrys Sept. 30,
'93 is in the

Bronner & Nichols'
School collection.

Yours sincerely,

R. H.

Mar. 3 '92

taken at Belmont, Mass.



Mass. (Hyannis)

1887

Oct. 15 a young bird shot by N. W. Henshaw in a
weed-grown field on the southern extremity
of Great Island. It was with Grass Finches
& Savanna Sparrows.

Zonotrichia leucophrys.

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1888

Oct. 22 ^{1st} ~~1st~~ ^{1st} ~~1st~~

Nov. 4^x Melrose Highlands (B. Tenny in letter Nov. 6, 1888)

Zonotrichia leucophrys.

Melton Lane
145 Brattle St.,
Cambridge
Mass.



Mass (Hyannis)

1887

Oct. 15 A young bird shot by N. W. Henshaw in a
weed-grown field on the southern extremity
of Great Island. It was with Grass Finches
or Savanna Sparrows.

Zonotrichia leucophrys.

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1888

Oct. 22 ^{Cambridge}

Nov. 4^x Melrose Highlands (B. Torrey in letter Nov. 6, 1888)

Zonotrichia leucophrys.

1888

Sept or Oct. two shot by G. S. Miller Jr.
at North Truro, Mass.

Zon. leucophrys.

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1888

Oct. 23¹⁵ (Rem.)

Ammodramus c. subvirens

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Zonotrichia leucophrys (Forst.), White-crown-
ed Sparrow. Migrant, rare.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 140

Zonotrichia leucophrys -
~~Oct.~~ Sept. 30 a young ♀ taken -
Oct. 10 a young ♀ taken -
Oct. 11 an adult ♀ taken
and several young birds seen -
Oct. 15 three taken and
another seen -
1889 North Truro, Mass.
G. S. Miller -

Zonotrichia leucophrys

Record Nov. 5, 1898, Jim. E. Mass.

Ralph Hoffmann, Auk, XVI, April, 1899, p. 196.
Belmont, Mass.

Mass. (Concord)

Zonotrichia leucophrys ✓

1886

May 19

While walking quietly along the Brimfield road to-day I started a White-crowned Sparrow in the brush that fringed an old stone-wall. It was silent and very tame. I recognized it the moment I saw it the white crown-stripes seemed to fairly gleam in the thicket and as the bird hopped from twig to twig I could often see them when I could not make out the form of their owner. They looked like two luminous white bars. I finally shot the bird dropping him fairly but

Mass. (Cambridge)

Zonotrichia leucophrys

1888

In autumn - vocal note

Oct 22

In Temple's "Shady Hill" nursery heard a bird calling whit, white exactly like a Least Flycatcher. Looking it up found a young White-crown sitting in a bush. It was evidently somewhat excited & alarmed by a cat beneath. In the same thicket were many Z. albicollis

Zonotrichia leucophrys

Hobbs Brook, Lexington Mass.

(one)

May 4, 1905,

A. C. Comey,

1420.

when I got to the spot he
was gone having probably
escaped into the well wounded
the season is early this year.
The woods are in nearly full
leaf to-day

Mass. (Cambridge)

Zonotrichia leucophrys

1888

In autumn - vocal note

Oct 22

In Temple's "Shady Hill" nursery heard
a bird calling whit, whit exactly like
a least Flycatcher. Looking it up found
a young White-crown sitting in a bush
It was evidently somewhat excited &
alarmed by a cat beneath. In the
same thicket were many *Z. albicollis*

Zonotrichia leucophrys

Hobb's Brook, Lexington Mass.

(one) May 4, 1805,

A. C. Conner,

420.

May 12¹⁸⁸⁹ saw a ~~White-crowned~~
Crowned Sparrow - it was
in the roadway & I stopped
the horse & watched it a long
time - too bad that my
cane gun was not in the
wagon as we seldom find
this Sparrow here. J. H. Carey
to H. C. Purse

General Notes

Notes on some Connecticut Birds.

Zonotrichia leucophrys. - These migrating Sparrows were abundant here on the 12th of October, 1892. I have never known them to visit us in such numbers before. (*Forest and Stream* XXXIV, March 27, 1890, 187; - *Auk*, VII, April, 1890, 211.)
Auk X, April, 1893. p. 207.

General Notes

Notes from Connecticut. E. H. Barnes, Bridgeport, Conn.
White-crowned Sparrow were abundant, in Stratford at least, during the middle of October (14th), and were by no means rare in the preceding May.

Auk X, Jan, 1893. p. 90.

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

65. *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (Forster) Swainson. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Common during the migrations. Not known to breed.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 230

Birds Rare or Accidental on Long Island.

4. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Two specimens captured. The first, an adult female, was taken May 19, 1880; the second, a young bird, sex not ascertained, was shot October 19, 1880. Both were captured at Fort Hamilton.

De L. Berier, Fort Hamilton.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, April, 1881, p. 126.

Long Island Bird Notes N. T. Lawrence

4. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Shot a specimen of this bird at Far Rockaway, May 30, 1882. Another was noticed in its company but not secured.

Auk, 2, July, 1886, p. 272

Auk, XV, Jan., 1898, p. 58.

The White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) on Long Island, N. Y.—I am permitted to record the capture at Parkville, L. I., of the White-crowned Sparrow on April 10, 1897. I consider noteworthy the early date of the record.—WILLIAM C. BRAISLIN, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bird Notes from Long Island, N. Y.
William Dutcher.

20. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Mr. Giraud includes this bird in his list, but does not say specifically that he ever took or even saw a specimen on Long Island. Inferentially he includes it, but considers it rare "in the Middle States."§ Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, gives it in his list, and I find in his collection, now in the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York City, two specimens from Long Island. I have secured two specimens in the past nine years. The first one of these has already been recorded.|| The last one, an immature male, I shot October 16, 1886, at Broadway, Queens Co. It was first seen in a roadside thicket of catbriars (*Smilax rotundifolia*), but was thought to be a White-throated Sparrow. After the lapse of half an hour the thicket was again visited and the bird was found and secured. It was alone.

Auk, V, April, 1888, p. 181

§ Birds of Long Island, p. 123.

|| Auk, Vol. I, 1884, p. 175.

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the Northern Adirondacks [Aulton], New York [1901].

May 5 to 10.

White-crowned Sparrow. Tolerably common.

E. A. Sterling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 299.

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

71. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*.

First plumage. Throat, breast, sides, and interscapular region streaked thickly with dull black, most broadly so on the back; on the throat these streaks are reduced to mere spots; lateral stripes of crown dark brown; central stripe dirty white. Anal and abdominal region immaculate. Crissum faintly spotted. Otherwise like adult. From specimen in the collection of J. Murdoch, obtained by him at Labrador, July, 1876.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, July, 1878. p. 121.

Intergradation between *Zonotrichia leucophrys* and *Z. intermedia*, and between the latter and *Z. gambeli*.—Material received at the National Museum within the past year proves extensive intergradation between the birds hitherto called *Zonotrichia intermedia* and *Z. gambeli*. It therefore becomes necessary to consider them as merely geographical races of one species. At the same time, a few examples have been seen which are clearly intermediate between *Z. intermedia* and *Z. leucophrys*; but considering the very great number of specimens of these two forms that have been collected in various portions of the West, the relatively small proportion of such specimens is astonishing. Possibly they are hybrids; but it is more probable that they indicate true intergradation between the two supposed species. If this view proves to be correct, the three would stand as follows: (1) *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (FORST.); (2) *Z. leucophrys intermedia* RIDGW., and (3) *Z. leucophrys gambeli* (NUTT.).—ROBERT RIDGWAY, Washington, D. C.

Auk, VII. Jan. 1890. p. 96.

THE WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW BREEDING IN VERMONT.—One of my correspondents, Mr. H. E. Boughton, of Rutland, Vt., writes me that he has, the present summer, found a pair of *Zonotrichia leucophrys* breeding in that locality. As I know of no other record of this bird breeding in New England, I send the item, with all he writes me in regard to it. "The nest," he says, "was taken by myself, and was situated in a clump of blackberry and maple bushes, and was about three and one half feet from the ground. It is composed entirely of straw and grass, is very bulky, being almost as large as the nest of a Robin on the outside, and about one and one half inches in diameter on the inside. When the nest was approached the bird, which was very shy, would dart off from it and into the bushes like a shot; but by concealing myself I obtained a good view of her when she returned."—T. M. BREWER, Boston, Mass.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 195.

The Singing of Birds. E. P. Bicknell.

Zonotrichia leucophrys. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.

I have never to my knowledge heard the song of this fine Sparrow; nor, indeed, have I ever found it a common bird in the spring. Nevertheless it is sometimes not uncommon at that season, and may sing with some constancy. At Sing-Sing, twenty miles north of Riverdale, in May, 1882, Dr. Fisher found it in some numbers, and heard its full song between May 9 and 26. Dr. Fisher alludes to the song as suggestive of that of the Meadow Lark. Auk, I, Oct., 1884. p. 330-331.

446. Notes from Colorado. By D. D. Stone. *Ibid.*, pp. 191, 192.—Describes nests and eggs of the White-crowned Sparrow, "Mountain Mockingbird," "Oregon? Snowbird," "Stellar's [*sic*] Jay," etc. See corrections by Robert Ridgway in *O. and O.*, VIII, p. 13, where the "Mountain Mocking Bird" is said to be Townsend's Solitaire, etc. O. & O. Vol. VII

Song of the White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*).—A recent study of captive White-crowned Sparrows tends to show that the female sings a simple copy of the male's usually exquisite strain. Of four females that have come under my notice since the fall of 1897, three have sung in the manner described, while the exceptional one was a bungler that never wholly succeeded in getting the song just right. This bird, captured October 7, 1897, and released July 26, 1898, was in song from October 20 to December 10, 1897, and again during March, April, May and June of the following year.

Early in October, 1898, when White-crowns were perhaps a hundred strong in a nearby weedy potato field, I secured five specimens, two adults and three immatures. One of the adults, recognized as a female, was presently set free; the other, a doubtful subject, on being referred to a tame male of 1897, was immediately identified by him as one of the opposite sex. She was quiet and orderly,—uncommonly so,—hence was reserved for future study.

Of the young trio one turned out to be a female, and although very wild at first, eventually, without coaxing, became tame and confiding. In the fall of 1898 she sang but little and only on occasions when 'fighting mad.' Both females sang intermittently in March and April and daily during May, 1899.

The young males sang diligently from the middle of October to the second week of July, when moulting set in. In March the juvenile style of singing gradually gave way to the adult form. But from the commencement, when angry and defiant, these youngsters always sang in the manner of the adult bird. This strain is not limited to five or six notes, but ranges, according to my observations, from four to fourteen, not including a twittered prelude which oftentimes introduces the song proper.

At first my captives were confined in cages, but latterly have had the freedom of a room where they can fly about and bathe at pleasure. A soap box partly filled with sweepings from the hayloft affords them plenty of leg exercise, but unfortunately is also the cause of many a self-fish quarrel. In order that my birds keep in good health, I have always studied to vary their fare. Besides canary and millet seed, they receive ants' eggs, Mockingbird food, berries, meal worms, etc. If no other live food is offered, they will even accept small earthworms. In winter the little fat grubs and 'worms' found in goldenrod galls are a welcome treat.—E D. DOWNER, *Utica, N. Y. Auk*, XVI, Oct., 1899, pp. 355-6.

albicollis

Zonotrichia albicollis.

1889

May 1st 3rd 5th 6th 8th 11th 12th (Bobbles) 16th 1889. 1st 2nd 3rd 10th 17th 1890
Nov. 9th 1889. 9th 10th 1891 6th 14th 1892 3rd 1894 1st 5th 16th 17th
Dec. 21st 23rd 28th (1889) 26th (7th) 1894 8th (Horn) 21st (Rt. Horn) 25th (14th) 1895
Jan. 2nd 3rd 5th (Hillman) 8th 13th 12th (Hillman) 29th (7th) 1890 2nd (7th) 8th (7th) 15th (7th) 189 22nd (Hillman) 1896
Feb. 1st 11th 1890 3rd 10th 11th (Hoffmann) 189 17th (H. Allen) 1896
Dec. 10th 15th 16th 17th 25th 27th 1890
March 10th 13th 189
April 22nd (7th) 27th 1891 29th (Hillman) 1892. 24th (gray throat) 28th 1st 29th 2nd Concord. 1893.
 " 26th (7th) 30th (7th) 1894
 " 25th (Hoffmann) 1895
 " 18th (Hillman) 22nd (Hillman) 1896

albicollis

May 3rd 10th 14th 1891
 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 13th 17th 23rd Concord 1892
 1st 6th 8th 1st 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 18th Concord 1893
 2nd 5th 8th 15th 1894
 6th 7th 9th 10th 11th 1895 3rd 7th 10th 1896
3rd ft. 7th 28th 30th Concord 28th (Hillman) 1892

Oct. 4th 6th 8th 9th 11th 17th 18th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 28th 29th 30th 1891.
 " 7th 2nd 4th 8th 9th 10th 12th 15th 18th 19th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 27th 29th 1892
 " 25th 26th 1893
 " 6th 8th 9th 10th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 27th 1894
 " 2nd 3rd 4th 6th 17th 18th 17th 19th 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 28th 1895
 " 12th 14th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 1896

January 2nd 19th 21st 22nd 25th 1896

Tonotrichia albicollis.

