

and were as able to fly as the adult. They were undoubtedly raised in the near neighborhood.

I am aware of but one prior record in summer for the Prairie Horned Lark in the Washington region. Dr. C. W. Richmond has a record of a bird seen and heard on August 11, 1889. This bird was identified as this subspecies only on account of the date and the form *praticola* being the most probable one as a summer bird.—B. H. SWALES, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Greater Redpoll in Erie County, N. Y.—There appears to be no recorded instance of the capture of the Greater Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria rostrata*) in the extreme western counties of the state. Eaton, however, reports that it has been seen on several occasions in the Geneva area by Mr. Otto McCreary ('Birds of New York,' Vol. 2). The form undoubtedly occurs with common Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria linaria*), whenever these birds visit us in numbers. However, it is not often possible to distinguish the larger subspecies with a glass on account of the restless nature of the individuals composing the flocks.

Personally, I have been able to identify *A. l. rostrata* on but one occasion. On February 4, 1917, I located about two hundred and fifty Redpolls feeding on weed seeds in an open field in East Hamburg. I succeeded in approaching within a very few rods of the birds and recognized four individuals as belonging to the larger form. The light was excellent at the time, and the flock remained long enough for me to separate the four by their larger size and darker coloration. A single Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) was likewise feeding with the flock.

Since that time, I confess that I have tried in vain to approach closely enough to Redpolls to identify the larger subspecies. Careful collecting in our flocks would undoubtedly reveal the presence of *A. l. rostrata*, and probably that of *A. hornemanni exilipes* also. I am convinced, however, that it is possible to distinguish the former in life, providing one can approach sufficiently close to the feeding birds for purposes of comparison.—THOMAS L. BOURNE, *Hamburg, N. Y.*

Slate-colored Junco nesting at Hornell, N. Y.—On July 11, 1922, a nest of Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) containing three eggs and one callow young, was reported to me. It was located at the foot of a hillside near a tract of timber and was concealed under an overhanging clod of earth. On July 25, it was visited again but was empty, the young having left.

This is my first record for the breeding of the Junco in Steuben Co., and as Eaton in his 'Birds of New York' gives no record for the country it seems worthy of record.—JULIA MILLER, *Hornell, N. Y.*

Strange Feeding Habit of a House Sparrow.—On the evening of June 5, at 8:30 P. M., while passing the front of a brilliantly lit moving picture house on 9th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., my attention