

the size of the bird, and its feeding action suggested the American Goldfinch, but the appearance of the head was so unusual that an attempt was made to get as close to it as possible, for I did not have my binoculars with me at the time.

Although in plain view of the bird it was easy to approach and stand within twenty-five feet of it, to make note of its markings and watch it feeding on the sunflower seeds. During the ten or twelve minutes it was under observation, it remained perched on a sunflower head from which it was trying to extract seed, and continued to sing and feed without being in the least disturbed by my presence. The feeding reactions were typical of those of our American Goldfinch (*Astragalinus tristis tristis*) and its flight was also quite similar.

The bright red fore-face, bordered by the whitish vertical band (which had attracted my attention) across the side of the head and upper throat and the prominent yellow patch on the wing betrayed the bird as the European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*).

Having finished its feeding, it flew leisurely toward me, passing within ten feet and continued in a northwesterly direction, and was not seen again.

Upon consulting the literature, the identification was verified and no reference has been found of its previous occurrence in this part of the state. Several of the leading bird students of this region have been consulted, but no one has yet been found who knows of a previous record here.

It is to be hoped that this is not a case of a single straggler but that those which succeeded in establishing themselves near New York City, where they were introduced in 1878, have begun to spread, throughout the state.—  
ALBERT R. SHADLE, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

**Unusual Markings on Rose-Breasted Grosbeak.**—While on a collecting trip, near Momence, Illinois, and along the Kankakee River, I took a specimen of a Rose-Breasted Grosbeak (*Hedymeles ludoviciana*), the under wing-coverts of which were marked differently from those of the other specimens taken.

This bird, a female, taken on May 16, 1930, about seventy-five feet from the river's edge, had the under wing-coverts and axillars rose-pink instead of the customary yellow.

After returning to the Museum, I compared this specimen with others in the study collection and found only one other bird, after examining thirty-two females in the collection, that compared with the specimen I had taken: the under wing-coverts in this bird being rose-pink, also. This bird was taken September 5, 1895, near Addison, Illinois.

I have looked up several authorities for information on the above, but they all give the under wing-coverts and axillars in the adult female, in summer and winter plumage, as yellow (maize-yellow, chrome-yellow, or light orange-yellow) instead of rose-pink.

There could have been no doubt as to the sex of this bird, as the ovaries were very large and prominent, and with one egg ready to be laid and

others forming.—JOHN WILLIAM MOYER, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.*

**Two Unusual Nesting Sites of the Carolina Junco.**—Having made something of a study of the nesting habits of the Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*) during summers spent in the mountains of western North Carolina where this form is abundant, the writer has published notes on this subject in former issues of 'The Auk.' Two highly unusual nesting sites came under his observation during this past summer and seem worthy of notice.

The first of these was discovered in early July the nest being placed on a rafter of a garage. Three other nests in normal situations were found on the place inside of a week, all of which were under banks. The garage nest was identical with that of a Phoebe in regard to situation. A prominent item of building material was a strand of small rope, knotted at one end. This dangled a foot or so below the rafter. In all the writer's experience with scores of nests of this bird, it was the first found anywhere than under the overhang of a bank, or in a small thickly growing evergreen. The garage nest contained young on the point of flight, the adult was seen to feed them several times.

Even stranger than the first was the situation of the other nest. This was built in a fern basket on the porch of a large house, a porch much frequented by the family and visitors. The basket was not of the swinging type but stood upon an iron stand immediately to one side of the doorway to the living room. The stand was literally less than a foot from it. The plants in it were luxurious and the bird could only be seen on the nest by looking closely. The nest was sunk into the earth of the basket and contained four eggs when the writer examined it, the sitting bird being flushed purposely although it allowed approach to within six inches. Some of the material was the thread of a porch mat and while the nest was in process of construction the bird would fly down on the mat and up to the basket with several people sitting within a few yards. Just why this location was chosen instead of a thousand more natural places in the adjacent garden is inexplicable, and it is strange that these two highly unique nesting sites should be found in the same summer when many other years have revealed nothing of the sort.

These nests were found at Blowing Rock, Watauga County, North Carolina at an altitude of 4100 ft., July 2-7, 1930.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., 92 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

**Third Nesting Record of the Rocky Mountain Evening Grosbeak in New Mexico**—My good luck in finding a set of five eggs of the Rocky Mountain Evening Grosbeak on June 22, 1930, gave me a great thrill, more especially since it was my first discovery of a nest with eggs in some thirteen years of collecting in New Mexico.

The nest was discovered in Santa Fe Canyon across the Sangre de