B.H. = Balls Hill

January 1^o 3^o 4^o 6^o 7^o 8^o 13^o 18^o in our garden, Cambridge 1899.

February 4^o 12^o 16^o 17^o 18^o 19^o 21^o 22^o 24^o 25^o in our garden, Cambridge. 1899.

March 2^o, 3^o, 6^o, 14^o, 15^o, 16^o, 18^o, 24^o, 25^o, 27^o, 28^o, 29^o, 31^o 1899.

April

Balls directly in front of cabin

21^o 24^o 25^o 26^o 27^o 28^o 30^o Concord 1897.
 23^o 24^o 25^o 26^o 27^o 30^o Concord 1898
 B.H. = Balls Hill, Concord

1^o 25^o 26^o 27^o 28^o 29^o 30^o Concord. 1^o 7^o 5^o 6^o 8^o 10^o 11^o 12^o 13^o 14^o 20^o 21^o Our garden Cambridge, W.D. 1899

May

1^o 7^o 9^o 1897. 4^o 7^o 10^o 11^o 12^o 14^o 18^o Concord 1898. 2^o 3^o 6^o 7^o 8^o 9^o 10^o 11^o 12^o 13^o 14^o 15^o 16^o 17^o 18^o 19^o 20^o 21^o 22^o 23^o Concord 1899.

albicollis

September 19^o 1891. 15^o arrival 1897.

October

Our garden, Cambridge near Balls Hill, Concord
 15^o 16^o 17^o 18^o 19^o 20^o 21^o 22^o 23^o 1897.
 Our garden, Cambridge, W. Dean Concord
 1^o 18^o 24^o 26^o 27^o 28^o 29^o 2^o 3^o 5^o 6^o 7^o 8^o 12^o 13^o 14^o from white albicollis 1898
 Our garden, Cambridge, W. Dean
 5^o 10^o 11^o 12^o 13^o 14^o 16^o 17^o 18^o 19^o 20^o 21^o 22^o 24^o 25^o 26^o 27^o 28^o 29^o 30^o 31^o 1899
 29^o Concord (only record for this autumn). 1899.

November

Balls Hill, Cal. Co. Cal.
 6^o 10^o 17^o 1897
 Our garden, Cambridge, W. Dean Balls Hill, Cal.
 4^o 5^o 7^o 11^o 14^o 15^o 17^o 18^o 19^o 21^o 25^o 28^o 29^o 6^o Concord 1898
 1^o 2^o 7^o Our garden, Cambridge, W. Dean. 1899.

December

Co. 2 on 3
 4^o 7^o 1891. 1^o 3^o 4^o 5^o 6^o 7^o 9^o 10^o 15^o 16^o 18^o 19^o 21^o 25^o 26^o 27^o 28^o 29^o 30^o 31^o 1899
 Ground near small pond S.W. of Fish Pond. 1899.

Zonotrichia albicollis

1889 Mass.

May 10 Cambridge. - A flock of seven or eight in the Brickyard Swamp feeding on the wet mud under cotton bushes. There were several high plumaged birds among them. The ♂♂ sang occasionally but none of them were in really good voice. If I remember rightly this species never sings here as it does on its breeding grounds.

Singing

" 16 Two in the Maple Swamp, both dull colored birds such as usually bring up the rear guard of the migration if I remember rightly.

Dull colored birds migrate last.

Maine

Dec. 24 Brewer. - "On Dec. 24 I saw a ♂ White-throated Sparrow. There is no doubt about the bird as I looked at him as long as I wished from a distance of not more than eight feet

Wintering near Bangor, Maine

1890 Mass.

Jan. 13 Cambridge. - Dec. 21, 1889 Faxon found a fine adult ♂ on Buckingham St. in a vacant lot grown up to weeds and surrounded on all four sides by a dense hedge of Norway Spruces. I have visited the place every few days since and on every visit have either seen or heard him. When the weather is warm & fine he sings occasionally in loud, clear tones but somewhat less perfectly than in summer the song more broken, a few of the notes flattened etc. There are three Song Sparrows & a Junco in the same place.

Wintering in Cambridge

Yesterday (Jan. 12) Spelman found two White-throats together in a thicket on the edge of Point Pond. They may have been there all along as the pond has been inaccessible until since the 9th when the swamp froze hard (ther. 12° on 9th & 10). The winter thus far has been very mild as a whole.

at Point Pond

" 14 Boston. On or about this date Dr. W. S. Bryant saw "seven or eight" White-throats in the Shrinberg bordering the creek in Franklin Park near Beacon Street.

In Boston

Zonotrichia albicollis

1892 Mass.

Oct. 11 Cambridge - A flock of fifteen or twenty in my garden this morning, feeding on ripe elder berries. I watched them for some time & distinctly saw them pick off & eat these berries. Most of them were in high plumage. Heard them note; the Thrush Sparrow chirp (treeep), a low chirp also common to most sparrows, and the loud, metallic tehep peculiar to this species and the Swamp Sparrow. There was no singing until I whistled an imitation of the pea-peabody notes when several birds responded, in a low undertone, however, almost a whisper. Presently they left the elder bushes and began circling about me coming very close sometimes, when I was in the act of whistling, flying past me within a yard or two although I stood in an open walk. They were evidently puzzled and not a little excited but they soon made out the mystery and left me.

Massachusetts.

Zonotrichia albicollis.

1892.

May. 1. Concord. A White-throated Sparrow feeding on the ground by a wood pile was still tame hopping about & feeding within six feet. I whistled & he almost alighted on my shoulder. He was the richest colored specimen I ever saw.

Zonotrichia albicollis.

Concord, Mass.
April, 24, 1893.

Apr. 24

Yesterday I found a White-throated Sparrow, a
robust bird which I flushed among alders in a
swamp and which, to my surprise, was an
immature in gray-throated bird. This is the first
instance that has come under my observation of
a bird in this plumage has appeared at an early date.

White
throated
Sparrow

Zonotrichia albicollis.

Concord, Mass.

1897. A remarkably handsome ♂ appeared at Ball's Hill on April
April. 21st and stayed until the 28th although much of this time the
weather was very warm (ther. 82° Apr. 25th) and the nights
clear. Probably some hemp seed which I scattered over the
ground every day or two and on which the bird appeared to feed
exclusively was the attraction which held him there so long.
He rarely if ever left the strip of bushes in front of the
cabin and he became very tame. In the early morning he usual-
ly sang a few times and he was always ready at all hours to
respond to a good imitation of his song, which was remarkably
plaintive and varied and invariably was preceded by a low
chattering call like that so often given by the Swamp Sparrow.
Altogether we found him a peculiarly attractive and interest-
ing neighbor.

Zonotrichia albicollis.

Peterborough, New Hampshire.

1898. Two males sang through July at the bog just below our house, a third at Cunningham Pond and a fourth at the base of Pack Monadnock. These were all that I met with. They continued in full song up to (and including) July 29th after which they maintained absolute silence.

Concord, Mass.

1898. Albino (?).
Oct.14. While on my way back (from the cabin to the Barrett farm) and just as I was descending the slope beyond Benson's a large flock of Juncos accompanied by several White-throated Sparrows and a few Yellow-rumps started from an asparagus bed and flew into the thicket by the roadside. Among them was an albino which I took to be a White-throated Sparrow. It was very tame and most conspicuous in the densest cover. I watched it a long time. It was wholly snow white with a white bill. In the absence of all color I could only judge of its identity by its size and shape which seemed to refer it to Zonotrichia. It would not make any sound so I could get no clue in that way. The only thing that made me at all doubtful as to its being a White-throat was the fact that it hopped and flitted about very much after the manner of a Junco but it seemed altogether too large for a Junco. It was decidedly the finest albino I have ever seen living and I regretted that I had no means of securing it.

Zonotrichia albicollis.

Cambridge, Mass.

1899. The two White-throated Sparrows were with us during the January. whole of December last and up to January 8th when they departed suddenly and without obvious reason reappearing, however, on the 15th and again on the 18th. One was in full plumage, the other a dull colored bird with ashy throat. They were nearly always seen together, either in the dense thicket of lilacs in the rear of the house or near the kitchen where they and the English Sparrows were liberally supplied each morning with toast or stale loaf bread broken into small pieces. They showed neither fear nor aversion towards the English Sparrows but mingled with them on apparently friendly terms and, so far as we observed, they were never molested or even threatened by them. Like the English Sparrows they appeared to prefer bread to anything else although they also ate some millet seed which I scattered under the lilacs. During December the white-throated bird frequently answered my whistled imitation of the peabody call and once fairly started he sometimes sang dozens of times in succession in fairly full clear tones; after January came in I failed to get any response from him.

Zonotrichia albicollis.

Cambridge, Mass.

February birds in the Garden.

1899. On the morning of February 4th when the ground was covered with about four inches of fresh fallen snow I saw a White-throat eating bread crumbs from a dish on the kitchen steps in company with a number of English Sparrows. An hour later I heard it chirping and, as I was confident at the time, another bird of the same species answering it. But after this date only one bird was seen - on the 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24 & 25th. At first I supposed that this individual was one of the pair that had been seen together so often, earlier in the winter, but on examining it closely I discovered that it was unlike either having the pure white head stripes of the one combined with the dull gray throat of the other. Unless it may be assumed that one ^{of} this pair had changed plumage the bird seen after February 4th must have been a new comer to the garden.

April birds in the Garden.

April. One in fine plumage, no doubt the same bird which frequented the garden during the whole of March, was seen there in April by W. Deane on the 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20 & 21. He sang freely after the 8th his voice gaining steadily in strength and clearness until, towards the close of his stay, it had nearly or quite attained the perfection characteristic of the breeding season.

Zonotrichia albicollis.

Cambridge, The Garden, Mass.

1899. For several years past I have cultivated a rather large
Oct. patch of prince's feather (Polygonum orientale). The seeds
of this plant ripen in October and attract many birds of vari-
ous kinds as well as, unfortunately, rats and mice. The
White-throats are exceedingly fond of these seeds and during
the present month from one or two to a dozen birds might be
found daily feasting on them in company with the still more
numerous House Sparrows. The male White-throats sang rather
freely and at all hours but usually in subdued and somewhat
broken tones. W. Deane's list of their varying numbers is as
follows:- 5², 10¹², 11⁽¹²⁾, 12⁸, 13⁵, 14¹², 16', 17', 18¹², 19⁶,
20³, 21², 22³, 23³⁻⁴, 24', 25³, 26³, 27², 28¹², 29¹², 30¹², 31'.

Cambridge, Mass.

1899. No White-throats were seen in the garden this month and
December. I doubt if any are passing the winter in our neighborhood,
but I found one chirping in the deep, brush-grown hollow be-
low the grave yard to the S.W. of Fresh Pond on the 10th.

Birds of Upper St. John.
Batchelder.

50. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gm.) Bp. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Very abundant at Grand Falls wherever there was dead wood on the ground. At Fort Fairfield also it was very abundant; this bird and *Junco hyemalis* were the commonest species. The nests were apt to be in a clearing near the edge of woods, and frequently were in damp places. They were often under a fallen branch, or at the foot of a sapling, and were but slightly concealed.

Bull. N. O. C., 7, July, 1882, p. 148

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can., Comeau & Merriam

39. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—The commonest Sparrow, breeding everywhere. First seen May 14, 1882. This bird is the "Nightingale" of the Canadians.

Bull. N. O. C., 7, Oct., 1882, p. 236

Last Dates Migratory Birds observed by
E. D. Wintle, Fall 1885, Montreal, Can.

Sept. 26. White-
throated Sparrow.

O. & O. XI. Mar. 1886, p. 44.

Summer Birds of Bras D'Or Region
Cape Breton Id., N. S. J. Dwight, Jr.

35. *Zonotrichia albicollis*.

Auk, 4, Jan., 1887, p. 16

An Ornithologist's Summer in Labrador
M. Abbott Frazar.

Zonotrichia albicollis, White-throated Sparrow. Seemed to arrive at Esquimaux Point on May the 20th and soon became common; did not see them to the eastward of that place and doubt if they leave the heavy timber.

O. & O. XII, Mar. 1887, p. 34

Birds, Haute Island, Bay of Fundy, July
26, 1887. W. L. Bishop, Kentville, N. S.

White-throated Sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*; Abundant.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 146

Birds of Magdalen Islands.
Dr. L. B. Bishop.

41. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Common, nesting about the last of June.

Auk, VI. April, 1889, p. 148

Summer Bds. Restigouche Valley, N. B.
July, '88. J. Brittain and P. Cox, Jr.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Abundant.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p.118

Summer Birds of Sudbury, Ont.
A. H. Alberger.

