

The species was not observed again until June 10, 1929, when a pair of the birds arrived at our ranch. Almost at once they established a "territory" on a pasture hillside that carried a scattered growth of silverberry (*Elaeagnus argentea*) and a few small firs. I believe that they nested, or made an attempt at nesting. I did not have time to search for a nest; but the female was observed only infrequently, and the male ceased singing about the last of June, after having sung daily since their arrival. Moreover, at no time after the first few days was either bird observed to wander beyond the limits of their "territory," which embraced about four acres of land. Here the birds remained until August 3, after which they were not observed again that season.

The following year, 1930, a male Western Field Sparrow appeared May 16 and remained until June 4, singing almost every day during this time. It frequented the territory occupied by the pair present the preceding year, but also ranged several hundred yards from this land. Evidently lacking a mate, the bird left our ranch June 4, and was not seen again that year.

On the morning of May 26, 1931, a solitary male Western Field Sparrow again appeared at the same territory. It sang frequently that day and the day following, then disappeared. No other record of the species was obtained during the season.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

Notes from Northampton, Mass.—The following observations made during November and December, 1931, seem worthy of record

Chaulelasmus streperus. GADWALL.—On November 1, I flushed thirty-two ducks from a pond. All were black except the leader, which was gray and strangely small and showed white in the wing. On November 3, I found this duck again: it flew with three Blacks past me (not away from me as before), and showed a pure white speculum *framed in black*, so that it looked transparent. Size, lean shape, and narrow wings all confirmed the identification. The latest date for the species in Massachusetts given by Forbush is November 1.

Aix sponsa. WOOD DUCK.—Flocks of twenty and over were noted in October and a few drakes stayed almost through November. The last was seen Thanksgiving Day, November 26, an unusually late date here.

Nyroca collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—Two drakes appeared in November, one the close comrade of the female Canvasback, the other on Thanksgiving Day at Ashley Ponds, Holyoke, where it dove for food in the shoals along shore and refused to fly though approached within thirty feet.

Nyroca valisineria. CANVASBACK.—November 22 was very warm and still, but a cold wave was reported in the Northwest. A large gray white duck was seen preening on top of a muskrat-house in the pond at Northampton where the other ducks above noted had been seen. Canvasbacks have been recorded in our valley only once before (Dec. 9, 1928), but when this bird got down and swam, the profile was unmistakable. A female, she was constantly companioned by a male Ring-neck, which kept watch while she slept and did not begin diving for food until she awoke and began

to dive. Both acted as though tired out after a long night flight. They spent a full week on the pond, and were only once seen to fly. Then some Black Ducks, flushed, alarmed them and they pattered with both wings and feet in a semicircle from one part of the pond to another, without rising from the surface. They were visited daily. Their last morning, November 28, was very cold; only a small pool was open amid the ice, but therein swam these two rarities with three Green-winged Teal, a Pied-billed Grebe, and a Coot. The next morning was much milder, the other five birds were there, but the Canvasback and Ring-neck had gone.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. GOLDEN-EYE.—On December 24, a flock of 24 was flushed from the windless surface of the Connecticut River at Agawam, with a thrilling rustle and whistle as they got under way. They flew up toward Springfield but presently swung round, high over head, and passed off southward.

Lophodytes cucullatus. HOODED MERGANSER.—An adult male was observed at Ashley Ponds, Holyoke, November 8. The species is for some reason much more rarely seen in fall than in early spring hereabouts.

Mimus p. polyglottos. EASTERN MOCKINGBIRD.—One was seen at Holyoke, December 20.

Dumetella carolinensis. CATBIRD.—One was noted at Northampton, November 4, and another at Amherst, December 5.

Toxostoma rufum. BROWN THRASHER.—One was reported at Northampton, November 14.

Icterus galbula. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—A male that could flutter but not fly either high or far was seen in Northampton early in November and again in mid-December. From December 12 to 20 he fed at a house where grapes were put out for him, but toward nightfall departed for some woods by hopping to the top of a tree and fluttering (like a Flying Squirrel) as far as he could to another tree, there to repeat his climb. On December 20 he was trapped and taken to the Bird Hospital at Springfield.

Hesperiphona v. vespertina. EVENING GROSBEEK.—Four appeared at Northampton on November 22.

Spizella p. pusilla. FIELD SPARROW.—One was identified at Northampton on both November 24 and December 23 by A. C. Bagg.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—One was seen in the highest, most northern, wintriest part of Williamsburg on December 20, and January 1, 1932, by A. C. Bagg.

Passerella i. iliaca. FOX SPARROW.—Two late birds were seen at Holyoke on December 12.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

Some Recent Records from Reading, Pennsylvania.—*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—On October 3, 1930, a specimen was secured at Blue Lake, a small artificial lake near Reinhold's, Lancaster County, about a mile from the Berks County line. This was mounted and is now in the Reading Museum. I am not acquainted with