

touched, and upon cutting this nest down and examining it carefully I found all the cells to be entirely empty.—C. B. GARDNER, *Norwalk, Ohio*.

**A Troupial Collected at Columbus, Ohio.**—On December 1, 1932, the writer collected a mature male Troupial (*Icterus icterus*) in the Botanical Gardens of Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. The bird had been reported several times in the University district during the previous month, feeding on insect larvae on backyard shrubbery or coming to feeding stations in company with a female Bronzed Grackle. The Troupial was observed and sketched by Mr. Stanley Bromley for some time on November 20 as it fed upon webworms on Catalpa trees. The bird appeared again at the Botanical Gardens in company with the Grackle during the noon hour on both November 30 and December 1, feeding on pupae attached to shrubbery or flying to a building to remove pupa cases from between the bricks of the walls. Others who watched the bird, noted that it sometimes fed upon berries and dried fruits.

The bird, when skinned, was found to be in good condition and very fat. The plumage, was in such good condition, that it would appear that the bird had not been caged since the last molt.

Troupials are rather commonly imported and exhibited or kept as caged birds but newspaper publicity and inquiry at all local pet stores and zoos have failed to discover information as to any birds known to have been caged in central Ohio. There is at the present time no *bona fide* record of the natural occurrence of the species anywhere in the United States. This collection then, probably does not represent a natural occurrence, but a record of an escaped caged bird which has been able to live for some time in a region far from its native habitat.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Department of Botany, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio*.

**An Abnormally Colored Western Evening Grosbeak.**—On January 1, 1933, an adult female Western Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi*) showing marked abnormal coloration was collected by the writer on the campus of the State College of Washington at Pullman, Washington. The specimen is now deposited in the collection of the Charles R. Conner Museum of this institution. The bird was seen from a distance several days earlier flying with a number of normally colored grosbeaks. Its lighter coloration made it very conspicuous among the normal individuals, but it was not white enough to be a pure albino.

In appearance, the specimen differs from typical Western Evening Grosbeaks in these respects: the bill, nape, back and tips of the breast feathers, which in normal females are yellow-brown, are lemon-yellow in this bird. The wings and tail are very light gray, through which the normal white wing bars and tips of the inner webs of the tail may be seen; whereas typically colored birds have dull black wings and tails. The head and throat are slightly darker gray than the rest of the body. The eye color was normal.

Although at first sight this bird appears to be a partial albino, yet its coloration may better be explained genetically as follows: the yellow color of the bill, nape, back and breast may be due to the dropping out of the brown pigment in these areas, while the pigmentation of the wings, tail, and head may be described as a dilution of the brown pigment. Thus the resulting abnormal coloration may be caused by the inter-reaction of at least two sets of genetical factors, one for color pattern and the other for color intensity.—ARTHUR SVIHLA, *Chas. R. Conner Museum, Pullman, Washington.*

**The Clay-colored Sparrow in Florida.**—On April 18, 1932, I secured a female of this species at Sarasota, Florida. It was associating with Grasshopper Sparrows, a Pine-woods Sparrow, White-eyed Towhees and a pair of Florida Cardinals. The location was a tangle of vines and bushes with a grass lot and tufts of dead grass adjoining, which made an admirable retreat for such birds.

I at first thought that I had secured a specimen of *Spizella pallida*, but when I compared it with my skins from the West, slight variations were noticed, making the identification doubtful in my mind. Finally I submitted the bird to Dr. Witmer Stone. He wrote: "There is no doubt about it being a Clay-colored Sparrow (*S. pallida*). I compared it carefully with our series of this and allied forms and it agrees exactly with specimens from North Dakota."

This species has been recorded from Massachusetts, New Jersey, and South Carolina, but I am not aware of any record from Florida. Evidently this will add a species to the state list.—CHARLES L. PHILLIPS, *5 West Weir Street, Taunton, Mass.*

**Eastern Henslow's Sparrow in North Carolina in Summer.**—I wish to record the presence of Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans*) at Chapel Hill, N. C., during the summer of 1932.

The species was first noticed in the spring on April 15 and was observed irregularly until May 13, with single individuals on May 21 and 26 seen by Edmund Taylor.

The summer records are as follows: July 4, several heard and observed in Strowd's Low-grounds by Edmund Taylor and Henry Rankin; August 2, several seen in the same spot by Eugene Odum; August 19, two seen by the writer, one of which was shot and is in Mr. Odum's collection.

While Mr. C. S. Brimley points out to me that the birds might have been post-breeding stragglers, the July 4 date would seem to indicate a summering individual and the species may yet be found to be a regular summer resident.—COTT M. COKER, *Chapel Hill Ornithological Club, Chapel Hill, N. C.*

**Harris's Sparrow in Elkhart Co., Indiana.**—On October 28, 1932, about two miles north of Elkhart, Ind., I trapped a strange sparrow which I kept in a cage for three weeks and then gave it to Mr. Esten, of Indian-