558. White-throated Sparrow. Abundant.
Breeds.

O. & O. XV, June, 1890, p.87

Newfoundland Notes. A Trip up the
Humber River, Aug. 10-Sept. 24, 1899.

37. Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Fairly com-
mon.

Louis H. Porter, New York City.

Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, p. 72.

43.

Summer Birds of the Cobalt Mining Region,
Nipissing District, Ontario.
by Frederick C. Hubel. Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 51.

43. Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Probably
the commonest bird in this region. Eggs and young observed.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James W. Flaming,
Part II, Land Birds.

Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 80-81.

210. Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Common
migrant, April 8 to May 16, and August 28 to October 22; probably breeds;
males were heard singing June 6 to July 7, 1906, at several places outside
the city.

Zonotrichia albicollis

1896. Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Deer Island. June 20^{2, 5, 9} ^{adults} ^{young}. 21¹ 24³.

July 5³ 6¹ 7¹ 9¹ 11¹ 13² 14³.

Sheep Island. June 23¹.

Campbell Island July 6¹.

He an Hunt July 8³.

Marshall Island July 9¹.

Sedgwick } Two or three heard flying in each town
Brooksville }

Summer Birds Tim Pond Me. by F. H. C.

White-throated Sparrow, (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).
Common around the camps, keeping in flocks.

O. & O. XI. Feb. 1886. p. 25.

Wintering of the White-throated Sparrow in Maine.—
On January 20, 1886, I shot a White-throated Sparrow at Saco, Maine. It seemed to be comfortably settled for the winter in a swampy piece of woods, consisting chiefly of birches, with a scattering of young spruces. It was in dull autumnal plumage, and proved on dissection to be a male.

Joseph L. G. G. date, ~~1886~~ 1886 Manan

Auk, 3, April, 1886. p. 277.

Fall Birds of Northern Maine.
F. H. Carpenter.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). A few were heard, singing the same note as heard in June at Grand Manan.

O. & O. XII. Nov. 1887 p. 188

Summer Residents on Southwest Coast of Maine. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.

558. White-throated Sparrow. Very common at Boothbay. Also obtained specimens on some of the islands. They were singing throughout July at Boothbay.

O. & O. XIII. Nov. 1890. p. 162

1883

Zonotrichia albicollis

Beddeford
Pool, Me.

July 26

no. 283, ♂.

"The White-throated Sparrows
are common here; I keep
hearing them sing"

By field col. C. R. Lamb

**Summer Birds of Presidential Range,
White Mts. A.P. Chadbourne**

23. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Extremely abundant at the base of the mountain, and very common at all altitudes up to the limit of shrubs, and on quiet days one was occasionally heard on the bare rocks above. The highest point at which it was noted was 5300 feet.

Auk, 4, April 1887, p.105

**Birds of Hillsboro Co. N. H. June 27, '92
Arthur M. Farmer, Amoskeag, N. H.**

White-throated Sparrow, one individual.

O. & O Vol. 17, Sept. 1892 p. 136

**Birds Obs. at Franconia and Bethlehem
N. H. July-August, 1874. J. A. Allen**

25. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. Abundant at nearly all points above 1000 feet.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.154

**Birds Obs. at Moultonboro, N. H.
July 21-Aug. 11, 1883. F. H. Allen**

Zonotrichia albicollis.—Two heard singing.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889, p. 78

Winter Birds of Webster, N. H. by Falco.

White-throated Sparrow, (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).
O. & O. X. Jan. 1885. p. 14

**Birds Obsvd. near Holderness, N. H.
June 4-12, '85, and 4-11, '86. W. Faxon**

28. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Rare.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.150

**Bds. Obs. in Franconia, N. H. June 11-21
'86, and June 4-Aug. 1, '87. W. Faxon**

35. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.152

Woods Hole, Vt., U.S.A.

Zonitoidia albicollis

1894

	Woods	Woods	Woods	Woods	Woods	
June	15 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹² / ₈	17 ¹ / ₂	18 ³ / ₄	19. 20 ² / ₄	21
	22 ⁴ / ₂	23	24 ³ / ₂	25 ¹² / ₂	26 ¹ / ₂	27 ¹ / ₂
	28 ¹⁵ / ₂		29 ³ / ₂			

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

1895. Zonitoidia albicollis

June 10¹/₂ 11¹/₂ 12¹/₂ 13¹/₂ 14¹/₂ 15¹/₂ 16¹/₂ 17¹/₂ 18¹/₂ 19¹/₂ 20¹/₂ 21¹/₂ 22¹/₂ 23¹/₂ 24¹/₂ 25¹/₂ 26¹/₂ 27¹/₂ 28¹/₂ 29¹/₂ 30¹/₂

June 1¹/₂ 2¹/₂ 3¹/₂ 4¹/₂ 5¹/₂ 6¹/₂ 7¹/₂ 8¹/₂ 9¹/₂ 10¹/₂ 11¹/₂ 12¹/₂ 13¹/₂ 14¹/₂ 15¹/₂ 16¹/₂ 17¹/₂ 18¹/₂ 19¹/₂ 20¹/₂ 21¹/₂ 22¹/₂ 23¹/₂ 24¹/₂ 25¹/₂ 26¹/₂ 27¹/₂ 28¹/₂ 29¹/₂ 30¹/₂

Notes from Taftsville Vt. by L. O. Tracy.

Among the more prominent autumnal migrants, the first White-throated Sparrow, (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), came Sept. 16th, they were common by the 20th, and continued so until Oct. 5th, and occasionally one up to Oct. 24th, when they were plentiful and disappeared.

O. & O. X. Jan. 1885. p. 10

Summer Bds, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.

41. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. — The White-throat is one of the commonest and most characteristic birds of the region. Although heard occasionally at the base of the mountain, it is on the bleak and wind-swept stretches near the summit that his clear notes ring out most frequently, and with greatest effect.

by Arthur H. Howell.

Auk, XVIII, Oct., 1901, p. 342.

1882

Zonotrichia albicollis Cambridge

January 7. A ♀ shot "along
the Charles River" by
C. R. Lamb.

March 7. A ♂ shot by C. R. Lamb
"on the sunny bank, covered
partly with brush, which
extends from the Cemetery
to the Marshes of the
river. This is the same
place where I got the
other & almost within
Hens' arrow of it"
(note book C. R. Lamb)

95. ^{H. Mass. 1885.} *Zonotrichia albicollis*. - Sept. 30th (1885)

Zonotrichia albicollis. - 12th & 15th. Winchendon, Mass. June, 1888.

Zonotrichia albicollis Mass. - near Cambridge.

1886. April 23rd.

Mass. (near Concord) 1887

1887

May 12th - 16th - 17th - 21st

Zonotrichia albicollis

Mass (Worcestershire)

1887

June 26²⁸ ^{orig.}

Zonotrichia albicollis

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1887

Oct. 4¹⁰ - 5²⁰ - 7¹⁰

1888

Oct. 22²⁰ - 23¹⁰. Nov. 17^(Grantville)

Zonotrichia albicollis

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1888

APR 29¹

Zonotrichia albicollis

Mass. (Belmont)

Zonotrichia albicollis

1888-9

Winterville

Du-Mch.

Mr. Faxon tells me that two or three White-throats wintered at Waverley. He saw them almost daily from Dec. to March.

Mass. (Belmont)

Zonotrichia albicollis

1889

In January

Jan'y 15

"I now have a White-throated Sparrow here" (W. Faxon in letter of dated Waverley Jan'y 15th)

Birds Known to Pass Breeding Season
nr. Winchendon, Mass. Wm. Brewster

39. *Zonotrichia albicollis*.* | *Not common.*

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 389
Notes on Birds of Winchendon, Mass.
William Brewster.

Zonotrichia albicollis.—In 1887 I met with two males, and in 1888 one, all in spruce swamps. They were in full song and evidently had mates and nests, for they showed the utmost concern when their retreats were invaded.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 390

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Oct. 18 a single White-
throated Sparrow seen.

O. & O. XI, Jan. 1886, p. 2

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Zonotrichia albicollis (Gmel.), White-throated
Sparrow. Migrant, tolerably common.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 140

Notes.

— A white-throated sparrow taken at Arlington Heights,
Mass., Jan. 8. W. F. Hadley.

O & O. XIV, Feb. 1889 p. 29

General Notes.

Summer Birds of Central Berkshire
Country, Mass. ~~Francis H. Allen.~~ Ralph Hoffmer

18. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Not rare
from Becket northward.

Auk XII. Jan. 1895 p. 88

**Bds. Obs. near Graylock Mt. Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 28-July 16. W. Farog**

31. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—In ascend-
ing Graylock by the turnpike, this bird was not met with until within
two miles of the summit (altitude about 2800 feet). From this point to
the summit it is common. Its notes are preëminent in the bird music of
the top of Graylock, where it is known and cherished by the keepers of
the summit-house as the 'Mountain Lark.' On the eastern slope of
Graylock, in the Notch, especially in the cleared land on the south of the
'Bellows-Pipe' or height-of-land, the Whitethroat descends to a much
lower level than on the western side of the range.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 101

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Nov. 30; A White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*), seen this morning, perched on a Willow tree, on the south side of a sloping sand bank. It appeared cold and languid, and when I frightened it from its perch it uttered a faint "tseep." I had an opportunity to take notes of its colorations, which correspond with those given by Minot and Samuels. Mr. Minot says in his note on this species, in his book: "I have seen them as late as November 14th, and have heard of them being seen near Boston in winter, but from insufficient authority." Considering the weather which we have had during November, it is not remarkable after all, that a single specimen (or more) should be seen.

O. & O. XI, Jan. 1886, p. 2

Aug. XIII, April, 1896, p. 178.
Three Winter Notes from Longwood, Massachusetts. — I noted a flock of nineteen White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) on the 8th of December, 1895, and again on the 21st, when three specimens were taken, one adult and one immature male and one adult female. This flock remained in the locality of an old dump, among tree trunks and general rubbish,—a protected spot. I have noted this flock since the 8th and 21st on the following dates: December 22 and 25; January 2, only eight being then in the flock; January 19, three of the flock noted in a snow storm; three again on the 25th, and since this latter date they have entirely disappeared from the locality, the weather having not become, however, any more severe. *Reginald Heber Howe, Jr., Longwood, Mass.*

Aug. XIV, Oct., 1897, p. 406.
The White-throated Sparrow Breeding at Hubbardston, Mass. — A few pairs of *Zonotrichia albicollis* breed each year, or have for the last two years, among the lower hills (about 1000 feet elevation) about Wachusett Mountain in Hubbardston, Mass. — REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR.,
Longwood, Mass.

Unusual Winter Records -

White-throated Sparrow. One seen December 7 and 8; and one singing on March 28, near Belmont. They probably wintered.

*Arthur C. Conroy, Cambridge,
Mass.*

Aug. XIX, July, 1902, p. 293.

Saybrook, Conn.

Zonotrichia albicollis

One shot & number seen middle January
1885 J. N. Clark O. & O. Vol. 8 no 10, p. 80,

I shot the middle of January and a Peabody
Sparrow. There were numbers of this
latter bird, J. N. Clark, Saybrook, Conn.
O. & O. VII, Oct. 1882, p. 80

Probable Breeding of the White-throated Sparrow in Connecticut.—

On June 26, 1906, while tramping through a spruce swamp near Bantam Lake, Litchfield, Conn., I was surprised to hear the song of the white-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). I soon found and secured the bird, a male. The date and the fact that the testes were much enlarged makes it almost certain that this bird was breeding there, and if so, the first breeding record for Connecticut. I searched for sometime in hopes of finding his mate and clinching the record, but that I did not find her was not surprising considering the denseness of the thickets of spruce and larch.— E. SEYMOUR WOODRUFF, JR., Litchfield, Conn.
Auk, XIII, 1906, p. 461.

Connecticut Notes.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.— Two flocks of twenty-five birds or more in each were seen in some weedy fields at Darien on November 30, 1917. The latest record given in Bishop and Sage's 'Birds of Connecticut' for fall migration was November 28, 1885. A male was taken to verify the field identification, and in view of the rather unusually cold fall, this very late record seems interesting.

Auk, vol. xxxv. 1918. p. 232.

Some Birds of Lewis Co, N. Y.,
C. Hart Merriam

In the Eastern (Adirondack) region
Zonotrichia albicollis, is found breeding.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1878. p. 53

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

66. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin) Bonap. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Abundant summer resident, far outnumbering all the other Sparrows together.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 230

Catskill mts. ----- Batchelder

Zonotrichia albicollis.—Mr. Bicknell did not meet with the White-throated Sparrow at all in the Catskills, and it is very likely nowhere abundant in the region. I found one singing, however, on the afternoon of July 18, on the Plaaterkill Turnpike between the foot of Overlook Mountain and Tannersville. It was in low, rather wet ground, a half-wooded pasture on the head waters of Schoharie Creek, and at an elevation probably of about 1800 feet. Along the same road, and at similar altitudes, I saw *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* and *Harporhynchus rufus*.

