

come from? Did they intuitively know or feel the approach of the cold wave or did the storm stir them up and did they gain an hour and a half on the wind by their more rapid flight? If, as would seem, these are migratory birds, how can we account for the fact that they did not move south in December when the temperature went down to 7° F. below zero and the ground was also covered with snow?

These all appear to me to be matters of considerable scientific interest.—E. D. NAUMAN, *Sigourney, Iowa.*

Bird Banding as an Opportunity to Study Character and Disposition.—Birds and animals have as much character and disposition as people, and bird banding offers an excellent chance to study individuality in birds when they are actually in your hands, where you may make a close up examination and note their actions.

At the Waukegan, Ill., Bird Banding Station I have studied the action of the birds handled for the last five years and have noted some very interesting characters in the different birds handled.

The White-throated Sparrows arrived at our station about October 4, and kept coming until October 25, when the last new bird was banded, and from them on only a few repeating birds trapped. These seemed to like our restaurant and became regular boarders. Early in November we noticed that a certain five were always together in some of the traps at night. We handled them so often that it was noticeable that each had a different disposition. There was the 'Fighter,' the 'Squealer,' the 'Quiet One,' the 'Kicker,' and one just ordinary bird, which tried a little of all of the actions of the other four.

A Golden-crowned Kinglet was trapped and seemed so surprised that it laid perfectly quiet while I put the band on its leg and when released it just stood up, straightened out its feathers and then calmly looked me over for a full minute before flying to the nearest limb.

A female Downy Woodpecker trapped last year squealed all the time it was held and when trapped again this year it squealed louder and longer than before; other Downies would fight but were quiet.—WM. I. LYON, *Waukegan, Ill.*

A Correction for Lake County, Minnesota, Birds.—In my 'Additions to the Birds of Lake County, Minnesota' (General Notes, Vol. XXXVIII, 1921, of *The Auk*), *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*, the Red-backed Sandpiper, is erroneously listed; this should have been, instead, *Micro-palama himantopus*, the Stilt Sandpiper.—CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kas.*