

to see them in the fields feeding in company with Fox Sparrows. Abundant in St. John's and common far out in the country.

*Euphagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—One family group, an adult male and four or five gray-brown birds (presumably the female and young), were seen on Long Pond, near St. John's. A few other small flocks were seen in several places on Avalon Peninsula. The light-colored eyes were always plainly visible. The birds were always noisy and excitable as I approached them. To a distress call, which I gave, they responded almost violently.

*Pinicola enucleator eschatosus*. NEWFOUNDLAND PINE GROSBEEK.—The Pine Grosbeaks were tame and would often come very near me, making, all the while, soft complaining notes of anxiety. I saw beautiful adults in the long narrow stretch of woodland near Long Pond.

*Acanthis linaria linaria*. COMMON REDPOLL.—Very abundant in many places. Saw one rosy-red male singing in a small tree by the side of the road. Observed in many places. Eating seeds of elm in Bowring Park.

*Spinus pinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN.—Many of these birds mingled freely and confusingly with the Redpolls as they fed on the myriad elm seeds in Bowring Park. Not observed elsewhere.

*Passerculus sandwichensis* subsp.? SAVANNAH SPARROW.—Of more general distribution than any other species observed. Found in abundance in "The Barrens," out in old fields, along the streams, and in almost every other sort of place, the dense woods only excepted. Observed feeding young, and heard in song. Very tame.

*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Not very common. I saw a small flock and heard the males singing at the edge of a forest out near "Three Pond Barrens."

*Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—One was heard in full song in a woodland not far from the city. Not a common species. Observed in only one or two places.

*Passerella iliaca iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.—An abundant species; their large size and emphatic call-notes making them rather conspicuous. Familiar and friendly everywhere. In Bowring Park they hopped about in grassy places in much the same manner as that which the Eastern Robins have in more southern regions. The song of this bird was heard several times. Many young birds observed. Many Fox Sparrows seen out in "The Barrens."

*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. LINCOLN'S SPARROW.—The first Lincoln's Sparrow was seen on the "South Side Hills" one morning and was watched for a long time through field glasses. On other days, to my great delight, I found many of these birds. Out in "The Barrens" they were abundant, tame, and friendly. I saw one sitting beside a Swamp Sparrow on a little limb. While sitting so close together the Lincoln's Sparrow received from the bill of the Swamp Sparrow a morsel of food of some sort in a most social manner. Only faint, lisping notes were heard from this species.

*Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.—Quite common in "The Barrens." A few seen in other places. Heard one singing its rather monotonous song. Apparently much less common than Lincoln's.—EARLE AMOS BROOKS, *Boston University, Boston, Mass.*

**Further Remarks on Birds of Bolling Field, D. C.**—In "The Auk" for October, 1935, p. 461, Dr. Titus Ulke records a single observation of several species of rare birds in the District of Columbia. An isolated occurrence is interesting but the value

of these records is greatly enhanced by the knowledge that some of the birds were noted over a more extended period by several observers.

The area in Anacostia, D. C., where these observations were made is known as "Bolling Field." It is a low, flat area, lying at the juncture of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, a great part of it consisting of filled-in land, a few patches of *Typha angustifolia* L. still remaining there. The area occupied by the birds is immediately southwest of the government flying field, and is in danger of being completely cleared for a projected extension of the landing field.

*Bartramia longicauda*. UPLAND PLOVER.—Robert Wallace, while investigating the Wren colony, flushed a pair of these Sandpipers, June 11, 1935. It has been many years since this species bred in the District, and this may mean an attempt at re-establishment. They were seen from June 15 until June 26 by W. Howard Ball and others, but no signs of nesting were noted. Of course, they still breed outside of the Washington area, in adjoining Maryland and Virginia.

*Otocoris alpestris praticola*. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—Aaron Stanton Rippey reported the presence of several birds in May and June, 1934. Phoebe Knappen and H. H. Collins, Jr. observed two adult Larks feeding a spotted young bird and flushed another juvenile Lark, on May 26, 1935. Guy Emerson and Ball saw three birds on June 2, which were repeatedly noted by the latter until June 26. On June 9 a young bird was captured, photographed, and released. It was being fed by an adult. The male was seen upon several occasions giving his flight song, during which the female remained upon the ground, walking about and picking up bits of material, but no signs of a nest were seen. These are the first breeding records for the District of Columbia.

*Cistothorus stellaris* (Naumann). SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—On May 26, 1935, Knappen and Collins saw a Wren which was apparently nest building. A description of the area was given to Wallace, who succeeded in finding a colony on June 11, 1935, conservatively thought to contain six pairs. However, this was about half a mile west of where the first bird had been seen. On June 15, L. R. Porter, Wallace, and Ball made a search for nests. Wallace succeeded in locating a cock nest, eighteen and a half inches above the ground, which consisted of a globular, well-woven mass of sedges, *Carex* sp. No lining of any sort was present. These Wrens were seen until June 28. The nest was collected on June 26 by Ball and deposited in the U. S. National Museum. This is the first evidence of breeding in the District of Columbia.

*Spiza americana*. DICKCISSEL.—On June 20, H. Friedmann, N. C. Knappen, P. Knappen, and W. H. Ball were observing the Wrens mentioned above when a singing male Dickcissel was suddenly sighted, the first recorded in the District of Columbia since 1894. Singularly enough, it was just across the Anacostia River at the War College that the last previous record was made. This bird presumably was seen subsequently on June 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 28. He was timed on the morning of June 23, these figures showing what an incessant singer he was: 10:39½–10:40½, 9 times; 10:44–11:00, 140 times; 11:01–11:05½, 25 times; 11:08–11:10, 18 times.—W. HOWARD BALL, *Washington, D. C.* and ROBERT BROWNE WALLACE, *Asheville, North Carolina*.

**Florida Records of Interest.**—In pursuance of the notes from Florida contributed to a recent 'Auk' by F. W. Loetscher, Jr., and myself, I would call attention to the following sight-records made by one of the best bird-students in the Connecticut Valley, Mr. Albert Dietrich, for whose experience and scrupulous accuracy I am happy to vouch, while on a birding-tour in Florida from Feb. 20 to March 7, 1936.