Auk, VII. July, 1890, p. 295.

Notes on Some Winter Residents of
Hudson Valley. E. A. Mearns.

10. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Mr. Bicknell writes me: "A regular winter resident here (Riverdale) is *Zonotrichia albicollis*. I rarely find it, however, in winter, except in the vicinity of private residences, where an abundance of spruce-trees and other evergreens affords it a suitable shelter. At that season it often approaches familiarly about the kitchen doorstep, in company with *Junco hyemalis* and *Spizella monticola*."

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 36

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the
Northern Adirondacks [Catskill], New York [1901].
April 20 to 25-

White-throated Sparrow. Common.

E. A. Sterling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX. July, 1902, p. 298.

Notes on the birds of Madison County, New York,
with especial reference to Embury's recent list.

15. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Given in the list only as a "common transient visitant." Mr. Miller has found it breeding at two stations near Peterboro; and I have observed it to be common in shrubby half-cleared ground near Oneida Lake.

By William R. Maxon. Auk, XX, July, 1903, p. 265.

Albinism and Melanism in North
American Birds. Ruthven Deane.

In a specimen of *Z. albicollis*, kindly presented to me by Mr. N. C. Brown, of Portland, Maine, the head is pure white, with the exception of the yellow superciliary stripe which remains and causes a marked contrast.

Bull. N. O. C. 1, April, 1876, p. 21

Albinism and Melanism in North
American Birds. Ruthven Deane.

*Albino specimens of Z. albicollis, present
a mottled plumage.*

Bull. N. O. C. 1, April, 1876, p. 21

A curious Anomaly in the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).—On Sept. 28, 1904, I took at Germanicus, Renfrew Co., Ontario, a male bird of this species, that showed a strange freak in the tail. While all the other feathers are of normal length and development (2.50 in. long), one shows a length of 3.75 in. It is of the same color as the other tail feathers, but the vanes are narrower. Near the ends of the other rectrices it is much attenuated, as though it had wanted to stop growing at that point. It is the only instance of this kind that has come under my observation.—C. W. G. EFRIG, *Ottawa, Ont.*

Ans, XXII, July, 1905, p. 313-314.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.

This Sparrow is here a winter resident, appearing from further north in the latter part of September, and remaining into May. I have heard its song every month during its stay; but in winter, except at the borders of the season, singing is exceptional and always of imperfect expression. Song at this season seems merely to result from individual caprice.

Perhaps none of our birds shows greater irregularity from year to year in the time of general entry into spring singing than the White-throated Sparrow. While early April seems to be the usual time for singing to begin, it is not unusual for it to commence at any time in March, and in an abnormally mild season may begin before the end of February. On the other hand, it is sometimes deferred until the middle of April. Dates of final spring songs run through May to the 20th, and usually, though not always, occur a week or more before the species has disappeared. This discrepancy between the time of final song and departure, which is also noticeable with other species, is doubtless to be attributed to the fact of the songless females outstaying the males.

When the White-throated Sparrows reappear among us, in September, they are songless, and a week or two may elapse before they give voice. Dates of first autumn songs, of several seasons, range from October 3d to 7th.

The White-throated Sparrow has two especially characteristic single notes; a low *cheep*, and a resonant, metallic *chink*. This last sounds not unlike the clink of a metal hammer and drill, and when it is uttered by several birds in regular turn the effect in sound is strongly suggestive of that of quarriers at work near by. This note chiefly belongs to the late afternoon and early evening, and seems to be in general use only when a party of the birds are settling for the night about some chosen shelter. About my residence are large closely-grouped Norway spruces. At sundown, in late autumn, winter, and early spring, many White-throated Sparrows congregate nightly for shelter in the dark recesses of these shaggy evergreens. Ere they have settled for the night their clear resonant notes fall upon the ear in confused rehearsal, but they are subdued to gradual decadence with the deepening shadows, until only now and then a single note breaks the stillness; then there is silence and night has fallen.

Auk, I, Oct., 1884. p. 331-332.

the glimmering stars, I heard it again, like a voice of hope calling from the depths of gloomy despair, and enlivening the solitude with its cheery notes. And as the first rays of the rising sun adorned the east he, first of all, lifted up his voice in gladness and praise.

O. & O. 16. Nov. 1890. p. 173.

a new version which credits him with saying 'Good Lord, pity me, pity me, pity me.' When the young get on the wing, the song is less frequently heard. The bird is known to the few French settlers of the island as *rossignol* (nightingale).

Auk X, Jan. 1893. p. 11-12.

nds of
and.

ATED SPARROW.—This bird so less abundant than the ubiquitous singing song is far better known to of the clearings, building its nest and singing nearly all of the time

Its well-known song is easily angry and excited a male will into his own domain. The song

ss of the night, and only those who ods can know how profound this r to the bird many local names n being 'Kennedy Bird.' I heard

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.

This Sparrow is here a winter resident, appearing from further north in the latter part of September, and remaining into May. I have heard its song every month during its stay; but in winter, except at the borders of the season, singing is exceptional and always of imperfect expression. Song at this season seems merely

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.

spring. Nevertheless it is sometimes not uncommon at that season, and may sing with some constancy. At Sing-Sing, twenty miles north of Riverdale, in May, 1882, Dr. Fisher found it in some numbers, and heard its full song between May 9 and 26. Dr. Fisher alludes to the song as suggestive of that of the Meadow Lark.

1884.] BICKNELL on the Singing of Birds. 331

Our subject was first described by Nuttall from Westport, Mo., migration. to these observations all that is now known of its distribution and quite carefully, and it is the intention of the present article to add might be expected, its movements during the winter were watched

Mt. Kearsarge, N. H. June, 1890
P. A. Bates

Leaving here, we find bird life growing very scant, but see the Junco and White-throated Sparrow apparently breeding at a height of 2,000 feet.

Speaking of this latter bird, it is here in these mountains that I heard its voice at its greatest perfection, at least two more notes being added to its song as heard in the lowlands. It warbles at intervals during the entire day, calling back and forth with its companions; and later on, as I lay in my blankets on the slopes of Mount Willey, in the darkness of the night, and surrounded by the sombre depths of the spruce forest, lit only by the glimmering stars, I heard it again, like a voice of hope calling from the depths of gloomy despair, and enlivening the solitude with its cheery notes. And as the first rays of the rising sun adorned the east he, first of all, lifted up his voice in gladness and praise.

O. & O. 15. Nov. 1890, p. 173.

Dwight, Summer Birds of
Prince Edward Island.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—This bird so characteristic of the Canadian Fauna is less abundant than the ubiquitous Junco, but on account of its loud and striking song is far better known to the average inhabitant. It is a bird of the clearings, building its nest upon the ground in a bunch of weeds, and singing nearly all of the time it is not occupied scolding intruders. Its well-known song is easily imitated, and it is amusing to see how angry and excited a male will become if he thinks another has strayed into his own domain. The song

is sometimes heard breaking the stillness of the night, and only those who have passed a night in the northern woods can know how profound this stillness may be. The song has given to the bird many local names wherever it occurs, one of the best known being 'Kennedy Bird.' I heard a new version which credits him with saying 'Good Lord, pity me, pity me, pity me.' When the young get on the wing, the song is less frequently heard. The bird is known to the few French settlers of the island as *rossignol* (nightingale).

Auk X, Jan, 1893, p. 11-12.

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, MONDAY, MAY 8.

OF INTEREST TO LOVERS OF BIRDS.

They Should Not Miss Hearing the Peabody Bird.

The white-throated sparrow or Peabody bird, the king of its family, says Robert O. Morris, is now here in great numbers on its spring migration, and any one wishing to see this bird and hear its fascinating song can have the opportunity to do so; but it will be seen and heard in and about Springfield only for a few days longer, as it soon will have passed on to its summer home. Thoreau says its notes "are as distinct to the ear as the passage of a spark of fire shot into the darkness of the forest would be to the eye," and one writer says "the notation of its song could be easily written on the musical staff. Beginning generally on the fifth note of the scale after the first syllable it ascends to the eighth or last note, and ends in four syllables more. After the first syllable of the song, the bird will sometimes utter the second on the second or third note of the scale above, and then dropping back, will render the remaining three syllables on the usual pitch for the ending." That on one occasion it bred in Springfield is not generally known, but the following extract from the unpublished notes of R. B. Hildreth, an observer of birds who died here about 20 years ago, bears excellent testimony that such was the fact.

August 13, 1867. At Ingersoll's dell, a quiet secluded and shaded spot about a mile from Main street, and through which runs a brook, I have heard through June, July and this evening for the last time, a pair of charming white-throated sparrows (*Z. albicollis*). Probably I have seen and heard the pair at least 40 times and always near the same spot. A few minutes before sunset I generally passed into the dell near the arbor and just opposite, mounted on a young elm, I was almost always sure of finding the male bird singing his best; and although I generally took a seat on the grass within a dozen yards of him, so far from frightening him away, he seemed to be rather gratified in having even one appreciating listener, for frequently I had no sooner taken my seat and commenced to imitate his peculiar and wild whistle, than he, as if to show me the extent of his musical powers and the folly of attempting to imitate him, would ruffle up his crown feathers and strike up two or three additional notes and trill them in a most exquisite prolonging and tremulous sound. This he would repeat for half an hour at a time not moving from the same spot where he began. These charming interviews were kept up through June, July and to August, when I saw and heard him for the last time, on the 13th. Although I searched diligently I could never discover the nest, which was without doubt concealed at no great distance."

That it breeds in some of the hill towns west of here, which is now an established fact, was surmised by Mr Hildreth, as appears by the following extract from his notes:—

Saturday, June 1, 1867. On Cool brook in Becket, with Dr McClean and George, "trouting." Good luck. Among other pleasant sounds was much pleased to hear all day long the wild and charming notes of the "white-throated sparrow."

Friday, June 7, 1867. This p. m. again on Cool brook. Again heard the charming wild whistling notes of the white-throated sparrow all the afternoon. I am now confident that this rare bird breeds in this vicinity.

It is an occasional summer resident in Worthington, Cummington, Becket, Washington, and probably all the high mountain towns in Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire counties, and is common upon the top of Graylock, where it has been given the name of "mountain lark."

A New White-throat Song.— Last summer it was my good fortune to hear a charming song from a White-throated Sparrow, which, so far as I am aware, has never before been published. In the woods of Thornton, N. H., the notes of *Zonotrichia albicollis* are among the most characteristic sounds in the early summer, growing less frequent toward the end of July, and ceasing altogether early in August. The normal song, as I have heard it there, is as follows:



(The exact pitch of this and my other notations I have no means of determining, and have therefore put them into the key of G, following therein similar notations observed by Mr. Henry Oldys of Washington, who has kindly furnished me with a number of interesting White-throat songs.)

On the 24th of July, 1906, about noon, my attention was attracted by the following fragment of a song from a White-throat:



A few minutes later I heard the same song in its complete form, as follows:



This song, unusually sweet and plaintive, was constantly repeated, and was occasionally answered from the neighborhood woods by the song which I have indicated as the normal White-throat song in that locality.

There are two rather unusual features in this song: first, its descending character, and, secondly, the fact that its last notes are in groups of 4 instead of 3. Both of these features have been noted by Mr. Oldys, but never combined in precisely the same form as that which I secured. For example, he notes the following song which has the same descending character as mine, but differs from it in having triplets instead of quadruplets at the end:



Again, he secured a song containing 4-note groups at the end, but differing from mine at the beginning, thus:



From these and other similar examples, the diversity of form which the White-throated Sparrow's song assumes is apparent, and the melody which I chanced to secure is merely one of a great variety of songs with which the woods are doubtless constantly echoing, but which pass unnoticed until some trampler happens to catch the air and preserve it.— ALFRED M. DAME, *Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.*

Auk, XXIV, No. 1, p. 102-103.

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. C.

50. *Zonotrichia albicollis*, (White-throated Sparrow). In spring this Sparrow was pretty evenly distributed, but by August they came in flocks around the camps and in the tote roads. A nest found in the clearing at Tim Pond, a few rods from our log cabin, by my companion, contained on June 3d, four eggs. It was placed on, not in the ground, in a bramble of fire weed and blackberry vines, and was exceedingly bulky, being composed of grass and weed stalks, fine rootlets and horse hair, taken from the old lumber stables nearby. The eggs were heavily marked with dark brown on a greyish ground color. Several old nests were found in August. Their clear whistle of a song is well known. "They are rendered further conspicuous by the whistling sound of their wings when in flight."

O. & O. XI. Oct. 1886. p. 146

Notes-Birds of Grand Manan.
Chas. H. Andros.

White-throated Sparrow, (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). This species was more conspicuous than actually abundant, and its ringing note, a combination between a whistle and a song was very frequently heard at all hours of the day. A nest was found by Mr. F. W. Andros at Eastport, Maine on the afternoon of our arrival at that place. The nest was placed on the ground under some slight dead underbrush, on a rocky ledge. The birds evinced considerable alarm and flew uneasily about, uttering their loud metallic *chink*. This set numbered four, and was very uniform in color. At Grand Manan they were heard on every hand, but as previously stated, in no great numbers. They were, however, about the only bird which was evenly distributed over the entire area of the island, being heard and seen in all portions.

