

Palm Warbler.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

Cowbird's egg in a Red-wing's nest.—In view of the general paucity of records of the Red-wing being victimized by the Cowbird in eastern North America, perhaps my experience on June 5 of the present summer (1937) may be of interest. On this date I found a nest of the Eastern Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) containing four eggs of the owner, and one heavily zoned egg of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*). When found the nest had been deserted by the owner, whose eggs were slightly incubated, while that of the Cowbird was perfectly fresh. On a conservative estimate during the past twenty-five years I must have examined some 500 nests of the Red-wing, and my friend, Mr. L. M. Terrill, probably three times that number without finding a case of parasitism by the Cowbird, thus showing how rare the event is in these parts. At the moment I know of no published record for Canada, and in a recent letter from Dr. Herbert Friedmann he tells me that since the publication of his monograph on the Cowbird in 1929, he has only received one or two records for the eastern United States. As he points out, however, in his monograph, the event is of somewhat common occurrence in the Middle West, but extremely rare in the eastern United States, a remark that would seem to apply equally well to eastern, if not to the whole of Canada.—HENRY MOUSLEY, 4073 Tupper Street, Montreal, Canada.

European Goldfinch at Hanover, New Hampshire.—On the morning of May 13, 1937, at 8 a. m., while standing at the window watching the Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis*) swinging on the pendant twigs of a larch tree (*Larix europæa*), I noticed a European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis* subsp.) swinging on a twig. Its bright-red mask was plainly visible, as well as the circle of black on its head, and the cinnamon-brown of its back. It was swinging and feeding like the other Goldfinches, looked a little larger than they, and was nearly upsidedown when I first saw it. Its appearance was most striking in the pale new yellow-green of the larch tree. It flew away with the little flock of American Goldfinches, but at 9.40 a mixed flock of American Goldfinches and Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) flew into the larches, and some dropped to the ground, to drink from the little pool by the brush-pile, and to search for weed seeds there. In the group of birds on the ground we saw the European Goldfinch. It came into plain view and was seen distinctly by Mrs. Haskins and Dr. Frederic Lord (Dr. Lord knows the Goldfinch in Europe and identified it immediately). It flew to the third larch, displaying the broad yellow band on its black wings.

At 10.20 a. m. while Mrs. Forsyth was here, we had our last glimpse of the goldfinch. It flew almost to the top of the oak tree facing the north window, then disappeared around the side of the house, and was gone.

As far as we knew at the time this was the only record of the European Goldfinch in New Hampshire. Forbush in 'Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States' does not mention *Carduelis carduelis*. A week or so later, however, I told the Scotch hairdresser, Donald Miller, of having seen the European Goldfinch. Mr. Miller has been a bird-fancier and has raised "caged" birds, and hailing from the British Isles, knows the European Goldfinch well. He said that five years ago he had seen three "English Goldfinches in a little bush at the Stadium" here, and that he had wanted to cage them. He has seen one, or more, several times since, but none this year nor last year. He did not know that they were not indigenous to this country, so their appearance had not surprised him.

In 'Birds of New York' (vol. 2, 1914), Eaton says of the European Goldfinch: "This old world species was introduced at Hoboken, N. J., in 1878. The following year it appeared in Central Park, New York City, and soon spread over the northern portions of Manhattan island and the surrounding country. Locally not an uncommon resident (Adney, Auk, 3: 409). The winter of 1889, Mr. Hendrickson reported three specimens from Long Island City. In the winter of 1891 many were noticed flocking with the American goldfinches at Dobbs Ferry, but several were found dead in the snow, evidently the severity of the winter proving too much for this species (Dr. A. K. Fisher).

"I am not aware that the European Goldfinch has increased, or even held its own in this State since the brief records rehearsed above were published. In the spring of 1900 I noticed several pairs that were endeavoring to build their nests in Central Park, and in the country about Kings Bridge and Spuyten Duyvil, New York City; but from all reports it seems that this beautiful species is not likely to become established so easily as the obnoxious European sparrow."

In the leaflet published by the American Museum of Natural History, in 1925, 'Bird Hunting in Central Park,' by Ludlow Griscom, the European Goldfinch is not mentioned, even in the 'rare-bird list.' So the goldfinches did not get established in Central Park. When in Bermuda in March, 1932, I saw several of the goldfinches there.—DORIS HUESTIS MILLS, *Hanover, New Hampshire*.

An Ohio invasion of Leconte's Sparrows.—During early September, 1936, the writer received field reports from Louis W. Campbell of Toledo, which indicated that an unusual migration of Leconte's Sparrows (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) through Ohio was in progress. This species was unknown to Ohio previous to 1936 except for an adult male specimen taken April 5, 1880, by Mr. Charles Dury in a swampy meadow at Ross Lake, Hamilton County, near Cincinnati (L. Jones, *Wilson Bulletin*, 19: 20, 1907) and a sight record on September 3, 1932, near Toledo, Ohio, by John H. Ritter (*Wilson Bulletin*, 45: 29, 1933). Accordingly, the writer spent most of the time available over weekends from September to December 1936, checking on this invasion in different parts of the State.

Enough evidence was obtained to indicate that at least several hundred Leconte's Sparrows passed through the State. The birds, where found, were usually in compact little groups of from two to thirty-five birds each and definitely confined to certain ecological habitat conditions, apparently in only a few widely scattered stations. Hence it is not surprising that they were missed by most observers. The only known Ohio records for 1936, in addition to those listed below, were obtained by Louis W. Campbell and others in the Toledo region and by Karl Maslowski, Woodrow Goodpaster and others in the Cincinnati region. The first 1936 record for the State was a specimen taken by Campbell along the Maumee River above Toledo on August 30, and the last one was taken by the writer north of Buckeye Lake on November 23, 1936.

The writer succeeded in recording the species on eight dates from October 17 to November 23, 1936, in seven localities of five counties of northwestern and central Ohio. In all, 54 birds were seen, of which nine specimens were taken, representing seven localities in five counties. Of the specimens, two are now in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History collections, three in the Ohio State Museum collection, one was destroyed and three are in the writer's Fringillidae collection. The six females ranged from 11.4 to 14.0 grams and averaged 12.3 grams. The three males ranged from 13.1 to 14.1 grams and averaged 13.7 grams. All had completed their moult and were in excellent plumage and good body condition. The skulls seemed to indicate that all were immatures.