

of several birds received from Mr. David K. Cartter bearing the general locality "La Paz, Bolivia," and may perhaps have come from some other section of that country. Dr. P. L. Selater has some remarks upon this specimen, and furnishes a colored plate by Keulemans, in which the abnormalities noted in the bill have been to some extent corrected by the artist. (Ibis, 1884, 240.)

The species next appears in February, 1895, in Bolivia, at Iquico, on the Illimani at 4000 meters, and again at Rinconada on the road over the Andes; also east of La Paz at about the same altitude, in September, 1896. At these localities Herr Gustav Garlepp secured twelve specimens, including adults of both sexes and a young bird. All of these were nearly alike in coloration. The collector found it up to 14,000 ft. near the line of eternal snow. (Von Berlepsch, Ibis, 1898, pp. 62-65.)

In 1906, Mr. Herbert C. Robinson records a specimen in the Free Public Museum of Liverpool, secured prior to 1846 by Thomas Bridges near La Paz, Bolivia. (Ibis, 1906, 386.)

It appears that this striking and peculiar form ranges in the higher mountains from northern Argentina north into Bolivia.—B. H. SWALES, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Brewer's Blackbird Nesting at Madison, Wisc.—On the morning of June 9, 1926, while walking through a dry marsh just south of this city in search of Henslow's Sparrows, I noticed that a pair of Blackbirds were following me about excitedly and with continuous outcries. At first I paid little attention to them, supposing them to be some of our common Red-wings protesting my presence near their nest. After a time, however, I happened to glance at one which had alighted on a low bush nearby and immediately forgot the Henslow's, for it was evident that the glossy bird before me was a Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*).

I watched the pair for the next half hour, during which time I saw each of them fly off and return with food in its bill, indicating that there were young ones about. Later in the day I returned with Warner Taylor and after a careful search we located the nest with three little ones which we estimated to be about ten days old. The nest was on the ground, well concealed by the short weeds and grass. It seemed to be particularly well located. The soil consists of a firm but spongy peat for a depth of two or more feet, with a blue clay sub-soil, giving such perfect drainage that after a hard, all-night rain I have found both ground and nest perfectly dry in the morning. The vegetation is abundant and very diverse, 18 kinds of herbs being counted in a small area. The ordinary marsh grass, however, grows so sparingly that the field was fit neither for haying nor for pasturage, and as the nearest road is 200 yards away the birds would have been entirely undisturbed had it not been for meddlesome ornithologists. The nest itself was composed of dried weed stems and fine strips of dried bark from some of the marsh shrubs. It was firmly attached to the roots and fibres of the soil so as to be practically a part of it.

The following morning A. W. Schorger, John Gundlach and myself went out and banded the young ones. Later in the day I found them all out of the nest, bunched together a few feet away. The next morning two of them were back in the nest, the other I did not see. On this occasion I collected the male bird. The next day they were again out of the nest, this time for good. The two we saw this time were strong and active and were able to make good headway through the grass by the use of their wings.

This is one of the few definite records for the Brewer's Blackbird in this state and is, I believe, the second nesting record, the first being June 14, 1862, at Lake Koshkonong, as given in Kumlien and Hollister 'Birds of Wisconsin,' 1903.—JOHN S. MAIN, *Madison, Wisconsin.*

Nesting of Evening Grosbeak at Woodstock Vermont.—During the winter of 1925-26 a flock of about forty Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) remained in the village of Woodstock, Vermont, paying daily visits to the various feeding stations. By May 10 the main flock had disappeared. On May 25, I saw a male and female both picking up small sticks but not believing they were really nest building I thought no more of it until July 12 when my neighbor, Mr. E. K. Wright, told me that a pair of Evening Grosbeaks had brought two young to his feeding box. On July 13, Mr. Wright said that four young and two adults were at his station at the same time. On July 14, I succeeded in seeing the four young with their parents at his station. The little ones were not quite as large as the adults, their tails were very short and many downy feathers still showed on their heads.

In connection with this nesting it is interesting to recall that on May 30, 1925, I observed a female Evening Grosbeak. Possibly they nested that year also.—RICHARD M. MARBLE, *Woodstock, Vermont.*

Further Notes on the Breeding of MacGillivray's Seaside Sparrow in South Carolina.—In 'The Auk' for July, 1924, p. 482, I published an account of the breeding of this bird in South Carolina. Since then several facts of interest have come to light which seem to be worthy of record and are here presented.

All investigations show that the nests are to be found in only one general locality, a large open tract of mixed salt and brackish marsh land near the station of Rantowles, S. C., about three and a half miles long by a mile wide and fourteen miles in an air line from the ocean. Repeated trips however have failed to discover a single individual in this locality in the winter. At this season they resort to the vast salt marshes about the barrier islands and in close proximity to the ocean, which are the haunts in winter of countless numbers of the three forms of Sharp-tailed Sparrows and the typical Seaside Sparrow. The MacGillivray's Sparrow leaves the breeding grounds for the coastal marshes late in the summer and returns about the middle of March. None have been seen in the coast marshes in the summer.