Another nest of this Sparrow, which we found when in company with Mr. Cheney ^{the size of the eggs had of course} ~~found~~ ^{and three eggs is as equally rare.} May the 17th last, I found a nest containing no more than one egg. This nest has only once been presented to me, when formerly does four complete sets. An excess of the Catbird, (*Turdus carolinensis*) how often three would prevail. In the case of

A Second Instance of the Breeding of the White-throated Sparrow in Eastern Massachusetts.—On the 13th and 14th of June (1888) I found a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) singing in Wakefield, Mass.; and on the 16th and 17th, in the same spot (a bushy roadside swamp), I saw a female of the same species. The male was in full plumage, and the identification was absolute in every case. I saw nothing more of either bird, as I left home on the 18th and did not return till July 11; but the presence of the pair (within a radius of two or three rods) for five days in the middle of June would seem to leave no doubt of their breeding. The only previous record of such an occurrence, so far as I am aware, is that of Mr. Browne, in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club,' Vol. V, p. 52.—BRADFORD TORREY, *Melrose Highlands, Mass.* **Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 426-27.**

Notes on Some Birds of Portland, Maine and Vicinity. . . . N. C. Brown.

On the 13th of June, 1874, I found a nest, containing four eggs, of *Zonotrichia albicollis* in Scarborough, and subsequent observations have proved the species almost a common summer resident. It is perhaps more numerous in Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough than elsewhere, but is to be found, in suitable localities, quite throughout Cumberland County through the summer months. Its nesting in Massachusetts has been recorded,* but it has been regarded a representative of the Fauna of Northern New England and Canada.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, April, 1879, p. 107.

* Hist. N. A. Birds, Vol. I, p. 575.

Notes from Taftsville, Vt.

June 21st, I found a nest of the White-throated Sparrow, (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), containing four fresh eggs, and July 3d, another containing three. Both nests were constructed of dried leaves, weeds and grasses, lined with finer grass, and both were placed on the ground in slight depressions. They are a little larger than the nests of the Song Sparrow, (*Melospiza fasciata*), but closely resemble some of the latter. The eggs are greyish white marked with confluent blotches and spots of different shades of brown and lilac. The

largest of the seven measures .89 x .73, the smallest .83 x .73.

It is probable that both nests belonged to the same pair of birds.

G. O. Tracy.
O. & O. IX. Sept. 1884. p. 108-109

ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS NESTING IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—I have lately seen a set of eggs of the White-throated Sparrow obtained in this vicinity, and interviewed the collector, Mr. E. Haeuber of this place. The locality was the southeast part of Framingham, near the Natick line. The location was a tussock in a rather wet meadow, adjoining a wooded swamp fringed with alders. The eggs, four in number, were taken early in June, 1874, and were somewhat advanced in incubation. Unfortunately neither nest nor bird was secured, Mr. H. not being then aware of the bird; but he says the identification is beyond all doubt, as he gave him every advantage in observing her.—F. C. BROWNE, *Am, Mass.*

Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 52.

I also took a set of White-throated Sparrow ^{was met here} ~~nest~~ ^{Howard H. McAdam, Oak Bay, N.B.}

O. & O. IX. Jan. 1884. p. 12

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. C.

50. *Zonotrichia albicollis*, (White-throated Sparrow). In spring this Sparrow was pretty evenly distributed, but by August they came in flocks around the camps and in the tote roads. A nest found in the clearing at Tim Pond, a few rods from our log cabin, by my companion, contained on June 3d, four eggs. It was placed on, not in the ground, in a bramble of fire weed and blackberry vines, and was exceedingly bulky, being composed of grass and weed stalks, fine rootlets and horse hair, taken from the old lumber stables near by. The eggs were heavily marked with dark brown on a greyish ground color. Several old nests were found in August. Their clear whistle of a song is well known. "They are rendered further conspicuous by the whistling sound of their wings when in flight."

O. & O. XI. Oct. 1886. p. 146

Notes-Birds of Grand Manan.
Chas. H. Andros.

White-throated Sparrow, (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). This species was more conspicuous than actually abundant, and its ringing note, a combination between a whistle and a song was very frequently heard at all hours of the day. A nest was found by Mr. F. W. Andros at Eastport, Maine on the afternoon of our arrival at that place. The nest was placed on the ground under some slight dead underbrush, on a rocky ledge. The birds evinced considerable alarm and flew uneasily about, uttering their loud metallic *chink*. This set numbered four, and was very uniform in color. At Grand Manan they were heard on every hand, but as previously stated, in no great numbers. They were, however, about the only bird which was evenly distributed over the entire area of the island, being heard and seen in all portions.

Another nest of this Sparrow, which we found when in company with Mr. Cheney, differed in many particulars from the preceding account of the Eastport one. This latter nest was on the ground in a small clearing in a large swamp, and the bird was detected in slyly and swiftly running from the nest, and very contrary to its usual habits, no exhibition of concern on the part of the parent was given, and no bird was seen after leaving the nest. To judge of actions of this species, from the two extremes above given, needs broad experience.

F. H. CARPENTER.
O. & O. XII. Oct. 1887 p. 173

... ed Sparrow
ne (1888) I
am, Mass.
singing in
Wakefield, Mass.; and on the 16th and 17th, in the same spot (a bushy roadside swamp), I saw a female of the same species. The male was in full plumage, and the identification was absolute in every case. I saw nothing more of either bird, as I left home on the 18th and did not return till July 11; but the presence of the pair (within a radius of two or three rods) for five days in the middle of June would seem to leave no doubt of their breeding. The only previous record of such an occurrence, so far as I am aware, is that of Mr. Browne, in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club,' Vol. V, p. 52.—BRADFORD TORREY, *Melrose Highlands, Mass.* Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 426-27.

Notes on Some Birds of Portland, Maine and
Vicinity. . . . N. C. Brown.

On the 13th of June, 1874, I found a nest, containing four eggs, of *Zonotrichia albicollis* in Scarborough, and subsequent observations have proved the species almost a common summer resident. It is perhaps more numerous in Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough than elsewhere, but is to be found, in suitable localities, quite throughout Cumberland County through the summer months. Its nesting in Massachusetts has been recorded,* but it has been regarded a representative of the Fauna of Northern New England and Canada.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, April, 1879, p. 107.

* Hist. N. A. Birds, Vol. I, p. 575.

Notes from Taftsville, Vt.

June 21st, I found a nest of the White-throated Sparrow, (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), containing four fresh eggs, and July 3d, another containing three. Both nests were constructed of dried leaves, weeds and grasses, lined with finer grass, and both were placed on the ground in slight depressions. They are a little larger than the nests of the Song Sparrow, (*Melospiza fasciata*), but closely resemble some of the latter. The eggs are greyish white marked with confluent blotches and spots of different shades of brown and lilac. The

largest of the seven measures .89 x .73, the smallest .83 x .73.

It is probable that both nests belonged to the same pair of birds.

C. O. Tracy.
O. & O. IX. Sept. 1884. p. 108-109

ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS NESTING IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS. — I have lately seen a set of eggs of the White-throated Sparrow obtained in this vicinity, and interviewed the collector, Mr. E. Haeuber of this place. The locality was the southeast part of Framingham, near the Natick line. The location was a tussock in a rather wet meadow, adjoining a wooded swamp fringed with alders. The eggs, four in number, were taken early in June, 1874, and were somewhat advanced in incubation. Unfortunately neither nest nor bird was secured, Mr. H. not being then aware of the bird; but he says the identification is beyond all doubt, as he saw the parent bird from the nest, and she, alighting frequently within a few rods, gave him every advantage in observing her. — F. C. BROWNE, *Framingham, Mass.*

Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 52.

I also took a set of White-throated Sparrow new nest here
Howard H. McAdam, Oak Bay, N.B.

O. & O. IX. Jan. 1884. p. 12

spring both sickened and died. It was so sudden and so apparently from an unnatural cause that I was led to make a careful examination. I noticed that there seemed to be a hard bunch in the lower part of the throat, and the knife speedily revealed the secret. They had gone to the ash heap and picked up small cinders; these being rough had clogged up the passage and they were unable to throw them off. It would be impossible to relate the many interesting things that I observed at the time. I never before or since have had my mind so much occupied by what seemed a higher order of life in birds than we usually observe than I did in the brief company with my two pet crows. XX.

Nesting of the White-throated Sparrow.

As I am not aware that the nesting habits of this species (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) have been previously described in the pages of the *O. & O.* and as the habitat of this bird itself—at least in the summer season—appears to be rather locally confined, and its manner of nesting seems known to comparatively few, I assume that some of my observations on this matter, during the past season, may be interesting to many readers.

Unlike the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*) the range of this species is confined to tracts of low, swampy ground, or the margins of brush-littered woods, where there is an intermingling of low brushwood, creeping vines, tall grasses and fallen timber; but the half burnt swamps are its peculiar home, from the early days of April until the advent of autumn; and here through all the summer-time its clear, loud whistling song is among the most conspicuous of all the bird melody that affects the otherwise unpleasing scenery.

In the manner and position of its nest there is little difference between it and the Song Sparrow, except that the nest is nearly always placed upon the ground, generally sunk into it. The materials of which the nest is composed are also much the same, viz.: stalks of dry weeds, strips of fine, dry bark, dry grass, rootlets, and a small quantity of cattle, or horse hair. The set of eggs is usually four, although sometimes in the early season five are deposited, while later on, sets of three and two may be found undergoing incubation. Its nidification extends from the middle of May to the first week of August, but if not dis-

turbed, it will probably not lay more than twice in the season, while if disturbed it will nidify four or five times.

ORNITHOLOGIST

[Vol. 14—No. 12]

saw very few of the birds and found none of their eggs in any nest that I came across.

George G. Cantwell.

Lake Mills, Wis.

[Seven of the sets above referred to by Mr. Cantwell, together with another set collected in a different locality, are now before me, and may be thus described:

Set I. May 22, 1886, Huron, Dakota. Collected by E. S. Cheney. Nest, a hollow in the ground, lined with fine grass, placed beside manure on a hillside. Three eggs, incubation begun. Pinkish-white, speckled with burntumber, and also veined with a few lines of seal brown: .78 x .56; .78 x .54; .78 x .57. (This set is described in Davie's *Nests and Eggs*, 1889, page 296.)

Set II. May 23, 1889, Lac-qui-Parle County, Minn. Collected by Geo. G. Cantwell. Nest composed of bleached grass and weed stems, sunken flush with the surface of the surrounding prairie. Four eggs, incubation begun. Greenish-white, spotted sparingly, but distinctly, with clove brown. There are a few under shell markings of cinereous. The spots are evenly distributed all over the surface: .76 x .55; .76 x .55; .73 x .55; .72 x .54.

Set III. May 23, 1889, Lac-qui-Parle County, Minn. Collected by Geo. G. Cantwell. Nest composed of bleached grass and weed stems, sunken flush with the surface. Four eggs, fresh. Greenish-white, speckled and spotted with Vandyke brown and seal brown, with a few under shell markings of cinereous. These spots are heaviest around the larger ends: .70 x .55; .70 x .55; .67 x .54; .67 x .54.

Set IV. May 23, 1889, Lac-qui-Parle County, Minn. Collected by Geo. G. Cantwell. Nest composed of grass and weed stems, sunken flush with the surface of the surrounding plains. Four eggs, fresh. Light greenish-white, speckled and spotted all over the surface with burntumber. There are also under shell markings of drab-gray, and a few veinings of seal brown: .77 x .57; .75 x .58; .75 x .58; .74 x .59.

The White-throated Sparrow Breeding in Eastern Massachusetts.— On nine different days, from June 29 to August 6 of the present year, I heard a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) singing at the same locality in Boxford, Essex Co., Mass., and on several occasions I saw the bird plainly and fully identified it—once when in company with Dr. C. W. Townsend. I was unable to find the female or the nest, but on August 20 I saw at the same place two young birds of this species in the juvenal plumage with speckled breasts, one of them having the tail imperfectly fledged. They were alone while I watched them and were evidently able to shift for themselves. The finding of the young at this time and place and in this plumage seems to establish the fact of the breeding of the bird here. Messrs. Howe and Allen's List cites but two breeding records of this species for eastern Massachusetts—Browne, Bulletin N. O. C., Vol. V, p. 52, of a nest found in Framingham, 1879, by Mr. C. E. Haeuber, and Torrey, Auk, Vol. V, pp. 426, 427, of a pair observed for several days at one locality in the breeding season of 1888, in the town of Wakefield, the latter not being a "breeding record" strictly speaking. What gives the matter additional interest is the fact that on June 4, at a locality a quarter or half mile distant from that of the bird above-mentioned and also in the town of Boxford, I had previously heard the song of a White-throated Sparrow, but though I visited the place often thereafter I did not hear it again until July 2, when I heard it delivered two or three times and once very distinctly. This song was entirely different from that of the bird of the other locality, being one of the commoner forms, while that was individual and quite unique in my experience. This convinces me that two male White-throated Sparrows passed the breeding season here, and suggests that the nesting of this species in Essex County may be something more than accidental. It is not easy, however, to account for the fact that the latter bird was heard but twice. I may also add that the two localities mentioned are separated by thick woods, and that two or three roads intervene. According to Mr. G. M. Allen's List of the Birds of New Hampshire, *Zonotrichia albicollis* has not been found breeding in the eastern part of that State south of Lake Winnepesaukee. The region about Boxford has a slight Canadian tinge, *Vireo solitarius*, *Helminthophila rubricapilla*, *Dendroica blackburniæ*, and *Hylocichla guttata pallasii* being found there in the breeding season.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, West Roxbury, Mass.

