

At the foot of the Meadowdale-Indian Ladder road a mile from the above colony is another colony of many pairs, in fields of the same nature, rolling, barren, weedy, uncultivated waste-land. Bush clover is absent here, the fields being mainly covered with cinquefoil and Goldenrod.

The birds are very shy, yet allow an approach to within thirty feet. They stop singing about 7 a. m. and do not start again until evening. One male, however, sang every five seconds "*flee-sic*" for at least 24 hours during a rain spell on July 26, 1925, that is, all night as well as all day. "*Flee-sic*" seems to be sung normally at the rate of sixteen times a minute. A person acquainted with the song cannot overlook these species.

"*Flee-sic*" is a song, not a call note. The male seeks a spray of weeds and with drooping tail lifts his bill straight up, to violently jerk out its chebec-like song. If suddenly frightened from the ground it gives the faint "*flee-sic*."

The bird has also a full, long, song, almost identical with that of the Grasshopper Sparrows without the two starting notes: just a low crescendo buzz—like an insect's call. The only other call is a sharp "dzit" or "psit" given in alarm by male and female.

The songs are just as loud three hundred yards away, and the bird will usually sing until you are very close, then he dives with a fluttering, pumping, flight into the grass to lie quiet until one almost steps on him. If persistently stalked they usually fly into a shrub and "freeze."—EDGAR BEDELL, *Schenectady, N. Y.*

**English Sparrows and Robins.**—During the latter half of May, 1925 a pair of Robins built a nest in a locust tree in front of my house. Four eggs were laid and in due season four young appeared. The parent birds have since been busy feeding the young. A pair of English Sparrows discovered the Robin's nest and saw the process of feeding. Now for about two weeks the Sparrows have been watching the Robins closely, and whenever one of them flies down on the lawn in search of food for the young the Sparrows will follow it. As soon as the Robin captures a grasshopper or a worm and flies to the nest, the Sparrows will follow and alight on the rim opposite the Robin. As soon as the Robin has placed the food in the open bill of one of the youngsters, one of the Sparrows reaches over and pulls the food out and flies away to a quiet place to devour it.

The young Robins do not seem to suffer from lack of food, so I imagine the parents may have to work harder to offset the robberies of the Sparrows.—J. K. JENSEN, *Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

**Yellow Throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica dominica*) on Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck, N. Y.**—On May 18, 1925, I was attracted, early in the day by a song, at once familiar yet unfamiliar to me; a song suggesting a combination of an enthusiastic Indigo Bunting and a subdued Water Thrush (*Seiurus motocilla*) which seemed to come from a close twenty year stand of Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa* Link) on the

southeast side of my property. After a search of ten minutes or more I discovered a male Yellow Throated Warbler in full nuptial plumage in the topmost branches of one of these spruces. My mind at once flashed back to the spring of 1918 when I had become more or less familiar with this Warbler at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. Being unable, at that time, to study it for long, I returned, in the afternoon, and, at last, relocated the bird at the northern end of the line of spruces, which were well filled with Canada and Magnolia Warblers. Subsequently, until the morning of the 21st, when I last saw it, I examined the bird twenty-three separate times and for periods varying from ten to twenty minutes each. On one occasion (7:08-7:19 A.M., May 19, standard time) my watch indicated that it sang on an average of once every 84 seconds, although there were periods when it sang at intervals of 21, 27, 33 and 40 seconds, as against 124 and 209 second intervals. On only one occasion did it come within ten feet of the ground (5:48 P.M., May 20) but kept to the tops of the spruces mentioned, feeding, decidedly sluggishly, for a Warbler, at heights varying from 30 to 20 feet. So many Canada, Magnolia, and other Warblers were coming through at the time, I was never able to locate the bird, except when it sang. Roughly estimating its periods of song were as follows: (standard time) sunrise or about to 9 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. although I twice heard it during the early afternoon (2:11 P.M., May 19 and 3:37 P.M., May 20). Its feeding suggested that of the Pine Warbler; close inspection of the branches rather than the darting methods of such as the Redstart, Parula, and other tree-haunting Warblers. As I have a keen dislike to collecting a bird when I am sure of its identity, I forbore disturbing my pretty little visitor, and thus let pass an opportunity to examine the contents of its stomach. I believe, however, that it fed almost exclusively on a species of gnat which swarmed in clouds about the tops of the spruces, and attracted thither, during the period stated, an unusual number of Canada, Magnolia, Black-throated Green, Black and White, and several Blackburnian Warblers. On the morning of the 21st, I found it for the last time and heard it sing, from my study window, at 8:51 A.M. Whether the bird followed the Magnolias and Canadas I do not know, but its disappearance coincided with a marked lessening of the former species in so far as my spruces were concerned. This visit is a life-record for me in Westchester County.—RUTGERS R. COLES, *Nestle-down Farms, Mamaroneck, N. Y.*

**The Tennessee Warbler at a low altitude in Vermont.**—On July 1, 1925, I saw a Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) near Middletown Springs, Rutland County, Vermont. The bird was feeding in a dense alder thicket and allowed me to approach within eight feet. The thicket is in a large bog known as Tinmouth Channel Swamp. It has a close stand of arbor vitae with a mixture of other evergreens, but is at just one thousand feet elevation and so can hardly be considered as in the Canadian Zone where the Tennessee Warbler might be expected during