

1924, May 3, Ayer's Cliff, Que., H. Mousley, pair seen.

1924, May-June, Massawippi, Que., G. P. Hitchcock, pair breeding in his barn.

1924, Summer, Hatley Centre, Que., W. E. Greer, pair seen.

1924, Summer, Sherbrooke, Que., two pairs reported as having been seen in Fair grounds.—HENRY MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Harris's Sparrow in Southwestern Ohio.—On October 5, 1924, while afield about eight miles north of Dayton in Montgomery County, Ohio, I observed a large unknown Sparrow among the individuals of a small group of native Sparrows. Almost at once I suspected this bird to be Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) and after carefully studying its description in Dawson's 'Birds of Ohio' I felt certain it could have been no other bird. However, on October 12 I was fortunate enough to verify my sight record with a specimen. On this date a visit to the locality in which the bird was previously seen resulted in my finding it in the same weed patch, this time accompanied by several White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows; and I finally succeeded in collecting it and now have the skin. I am aware of but one other record of Harris's Sparrow for the state of Ohio, but Dawson ('Birds of Ohio') states that a single bird was shot from a flock of four or five individuals near Columbus in 1889.—BEN. J. BLINCOE, *Dayton, Ohio.*

White-crowned Sparrow in Montgomery Co., Virginia in January.

For over thirty years I have kept careful records of the birds around Blacksburg, in Montgomery County, Virginia, and my annotated list of the birds of this locality, published in 'The Auk' for October 1912 says of the White-crowned Sparrow: "Specimens in breeding plumage arrive May 6 and are gone by May 9. Again in the Fall, brown-headed individuals, in some numbers October 13-22; very constant in date, and seldom here over 3 days."

This winter, 1925, has proved an exception. About the middle of January my son called to my attention a Sparrow near his feeding station, which he thought was a White-throat. It was near dusk, and the bird was in the shade and could not be determined. On January 25 a small boy, much interested in birds, brought to me in his hand for identification, a living, unhurt specimen of a White-crowned Sparrow, in the brown-headed plumage, which he had caught in a trap. At my suggestion, he let the bird go free. That day we saw two at the feeding station, and my son caught several in his trap, which were at once set free.

There seem to have been a number of them here. I several times saw three at once at the feeding station, and my son secured photographs. The last recorded was on February 4 when the severe weather was much moderated. All seen were in the brown-headed plumage.—ELLISON A. SMYTH, JR., *Blacksburg, Virginia.*

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) again Nesting in Baltimore County, Maryland.—For quite a number of years, Cliff or Eave

Swallows have been conspicuously absent from Baltimore County, Maryland except during migration flights when more or less might be noted with the other species of Swallows. On May 6, 1924, as I went along the Manor Road, close to twenty miles north (slightly east) of the center of Baltimore city in an air line, I noticed quite a colony circling round and going under the eaves of Nicholas Parker's barn, which stands a short distance in from the road. On going over and looking under the eaves I only saw one nest, built on the board nailed to the ends of the rafters, and thus projecting under the shingles and towards the weather boarding of the barn. It had quite a neck and a Swallow was looking out of it. Most likely this one nest had been built last year for I could see no signs of any others, though the birds were going up to the rafter board on both sides of the barn. On May 14 about an inch had been added to the neck of this nest, two others built out in bowl shape and several just visibly started, all on the eaves board. On June 8, I counted twenty nests, all on the eaves board except one and it was on top of the first nest mentioned as most likely having been built the year before. All were now occupied.

In the eighties and early nineties nearly, if not every barn of any size in the country round Baltimore city was decorated with a profusion of nests under the eaves, but soon they began to thin out, barn after barn being deserted, the last colony I saw being noted thus:—"May 17, 1897, flock, building under eaves of barn at Valley Hotel, Dulany's Valley," this being at that time an exceptional case, though one or two nests might be found scattered round and my last nesting notes are,

May 12, 1902, same building under eaves of John Wilson's corn crib,
near R. R. Station, Long Green Valley.

July 14, 1902, apparently trying to coax young out of nests.

July 27, 1902, some of the young flying, others in nests.

Aug. 12, 1902, one old bird still going to nest.

There were only three nests if I remember correctly. There were no more nesting notes round Baltimore until this year, although in the extreme western end of the State, up among the Allegheny mountains in Garrett County, I have the following:

C. W. G. Eifrig noted a colony July 7-13, 1914 at Accident and in 1917 John M. Sommer found eighteen nests on June 4, at a barn at the base of Scraggy Mountain three miles from Terra Alta, W. Va. and another on the 9th, a mile out from Oakland (towards Deerpark), there being about fifty old birds in this colony. He saw this colony again on June 3, 1919. In 1920, Eifrig noted a fine colony at Accident, July 5 to 12.—FRANK COATES KIRKWOOD, *Sweet Air, Baltimore Co., Md.*

Progne elegans vs. Progne furcata.—In 1865 Baird (Review of American Birds, p. 278) described a Martin from Chile as *Progne furcata*, pointing out the differences between it and *P. subis*. Sharpe and Wyatt (Monograph of the Hirundinidæ, II, 1893, 459) described and figured the form from a series of specimens in the British Museum, the measure-