Auk, XXII, Oct., 1905, p. 415-416,

Zonotrichia albicollis

Wintering in Mass.

Watertown, Mass.
Jan'y 7, 1882

On above date Mr. Charles Lamb shot a White-throated Sparrow on the banks of Charles River near the Watertown Arsenal. There are some sheltered thickets of privet and barberries along the south side of a range of high banks and the place is always well supplied with Song Sparrows through the winter months.

Indeed, Lamb tells me that he counted no less than seven of the latter on the occasion when he shot the White-throat.

N. Middlesex Co. Mass.
June 25 - 30 - 1889.

Zonotrichia albicollis

Mt Watatic --- On June 26th and on the following day while rambling about near the summit of the mountain, we heard in the distance below us on the mountain side faintly, but distinctly, the ~~song~~ ^{note} of the White Throated Sparrow, repeated on each occasion four or five times. As nearly as we could judge, from the direction and apparent distance of the sound, the bird must have been in the ~~pasture~~ ^{woods} at the base of the mountain, but afterwards we visited these ~~pastures~~ ^{woods} twice, remaining in or near ~~them~~ two hours or more on each occasion without finding or hearing the bird again.

DESCRIPTION OF A HYBRID SPARROW (*ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS* + *JUNCO HIEMALIS*).

BY CHARLES H. TOWNSEND.

On December 12, 1882, Mr. William L. Baily shot the bird here described near Haverford College, Montgomery County, Pa. Mr. Baily suspected it to be a cross between the White-throated Sparrow (*Z. albicollis*) and the Snowbird (*J. hiemalis*), and recently left it with me for further examination. Having compared it with specimens of these species I fully agree with him as to its hybrid nature, since it bears the prominent characters of each bird. The specimen (a male) was shot in company with the above named species, both of which are quite common here this winter.

I indorse the views of Mr. William Brewster, in regard to *Helminthophaga leucobronchialis* and *H. lawrencei*, and his explanation of several obscure species of North American birds on the grounds of hybridity (this Bulletin, Vol. VI, pp. 218-225). Hybridity is by no means of frequent occurrence among our native Passeres, and a case of it between different *genera* of the *Fringillidæ* is of more than passing interest, but the hybrid does not warrant a special name, as some ornithologists have thought.

Description: Intermediate in size between *Z. albicollis* and *J. hiemalis*. Bill, nearly the size of that of *Z. albicollis*, but colored like that of *hiemalis*. Throat as in *albicollis*, breast and belly as in *hiemalis*. Tail of ten feathers, outer pair white, with the basal third dark; second pair with a small white spot on inner vane; other tail feathers dark, pale-edged above. Upper plumage mainly like that of *Z. albicollis*, but suffused with the slaty color of *J. hiemalis*; white spot from nostrils to eyes. Wing-coverts white-tipped, as in *Z. albicollis*, and edge of wing faintly yellowish. Length about 7.50; wing and tail, 3. Male.

[Through the kindness of Mr. Townsend I have been able to examine the hybrid above described, which combines in nearly equal degree the characters of *Junco hiemalis* and *Zonotrichia albicollis*. The black bands on each side of the crown are narrower and less distinct than in the latter and the superciliary line is represented merely by a white spot above the lores. There is a faint maxillary stripe. The black streaks of the interscapular region are much narrower than in *Z. albicollis*, and the rufous edgings of the feathers are suffused with slate; there is also less rufous on the wings, and the rump and upper tail-coverts are also more olivaceous, and the tail is darker.

This example, taken in connection with the hybrid Swallow described sometime since by Mr. Trotter in this Bulletin (Vol. III, pp. 135, 136, July, 1878), is of the highest interest, as intimated by Mr. Townsend, as throwing light on certain obscure Audubonian species known thus far only from the single examples on which the species were based, and makes the second known case of hybridity between species of quite distinct genera among our Oscine birds. Doubtless the *Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis* Langd, believed by Mr. Ridgway (see this Bulletin, Vol. V, p. 237) to be a hybrid between *Helminthophila pinus* and *Oporornis formosa*, may be counted as a third example of like character, to say nothing of the several probable cases cited by Mr. Brewster in the paper above referred to by Mr. Townsend.—J. A. ALLEN.]

Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1883, p. 78-80.

THE AUK:
A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
ORNITHOLOGY.

VOL. X.

JULY, 1893.

NO. 3.

A HYBRID SPARROW (*ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS* + *JUNCO HYEMALIS*).

BY WITMER STONE.

THE rarity of hybrid birds in a state of nature and the great interest which they possess, not only for ornithologists, but also for naturalists in general, renders it desirable that such hybrid specimens as have been secured should be well described and figured. With this object in view the Editors of 'The Auk' have had the accompanying plate prepared, illustrating the hitherto unfigured hybrid between the White-throated Sparrow and Slate-colored Junco. The original painting from which the plate was made is the work of Mr. Ernest E. Thompson, who is well known for his many beautiful illustrations of bird life. The bird here represented was secured by Mr. William L. Baily near Haverford College, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on December 12, 1882, and was first described in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. VIII, p. 78, by Mr. Charles H. Townsend.

Mr. Baily has recently had the specimen mounted, and has presented it to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where it is now exhibited in the collection of local birds which is being formed for the museum by the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club.

This bird, which is a male, combines the characters of *Zonotrichia albicollis* and *Junco hyemalis* in nearly equal proportions. The upper surface and wings have the general aspect of the *Zonotrichia*, but the black shaft stripes are narrower and the rufous is more or less suffused with slaty, this shade predominating on the head, where the central white stripe is entirely obliterated and the black stripes considerably broken. Beneath the pattern of coloration is that of the *Zonotrichia*, but the breast and sides are of a darker slaty hue. The superciliary stripe is reduced to a white spot behind the nostril and there is a faint dusky maxillary stripe. The outermost tail feathers have the terminal two thirds white, and there is a white terminal spot on the inner web of the next pair.

Auk X, July, 1893 p. 213-14

Zonotrichia albicollis.

Belmont, Mass.

Contents of stomach.

1882.

May 8.

Zonotrichia albicollis White-throated Sparrow.

But one specimen of this species was examined. This was taken by Mr. Chadbourne in a swampy thicket at Belmont Mass on May 8, 1882 and contained the following.

A small number of berries and seeds, a nearly digested larva of a species of Scarabaeidae, belonging either to *Lechnostema* or an allied genus, and a fairly well preserved specimen of the salt-marsh cat-tiller (*Leucocetia acraea*).

New Haven, Conn.

Unusual Dates for some Birds at New Haven, Conn.— White-throated Sparrows have been present in large numbers in Edgewood Park up to date (Jan. 2, 1909). Five Rusty Blackbirds have been in the same Park since December 26. I saw a Fox Sparrow on Dec. 22 and two of them on Jan. 2. On Dec. 22, near Lighthouse Point I saw two Red-winged Blackbirds and about twenty-five White-winged Crossbills. The date cannot be called unusual for the Crossbills, but they are rare here. On Dec. 26 and 28, I saw a male Towhee in Edgewood Park. On Dec. 21, at Mitchell's Hill, I saw a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, and on Dec. 25, at Saltonstall Ridge, I saw four Red-breasted Nuthatches. Robins and Bluebirds have been seen occasionally, and on Dec. 25 Mr. A. W. Honywill, Jr., saw a Hermit Thrush at Mitchell's Hill. On the next day Mr. Honywill and I saw the thrush at the same place. These birds were all positively identified although none of them were taken.— CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *New Haven, Conn.*

Aug 26, Apr-1909, p. 198.

1889 Maine. Flycatching
July- Brewer Manly Hardy writes that a boy
(Walter) who is a natural observer & notices
many things that men overlook has lately
seen White-throated Sparrows catching flying
insects."

636. *Hybridity in Birds*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, p. 84.— Comment on the case of hybridity between the Snowbird and White-throated Sparrow reported by Mr. Townsend (*Bull. N. O. C.*, VIII., p. 78; *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, 1883, p.—), and a case of hybridity reported between the Mallard and Pintail Duck. *For. & Stream*, Vol. XXI, No. V.

1448. *Occurrence of the Swamp and White-throated Sparrows at Cambridge, Mass., in Winter*. By Charles R. Lamb. *Ibid.*, p. 32.

Quar. Jour. Bos. Zool. Soc. II

1073. *The Song of the White-throated Sparrow*. By Dr. M. L. Leach. *Ibid.*, Feb. 19, p. 65. *For. & Stream*, XXIV

For a note on White-throated Sparrow
see Goshawk. W. H. Lucas, Bridgeport
Conn. Jan. 26. 1890.

O. & C. XV. Feby. 1890. p. 31.

Yates Co, N.Y.

Breeding of the White-throated Sparrow in Yates County, N. Y.— Owing to the fact that the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) has never been reported as breeding in western New York, it gives me pleasure to record the nesting of this species in the famous bird haunt, Potter Swamp, in the northern portion of Yates County.

On the evening of May 31, 1909, as I was leaving the edge of this swampy forest I was surprised to hear the sweet clear whistle of a White-throated Sparrow coming from a two-acre clearing at the edge of the woods. Again on June 6, while photographing a nest of the Cerulean Warbler "in situ" near this clearing I heard the White-throat again, and as the bird sang so constantly and remained in a restricted area I felt convinced that it was singing to its mate on the nest. Therefore upon descending from the Cerulean's nest I began a search for the nest that was only successful after over two hours' hunt among the tangle of weeds, ferns, bushes and swamp grass. The female was flushed directly from the nest at my feet, thus proving her to be a very close sitter. The nest contained four fresh eggs and was hidden on top of a grassy hummock at the base of a bunch of weeds surrounded by ferns and small bushes. Several photographs of the nest and eggs were taken.

The nearest record that I have been able to find was of a pair found breeding in Oneida County, near the village of Holland Patent, on June 16, 1886.

Of other species nesting in the near vicinity were Golden-winged Warbler, Canadian Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Water-thrush, Winter Wren, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Wood Duck, and Brown Creeper.— CLARENCE F. STONE, *Branchport, N. Y.*

Auk 27. Jan - 1910 p. 23-24.

