

no indications of breeding upon dissection. June 19, the flock of Crossbills suddenly disappeared.

While at Jackman, Maine, from August 16-23, 1895, I found American Crossbills to be very common in that vicinity. They were usually in small flocks of five to seven individuals and were very evidently parents and young of the year. A number of times I observed the parents in the act of feeding the young.

What is very odd is the fact that I observed a number of the birds flying about in pairs. These were probably still nesting. Some of the Crossbills probably nest much later than is generally supposed.—ORA W. KNIGHT, *Bangor, Maine*.

Junco phæonotus Wagler, not *J. cinereus* (Swainson).—*Fringilla cinerea* SWAINSON, 1827 (= *Junco cinereus* AUCTORUM) being preoccupied by *Fringilla cinerea* GMELIN, 1788 (= *Melospiza cinerea* AUCTORUM), it becomes necessary to change the names of the Mexican Junco and its subspecies, as follows:—

Junco phæonotus WAGLER (Isis, 1831, 526).

Junco phæonotus palliatus RIDGWAY (A. O. U. No. 570).

Junco phæonotus dorsalis (HENRY) (A. O. U. No. 570 a).—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

Henslow's Sparrow in Indiana.—In July, 1894, while camping with Mr. Wallace Craig, we found this small Sparrow was common in a field of weeds near the southeast corner of Bass Lake in Starke County, Indiana. Two were secured, both males, which were singing while perched on the tallest weed tops. July 24, 1895, while camping on the Kankakee River, near Wilders, Indiana, we found this Sparrow was abundant in an extensive field of tall weeds. Mr. Craig shot at one and it fell wounded in the weeds where it was very hard to find for it tried to keep hidden in the grass. The weed on which he had been standing was one of the tallest in the neighborhood, although not over three feet high, and it had evidently been used by the bird a great deal, judging from the amount of excrement on the grass below it.

The Yellow-winged Sparrow was found in the same locality and was more numerous than the Henslow's, and, when perched on weedtops or fence posts, was tamer. They could easily be distinguished from the Henslow's by their notes. The following is from our notebook written by Mr. Craig while we were camping at Wilders: "Henslow's Sparrows seem to be quite numerous and found over a considerable area in the prairies. They sing frequently and may be heard in almost, if not quite, the hottest part of the day. The song is very simple, being a very rude attempt at producing music. It consists, so far as I have been able to determine, of two insect-like notes; it may be represented by the syllables *stitch lick*, uttered in quick succession, and once, when I had fired several shots without hitting anything, I thought the birds