

Knowing of the bird as a rather rare winter visitant in these parts or rather in this section of the United States, I thought possibly you might be interested in a report of their presence in Stroudsburg, Monroe County, four miles north of the Delaware Water Gap and about fifteen miles from the Poconos.—HERBERT W. WESTWOOD, *Stroudsburg, Pa.*

Evening Grosbeaks in Pike Co., Pa.—Shortly after noon on December 17, 1921, a flock of fifteen or twenty Evening Grosbeaks were under observation in Bushkill, Pa., for at least ten minutes. In previous years they have frequented the large shade trees in the village for weeks at a time but this year they seem to have ranged more widely as no more were seen until January 10, 1922, when a flock of similar size, probably the same birds, were noted in the vicinity of Coolbaugh, about five miles distant.—EDWIN B. BARTRAM, *Bushkill, Pa.*

White-throated Sparrow Summering in Autauga County, Alabama.—On June 19, 1921, while investigating a nest of the White-eyed Vireo on the edge of Pine Creek Swamp, two and a half miles from Prattville, I noticed a peculiar looking bird in the flock of Kentucky Warblers, Hooded Warblers, Wood Thrushes and other birds that came in response to the distress calls of the Vireo. I followed this bird into a blackberry patch and identified it as female White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) and from the shaking and picking of its feathers I took it to be an incubating bird. A most determined search failed to reveal nest. On June 23, the same thing happened again; the same bird flitting from bush to brier and then on to the ground; allowing an approach to within six feet repeatedly. The male was observed on June 26, sixty or seventy feet south of where the female had been observed, keeping entirely to the ground scratching and picking most industriously. No female seen this time.

June 30, the female was seen at the same place and the male heard fifty or sixty feet south in trees twenty-five or thirty feet up.—LEWIS S. GOLSAN, *Prattville, Ala.*

Tree Sparrow (*Spizella monticola monticola*) in Georgia.—While spending a week or two in Augusta, Georgia, I discovered on February 25, 1921, three Tree Sparrows feeding on one of the lawns of that city. I am well acquainted with the "winter chippy," a dozen or two of whom spend part of each winter in our garden or vicinity. The dusky spot on the gray breast, the brown cap and whitish wingbars were unmistakable and the trio allowed us to come within 15–20 feet of them with the binoculars. At the time I did not realize that this was an unusual observation but all authorities which I have since consulted give South Carolina as the limit of their southern range. To be sure this is only across the Savannah river from that State, but I believe it constitutes a new record. Dr. Eugene Murphy of that city subsequently told me that he has long been

of the opinion that Tree Sparrows occasionally visit his vicinity, but in his years of collecting he has not succeeded in recording any.—AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*

The Nesting of Henslow's Sparrow in Southern Connecticut.—

On May 19, 1921, while observing the migration, then at its height, I found a male Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi*). The bird was in a field near the Hemlock's Reservoir, Fairfield, Conn. At the time I was in the company of five others, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Waldo of Bridgeport, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Glynn of Fairfield, and Mr. Frank Novack of the Fairfield Bird Sanctuary. All of us observed the bird from a very short distance and in a clear light. I was first attracted to it by the song, the short one that has been written "fleezick." To me it sounded more like "tillip." I made a record of it, which, unless one considers a single "chebec" of the least Flycatcher a song, is the shortest bird song I have recorded, occupying but two-fifths of a second.

The bird was not in the sort of locality in which it is usually described as nesting, so that no thought of a possible nest entered my head at the time. Returning to this area alone on June 4, 1920, I found the bird still there, so that the possibility of finding its nest occurred to me. The area had been the usual typical dry field, with sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) and the common white daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) the most conspicuous forms of vegetation at that season. The Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, however had planted the area, a few years ago, with white pine (*Pinus strobus*). These trees had reached a height of two to four feet, and the bird was first found singing in their tops. Hunting about not far from the tree in which the male sang, I heard a slight sparrow "tsip." I should ordinarily have passed the note for that of a Field Sparrow, but being on the lookout for Henslow's Sparrow I thought I detected a slightly different quality in the note, and soon found it a second Henslow's Sparrow, evidently the female, for the male was still singing where I had first observed him.

I sat down to watch this bird, and waited for nearly an hour. The bird was evidently disturbed at my presence, and kept up a continual "tsipping," balancing herself in the top of a pine, and facing a strong wind that was blowing so hard as to almost unseat her. Little by little she approached a spot about which my suspicions centered, and finally ceased her "tsip" and dropped to the ground. I went to the spot and found the nest, with four young birds, so well grown that they left at my approach, and I was only able to catch one. This bird was essentially like its parents in most particulars, but had a pale gray colored down adhering to the feathers of the head and upper back. The down was so light in color that it may have been white when the birds were first hatched.

The nest was in a hollow of the grass on the ground. It was not under one of the pines, as I had rather expected it would be, but was more than