*Spizella
monticola*

Spizella monticola

	1889			
April	11 ¹⁵ 1889. 23 ¹⁵ 1890	2 ² 5 ⁵⁰ 6 ¹⁸ 7 ²⁰ 8 ²⁰ 9 ⁴ 16 [*] 1891.		
Nov.	25 ⁴⁰ (3 ⁸) 26 ²⁰ 30 ⁶ 1889. 26 ² 1890			
Dec.	4 ²⁰ 5 ¹⁰⁰ 6 ²⁰ 1889 12 ⁸ 1890			
Jan'y	3 ⁶ 1890 27 ¹⁵ 1891 22 ¹ 29 ¹⁰ 30 ²⁴⁰ (1 ¹⁰) 1892. 22 ⁴⁰ 29 ¹³⁰ 1893 30 ² 1894			
Feb.	1 ^(Sollis) 15 ^(Sollis) 21 ^(Sollis) 1891 28 ²⁰ 1893			
March	6 ⁽²⁰⁾ 1 ^(Sollis) 8 ^(Sollis) 24 ⁵ 25 ⁽³⁾ 29 ³ 1891. 7 ² 7 ² 10 ¹ 13 ¹ 20 ⁽²⁾ 21 ¹⁰ 22 ³ 27 ² 31 ² 1892			
"	6 ² 14 ⁽⁸⁾ 20 ⁽¹⁰⁾ 23 ¹ 30 ¹ 31 ⁽⁵⁾ 1893			
"	3 ¹ 10 ¹ 17 ¹ 22 ⁽²⁾ 24 ⁴ 27 ² 30 ² 31 ¹ 1895			
Feb.	2 ⁽⁴³⁾ 4 ¹ 5 ⁽⁸⁾ 6 ² 7 ⁽⁵⁾ 10 ⁽⁸⁾ 13 ⁽⁴⁾ 14 ² 20 ¹ 21 ¹ 29 ¹ } Concord 1892			
"	1 ⁽⁸⁾ 3 ⁽⁴⁰⁾ 6 ⁽⁴⁰⁾ 8 ⁽³⁸⁾ 1894			
April.	1 ⁶ 3 ³ 4 ¹ 5 ⁽¹⁵⁾ 6 ¹² 7 ⁴ 8 ⁶ 11 ¹ 18 ² 19 ² Concord 1892			
"	1 ⁽¹⁵⁾ 2 ⁶ 3 ⁽⁵⁾ 4 ³ 6 ² 7 ⁴ 8 ⁶ 9 ³ 10 ¹⁰ 11 ² 20 ² 22 ² Concord 1893			S. monticola
"	3 ⁽¹³⁾ 4 ¹⁰ 5 ² 6 ⁽¹⁴⁾ 7 ² 15 ⁴ 20 ¹			
Oct.	25 ¹ 26 ³⁰⁰ 27 ¹⁰ 29 ¹⁵ 30 ²⁰ 31 ⁵ 1891. Concord			1891
	22 ¹ 25 ¹⁰⁰ 27 ¹⁰ 28 ² 30 ⁵ 31 ⁸ Concord 1892			1892
	26 ⁴ 27 ⁽¹⁶⁾ 29 ⁽³⁾ 30 ² 31 ¹⁰ Concord 1893			1893
	20 ⁽⁴⁾ 25 ⁽³⁾ 26 ⁽⁵⁾ 27 ⁽³⁾ 28 ⁽³⁾ 29 ⁶ 30 ⁸ Concord 1894			1894
	19 ^(Sollis) 20 ^(Sollis) 21 ¹ 23 ¹ 24 ⁽¹⁾ 27 ⁽¹²⁾ 29 ¹⁰ 30 ¹⁵ 31 ²⁰ Concord 1895			1895
Nov.	2 ⁵⁰ 3 ²⁰ 4 ⁽²⁰⁾ 5 ²⁰⁰ 6 ¹⁰⁰ 7 ²⁵ 8 ⁵⁰ 11 ¹⁵ 12 ¹⁰ 13 ² 24 ⁴ 28 ⁵ 30 ⁵ 1891. Concord			1891
	1 ⁵ 3 ⁸ 5 ² 6 ⁵ 7 ⁵⁰ 9 ³⁰ 10 ⁴ 11 ³⁰ 12 ²⁰ 13 ⁽³⁰⁾ 14 ⁽²⁰⁾ 16 ¹⁷ 18 ¹ 19 ⁽⁸⁾ 20 ⁽²⁾ Concord 1892			1892
	1 ⁽¹⁵⁾ 2 ²⁰ 3 ⁽¹⁵⁾ 4 ⁽²⁰⁾ 5 ⁽³⁰⁾ 11 ⁽¹²⁾ 12 ⁽⁴⁰⁾ 13 ¹⁰ 19 ¹⁰ a. 29 ² 1893			1893
	1 ⁽⁸⁾ 2 ¹⁵ 3 ⁸ 4 ⁶ 12 ¹⁰⁰ 13 ⁽¹⁰⁾ 14 ⁽³⁰⁾ 15 ⁴⁰ 16 ¹⁰ 17 ¹⁰ 18 ⁶ 19 ² 20 ⁽¹⁰⁾ 21 ⁽⁶⁾ Concord 1894			1894
	12 ⁰ 22 ⁵ 3 ¹⁵ 4 ²⁰ 6 ²⁰ 7 ⁽³⁰⁾ 20 ⁽³⁰⁾ 22 ⁽³⁰⁾ 23 ⁽³⁰⁾ 25 ¹ Concord 1895			1895
Dec.	2 ² 3 ⁽²⁾ 6 ⁴ 7 ² 10 ² 13 ⁴ 15 ⁽¹⁵⁾ 17 ¹⁵ 18 ⁶ 20 ⁶ 28 ² Concord, 1891.			
"	8 ⁽²⁰⁾ 13 ⁽¹⁵⁾ 14 ⁽¹⁵⁾ 19 ⁽²²⁾ 1892			1892
"	29 ¹ 14 ²⁰⁰⁺ N. Brackett 1895			1895

Spizella monticola. K. - Kings River
B. H. - Ball's Hill.

October 20^③ 23^⑥ (in full song, 10 m. 24^⑫) 25^④ 26^⑧ 27^⑥ 28^⑮ 29^⑩ 30^⑩ 31^⑩ Concord 1896
23^⑩ 30^⑩ Concord 1897. 20^⑫ 30^⑩ 31^⑩ Concord. 1898. 19^① 21^② 23^③ 24^⑩ 25^⑫ 29 Concord 1899

November 1. 2^⑩ 18^⑫ 19^④ 23^③ 25^④ Concord 1896
" 2^② 3^② 4^⑫ 5^⑥ 6^⑧ 7^⑩ 8^⑫ 9^④ 10^⑩ 11^④ 12^⑥ 14^⑩ 15^⑥ 17^① 18^① 19^③ 20^② 21^③ 22^⑤ 23^④ Concord 1897.
" 1^① 2^⑥ 3^⑫ 4^⑩ 5^⑩ 6^⑫ 9^⑫ 10^④ 15^⑩ 16^⑮ 21^② 22^③ 27^③ Concord 1898
1^① full song 2^⑩ 3^② 4^⑩ 5^⑥ 6^⑩ 7^⑥ 8^② 9^④ 23^⑩ Concord 19^④ Concord 1899.

December 9^⑩ 10^⑩ Concord 1897. 3^① C. Ches River 1899

S. monticola

January 12^⑫ 1896 31^② 1897. 7^⑩ 9^⑩ 1898

February 14^① 23^③ 1896 28^⑩ 1898

March 25^⑩ 31^① 1896 22^① 28^① 31^⑩ 1897 7^⑩ 12^⑩ 16^⑩ 17^① 18^① 19^⑩ 20^② 22^④ 24^③ 28^⑥ 31^⑩ Concord 1898

April 7^④ 8^② 10^⑩ 11^⑩ 14^⑩ 18^⑩ Concord, 1899.

April 1^④ 2^⑩ 5^⑩ 6^⑩ 8^① 10^④ 11^⑤ 12^② 13^② 14^③ 15^② 16^① 17^② 19^③ 21^③ 22^① 23^① 26^① 27^③ Concord 1896
1^④ 2^① 4^② 5^⑧ 6^① 7^① 8^② 12^① 24^③ 25^① 28^① 29^① Concord 1897

1^⑧ 2^③ 3^③ 5^③ 6^② 8^② 9^① 10^① 11^② 13^② 15^② 17^① 23^① 25^⑩ 30^① Concord 1898

May 7^⑩ 1893 1^① 1898

Spizella ~~junco~~ monticola

1889 Mass.

Nov. 25 Belmont. - A flock of 30 or 40 in thickets on the edge of Rock Meadows.

They were feeding on seeds of bay weed in openings among the bushes and in a neighboring field. When startled they flew to the thickets but instead of plunging into their depths and concealing themselves as most Sparrows would have done they alighted in the tops of the leafless bushes, where they sat nearly motionless chirping and uttering the musical double note. As I advanced they kept flying on ahead until finally they became very wild and nervous although I did not fire at any of them. In this way I drove them perhaps 1/4 of a mile. At length, reaching a tract of rather large bushes, they alighted in their tops and suddenly one of the ♂♂, evidently an old bird, broke out in full song. Another immediately followed, then another, and then two or three together just as they sing in April. In fact they seemed to be in quite as good voice as I have ever heard them. All this happened late in the afternoon the weather cloudy and warm but damp threatening rain.

Singing in
November

Dec. 4-7 Marston's Mills. - Far more numerous than about Cambridge in fact very abundant in swamps along the river and about old fields. On the 5th a clear, still & rather mild day I found these Sparrows in large flocks associating with Myrtle Warblers (*D. coronata*) in thickets of bay berry in the pastures. Like the Warblers they were evidently attracted by the bay berries for I repeatedly watched them eating bay berries

They also uttered the low, musical, sweet T'swee-e, T'swee. It resembles the tinkling of water ice.

It is probable that they eat only the seeds, however, for as nearly as I could see they ground off the pulp by turning the berry in the bill. The Warblers on the other hand swallow the berries whole & doubtless derive nourishment from the pulp alone. It was interesting to watch the two species working side by side at a great cluster of the saden-white berries. Several times during the morning I heard the Tree Sparrows sing softly but sweetly

Distribution

Call note (on opp. margin)

Singing

Spizella monticola

1893 Mass.

Jan. 31. Feb 4 Marthas Vineyard. None seen by Mr. O. Bangs although he was constantly out during those five days and covered a great deal of ground. Apparent absence on Marthas Vineyard

1893

Oct. 27 Concord. Ten or a dozen were rollicking in an alder thicket on the river bank. One of them sang a number of times. Its voice was as loud and sweet as in spring [Journ.]

1898

Mar. 12 Cambridge. In full song in Maple Swamp this morning. [Journ.]

1898

Mar. 16 Concord. Singing at sunrise near the [Keyes'] house. [Journ.]

1898

Apr. 25 Concord. A few still linger. Saw six together on the W. Bedford shore and heard one of them sing finely. [Journ.]

1900

January 21 Ipswich. "Common in thickets, usually only one or two together in our place." Dr. C. W. Townsend.

1906

May 20 Arlington Heights. I saw a Tree Sparrow in a pasture near the Robbins Spring Hotel about 12.30 P.M. Day bright. The bird was on the ground a few rods away. I examined him for a while with my glass when he flew to a fence rail close by, where I again examined him. Before using my glass I thought it was a Chippy. The white wing bars were very conspicuous. The head was red. The late date made me very careful. - W. Deane.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Spizella monticola.

1891.

Nov. 5. Concord & Acton. There was a second great flight of Tree Sparrows today. The country was flooded with them, but I did not see a single Junco.

1892.

Jan. 30. Concord. I found on the sheltered edge of the woods a merry party of Tree Sparrows, 24 in number and with them one Junco. They were feeding among some weeds. Every now & then the musical tweedle, tweedle call would start and run through the flock. They had covered the fresh snow with braided trails the foot prints in pairs or one slightly in advance thus: ♣♣ or ♣♣.

Oct. 25. Previous to today I had seen but one Tree Sparrow (on the 22nd) This morning the country was alive with them. There must have been nearly fifty in one flock which rose from a patch of weeds by the roadside as I drove past, and smaller flocks were continually seen. Many of these contained Juncos also in nearly every flock were several Fox Sparrows. One of the last-named a young bird I think, sang a snatch of its beautiful song!

Oct. 27. The great flight of Tree Sparrows has passed us.

Spizella monticola.

Cambridge, Mass.

1893. They were more Tree Sparrows in a field near Gray's Pond
Jan.29. feeding on the seeds of some weeds that projected above the
snow. Something startled them and they flew off into an ap-
ple tree. When they returned to the weeds, one after another,
I counted thirteen birds.

Mar.14. (Drive around Mount Auburn). Among some evergreens a
flock of 3 or 10 Tree Sparrows were flitting about, one bird
singing brief snatches of its wild melody every now and then.

E. Watertown, Mass.

1893. About a dozen Tree Sparrows were running about on the ice
Mar.20. among the button bushes on the little pond behind Mt. Auburn.
Occasionally one sang a few snatches in low but thrilling
tones.

Added to List of Birds known to Occur within
Ten Miles of Point de Monts, Quebec, Canada.
Notes of H. A. ComEAU, taken at Godbout.

159. *Spizella monticola*. Shot in August, 1883.

Auk, I, July, 1884. p. 295

C. H. Merriam,

Locust Grove, N. Y.

Some Winter Birds of Nova Scotia. By C. H. Merrell.

24. *Spizella monticola*. TREE SPARROW.— Two seen at Parrsboro
in company of three Slate-colored Juncos, on January 26.

Auk, XVI, July, 1899, p. 253.

Birds of N.E. coast of Labrador
by Henry B. Bigelow.

70. *Spizella monticola*. TREE SPARROW.— Rather uncommon, but
widely distributed. I observed a good many at Port Manvers.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 30.

The Winter *Tringillidae* of New Brunswick
W. H. Moore, Fredericton, N.B.

Spizella monticola. TREE SPARROW.— This is our only winter sparrow,
that does not congregate in flocks while with us, they being seldom seen
in companies of more than two or three. They are not common during
winter and are only found at that season along river valley roads that are
fringed with coniferous bushes. *Auk*, XIX, April., 1902, pp. 201-202.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James W. Fleming,
Part II. Land Birds.
Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 81.

211. *Spizella monticola*. TREE SPARROW.— Winter resident, some-
times abundant, October 10 to April 17; the majority leave in November
and do not return till April.

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. C.

51. *Spizella montana*, (Tree Sparrow). Seen only in winter, and then in very limited numbers.

The latitude being too far north for that season of the year in our vigorous climate.

O. & O. XI. Oct. 1886. p. 146 - 147

Fall Birds of Northern Maine.
F. H. Carpenter.

Tree Sparrow (*Spizella monticola*). A few individuals met with at the clearings.

O. & O. XII. Nov. 1887 p. 188

Winter Birds of Webster, N. H. by Falco.

