

The Evening Grosbeak near Washington, D.C.—The first definite record for the Evening Grosbeak in the region of Washington, was made on April 25, 1922, when Dr. A. K. Fisher, in company with Mr. E. A. Preble, and the writer, collected a female in the National Zoological Park. The flock of which this bird was a member was first observed in the park on April 21, by Mr. William Hopkins, a park employee, and was reported subsequently on April 23, by Mr. T. H. Kearney who brought the matter to attention at the Biological Survey. From April 25 the flock (containing eight or nine individuals) remained for some time in more or less the same vicinity to the delight of Washington bird-lovers, who had opportunity to view and study the birds in life almost at their pleasure. Other Grosbeaks were recorded (somewhat uncertainly) in the grounds of the Sanitarium at Takoma, Maryland, and on May 6 three were seen at Cabin John Bridge, Maryland, by Miss M. T. Cooke and others. Evening Grosbeaks had been recorded previously in this same year at Laurel, Maryland, where five were noted on April 3 and six on April 5 and 6 by Mr. George Marshall.

The specimen secured by Dr. Fisher has been preserved in the U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection).—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

The Evening Grosbeak in Wisconsin.—The Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*) is evidently not as uncommon in Wisconsin as it is in the east. Its appearance in the New England or the Atlantic states seems to bring forth a good deal of comment. It is a regular winter visitor in southern Wisconsin. One cannot call the bird common, but any person who spends four days a month in the field, may be reasonably sure of seeing the Evening Grosbeak during the course of a winter. I find that I have seen them every winter since that of 1917–1918, when I first began to observe, except 1920–1921, which was so mild that no winter birds seemed to be present in southern Wisconsin.

Birds were seen the last week in November 1917, the last week of January 1918, March 11 and 12, 1919, November 11 and 18, 1919, in or near Madison, Wisconsin; December 24, 1921, and January 2, 1922, near Milwaukee. The birds were always found in flocks of from eight to fourteen. By no means could one call them common, but I believe that they are more regular in their migrations than literature would lead one to believe. It must be remembered that the birds have no definite objective, such as a breeding spot to direct their migratory instinct, so that their migration would be to an area rather than a point. Consequently, it would be more difficult to locate birds that have a range of country, than a bird that always stays in close proximity to a certain point.

Of more interest than the winter records for southern Wisconsin are observations in Vilas and Iron counties, close to the northern border of the state. On July 21, 1918, and for two days thereafter I found eight Evening Grosbeaks feeding in a field of poplar and jack pine woods, on the south-