Tree Sparrow, (*Spizella montana*).

O. & O. X. Jan. 1885. p 14

Bird Notes, Central N. H. Winter '91-92
J. H. Johnson

Tree Sparrows, common.

O. & O. Vol. 17, May 1892 p. 72

Notes from Taftsville, Vt.
C. O. Tracy.

Sparrows, (*Spizella montana*), were common | Tree |
throughout Oct.

O. & O. X, Jan. 1825. p. 10.

5. *Spizella monticola*, ^{2 Rev.} Nov. 11, ^{2nd B.C.} Dec. 31 E. Mass. 1884.

E. Mass. 1885.
Spizella monticola Jan 1st 28th - 31st Feb. 5th (all by Chadburn)
Apr. 6th Nov. 28th - 30th

7 | *S. monticola* Nov. 8th - 10th E. Mass. 1886.

Nov. 21-23, *monticola* - 21st 22nd - Briary Swamp Great Id. Mass. Dec. 1886
Great Id. Mass. Dec. 1888.

Spizella monticola 14th - 18th

Spizella monticola Mass. - near Cambridge.

1886 Jan'y 29th

" Feb. 9th - 10th

Mar 27th

April 9th - 12th

Mass. (near Concord). 1887

1887

April 7th

Spizella monticola

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1887 - 1888

1887

1887

* mixing

Nov. 9th

1888

March 20th - 22nd - 24th - 30th - April 18th - 24th
~~April 5th - 9th - 17th~~ Oct. 30th - Nov. 13th - 15th

Spizella monticola

Mass. (near Concord).

1888
APR 5¹⁰/₂ - 9² - 12² * = singing

Spizella monticola.

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Nov. 26; Tree Sparrows, *never noted*.

O. & O. XI. Jan. 1886, p. 2

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Nov. 15; Tree Sparrows first noted as common.

O. & O. XI. Jan. 1886, p. 2

Winter Notes from Taunton, Mass.
J. C. Brahm.

Tree Sparrows are not as numerous as usual.

O. & O. XI. May. 1886. p. 77

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Spizella monticola (Gmel.), Tree Sparrow.
Winter visitant, common.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 40

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

67. *Spizella montana* (Forster) Ridgway. TREE SPARROW.—Occurs plentifully in fall and spring on the passage south and back, from its northern breeding ground. Have seen it from October to till November 10, and from the middle of February till the last of April.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 230

"WOOD SPARROW."—In your April number a correspondent asks for information concerning a little bird he has termed the "Wood Sparrow." I would suggest, from the color of the under mandibles, that it is, doubtless, the "Tree Sparrow," (*Spizella montana*.) This species is quite abundant in the Spring and Fall, and a few individuals may possibly breed in the Adirondacks of New York, or the mountainous parts of the New England States. The male has a pretty little song, in which it indulges quite freely during its Spring sojourn with us. If well cared for they thrive in confinement, and the writer has known them to become quite tame and familiar.—S. L. Willard, Chicago, Ill.

O. & O. Vol. VII, Jul. 1882, p. 141

Winter Notes from Stephentown, N. Y.
Benjamin Hoag.

Tree Sparrows have been here in abundance since their arrival from the North last fall. Every morning I am greeted with a medley of their low, sweet notes, wafted across the creek from a tangle of alders, rank weeds and vines on the opposite bank from the store.

O. & O. Vol. 13, Jan. 1893 p. 11

Cold Weather Notes. Stephentown, N. Y.
Benjamin Hoag

Tree Sparrows came on November 2, and abundant from date of arrival.

O. & O. Vol. 13, April, 1893 p. 57

Cold Weather Notes. Stephentown, N. Y.
Benjamin Hoag

I have looked in vain among the flocks of Tree Sparrows for *Junco hyemalis* since November 12.

O. & O. Vol. 13, April, 1893 p. 57-58

Notes from Centre Lisle, N. Y.

I presume you remember my inquiry last Winter about the *Wood Sparrow* and your reply. I don't know its scientific name and the only mention of this bird in print that I have seen is in Studer's Birds of N. A., page 84. I have found but one man, a taxidermist, who pretended to know this sparrow. He showed me a stuffed specimen but did not know its scientific name. I have seen the one he pointed out for two or three weeks in Spring time for several years. Its song is certainly very sweet. The 15th of last April I shot a singer of this Wood Sparrow, and took down the following description: Length 5½ inches, extent of wings 9 inches. Color, top of head and upper breast, chestnut, back and wings brown, two white bands across latter under parts, light neck, throat, and over eyes ashy blue, upper beak black, under beak yellow. Will any of this help you to recognize the species?

O. & O. Vol. VII, Apr. 1882, p. 147.

A perfectly albino Tree Sparrow was shot on
Cape Cod and brought to Mr. F. B. Webster,
Nov. 18, 1887.

O. & O. XIII. Jan. 1888 p. 13.

Albinism and Melanism in North
American Birds. Ruthven Deane.

*Albino specimens of S. monticola, present
a mottled plumage.*

Bull. N. O. C. 1, April, 1876, p. 21

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the
Northern Adirondacks [Axtun], New York.
April 16 - 20 - 1901.

Tree Sparrow. Nesting in small numbers.

E. A. Sterling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 298.

Mass. (Middlesex Co.)

Spizella monticola

1886

Song.

April 12

At Concord to-day several Tree Sparrows were in full song in a grove of white pines near the Old Manse. The song is wild and sweet with a quality resembling that of the Canary's. It also recalls the Fox Sparrow's song, being equally varied and ecstatic but much less rich.

Mass. (Concord)

APR 5 1888
APR 9 1888
APR 12 1888

Spizella monticola

1888

Song

April 5

Several ♂♂ singing near the river, one in evergreens with Fox Sparrows, one sitting on the top of a button bush, others in a flooded swamp. The song is a rapid, descending warble. It is less full, rich, and voluptuous than that of the Fox Sparrow but is of about equal length and resembles it somewhat in tone having to some degree the same wildness and "juvility" of expression.

" 9

Lives with Junco in brush along storm wall.

" 12

" " " " " " " " " " One

April 21

Altho' I have seen no Tree Sparrows for some time in the upland fields & thickets they were abundant to-day in the fresh pond swamps where I found at least 50 in the space of a few acres among button bushes over water. They sang freely and almost incessantly through the forenoon. Wild, plaintive, sweet, are the adjectives I should apply to the song. It suggests the Fox Sparrow's but is less rich and sonorous, the Canary's but is less varied and loud.

Mass. (Middlesex Co.)

Spizella monticola

1886

July.

April 12

At Concord to-day several Tree Sparrows were in full song in a grove of white pines near the Old Manse. The song is wild and sweet with a quality resembling that of the Canary's. It also recalls the Fox Sparrow's song, being equally varied and ecstatic but much less rich.

of them sang especially, the song
is very clear, wild and sweet.

Mass. (Cambridge)

APR 28 1888

Spizella monticola

1888

April 21

Altho' I have seen no Tree Sparrows for some time in the upland fields & thickets they were abundant to-day in the fresh pond swamps where I found at least 50 in the space of a few acres among button bushes over water. They sang freely and almost incessantly through the forenoon. Wild, plaintive, sweet, are the adjectives I should apply to the song. It suggests the Fox Sparrow's but is less rich and sonorous, the Canary's but is less varied and loud.

Mass. (Spruce)

Spizella monticola

1888

Singing in autumn

Nov. 15

At Spruce, about noon, (the weather warm, still and cloudy with rain falling heavily and mist lying low on the hills) I heard a Tree Sparrow in full song. It sang five or six times as loud and sweetly as in spring. It was one of a flock of ten or twelve in a bushy hollow among the sand-hills.

A STUDY OF THE SINGING OF OUR BIRDS.

BY EUGENE P. BICKNELL.

(Continued from Vol. I, p. 332.)

Spizella monticola. TREE SPARROW.

THIS hardy Sparrow, though provided through our winters with an unailing supply of seeds from the catkins of swamp alders and the dried flower-clusters of golden-rods and other withered weeds which reach above the snow,* seems nevertheless early to become impatient for spring. It is always ready with song for the first mild, sunshiny days after the middle of February, and I have often heard its initial notes on or about the 22d of the month. Sometimes, however, it does not begin to sing until March, and in 1877, when this month was decidedly inclement, the first day of song was March 21. My latest record for song is April 13, but in some seasons it is not heard later than the end of March.

In the fall, singing is unusual, but I have several times heard songs in November, once so late as the 17th.

Isolated dates for singing are January 11, and December 12, 1880; on the latter occasion the song was feeble and imperfect, but on the former it was complete, and several times repeated.

Besides its customary *chip*, the Tree Sparrow has a low double note, which is uttered mainly while the birds are feeding. This simple and slightly musical sound from many birds busily feeding together produces a low conversational chirping, so pleasantly modulated as to seem like an unconscious expression of contented companionship.

Auk, 2, April, 1885. p. 144-145.

* The number of wild plants and trees that keep their seed through the winter is greater than the casual observer would be likely to believe. During a recent winter I gave some attention to this subject, noting down all the trees and plants found with seed. No systematic or extended search was made, yet a few midwinter walks gave me a list of about one hundred and fifty names. Some of these were of scarce plants, or those the fruit of which was hardly adapted for a bird's food, but many were of common and widely-spread species, which were well suited to form winter staples for our granivorous birds.

Nesting of the Tree Sparrow.

On May 23, 1889, it was my good fortune while collecting on the Beaver meadow to discover a pair of Tree Sparrows (*Spizella monticola*) in a small clump of bushes, one of which I thought by the actions of the bird was at the time setting somewhere on the meadow, so I prepared to await and see her go back on the nest. I had not long to wait, for in about ten minutes she flew to another clump of bushes and disappeared in them. I waited a short time, and as she did not come out again I went forward, and upon shaking the bush where I last saw her, she flew out in a hurry so badly hurt that she fell in the grass when about twelve feet from the bush. I knew, however, I had found her nest, so I parted the bushes and there about a foot below the top of them and two feet from the water which covers most of the meadow, saddled in a crotch, and partly concealed by the over-hanging swale grass which grows up through and breaks down on to the bushes every year, was the nest with five eggs in it. Turning around I shot the female bird from a bush where she had taken her stand, and was then making her demonstrations. Therefore the identification is positive.

The nest, which is before me, is made entirely of dry grass, the outside of which I should think was made of timothy and the lining or inside made of June grass. All of the nest is made of the round stems of the grass and there are but two flat blades in the nest.

The eggs, five in number, are of a light green color, and are flecked and blotched with reddish-brown, varying in size from dots to one blotch of .15 x .25 of an inch, also several short scratches of seal brown similar to the scratchy lines on a Baltimore Oriole's egg appear on each egg. The set measures as follows: .75 x .60, .72 x .58, .73 x .57, .73 x .56, .74 x .54.

The above set I believe to be the only one ever found in this part of the state.

E. G. Tabor.

Meridian, N. Y.

O & O. XIV. Aug. 1889 p. 121

Notes from Dartmouth, N.S.

Yesterday I found nest and eggs of Chipping Sparrow built on spruce tree, about four feet from ground.

Nest of Tree Sparrow with two eggs, built on low spruce tree, about two feet from ground.

Nest of Black-throated Green Warbler; three eggs, on little spruce tree, about four feet from ground.

Nest of Junco, with four eggs, on the ground underneath bank.

On June 16th. I was out this afternoon with friend Eagan and took the following nests: Tree Sparrow, three eggs, built on low spruce tree, ♀ secured; Purple Linnet, three eggs, built on little spruce tree, near the top, about ten feet from ground, ♀ secured; Black-throated Green Warbler, three eggs, built on low spruce trees about three feet from ground, ♀ secured; Redstart, four eggs, nest in fork of beech tree, about ten feet from the ground, ♀ on nest and secured; Sandpiper, took nest of four young ones.

All the above with other nests mentioned in my last were taken within a quarter of a mile of my house.

H. Austen.

O. & O. 15. July. 1890. p. 103.

Mass. (Cambridge)

APR 24 1888

Sporilla monticola

1888

Late stage ♀♀ now predominate - flight etc.

April 24

Fully 50 in the brickyard swamp, or about as many as on the 18th. Heard only one ring to-day; did not hear tweedle-tweedle note but heard it once on 18th. to-day only the chip. Shot 7 of which 6 were ♀♀. Flight light, undulating, & rather erratic, strikingly different from the direct, heavy, often more undulating flight of *Melospiza*. When started from weeds the Tree Sparrows flew to the bottom bushes but in the latter did not skulk so much as *M. meloda* & *M. palustris* much often perching on the tops of the bushes. White breasts & rufous caps conspicuous.

For a note on Tree Sparrow. see Lapland
Songspurs under "Good Shot" by R. N.
Dunnison.

O. & C. VIII. May. 1883. p. 38.

For note on the Tree Sparrows. see
Snow Birds, under "Birds of the Peninsula
W. Va."

Rev. W. Hill. Fairview, W. Va.

O. & C. IX. March. 1884. p. 35.