

The bright plumage and the typical attitude of the bird left no question as to the species. The identification of the bird was checked by Mr. and Mrs. Perry E. Howe, of Worcester, and the writer. Others also visited the station and saw it.

The last record of a Dickcissel in the County that could be found at the Museum is of one taken "in Worcester County (probably near Fitchburg) on October 3, [1889] by I. C. Greene," as cited in Bagg and Eliot's 'Birds of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts,' p. 651, 1937. There is also an undated mounted male in the collection of the Worcester Natural History Society (no. 562), marked, 'Worcester, Mass., Nathaniel Paine.'—HARRY C. PARKER, *Worcester Museum of Natural History, Worcester, Massachusetts.*

Pine Grosbeak in the Northern West Virginia Panhandle.—A Pine Grosbeak, probably *Pinicola enucleator leucura*, was observed in Bethany, Brooke County, West Virginia, on December 12, 1938. The bird was an immature male, its head, back, and rump being rather pinkish, marked with small areas of tawny olive. It was unusually tame, and allowed me to observe it only ten feet away. Unfortunately, I was not able to collect it to assert its identity. The bird was seen on the campus of Bethany College, feeding on the berries of Japanese barberry, eating the seeds and rejecting the pulp. During the next three days the grosbeak was seen several times.

So far as I know, there have been only two previous West Virginia records of the Pine Grosbeak. On February 28, 1934, Mr. Maurice Brooks found five grosbeaks near French Creek, Upshur County (Redstart, 1: 4, March, 1934). Mr. Brooks believed these birds to be of the eastern race, *Pinicola enucleator leucura*. There is also an old record, made by Eifrig, of the grosbeaks along the Potomac River, but it seems uncertain whether they were seen on the Maryland or on the West Virginia side.—WILLIAM MONTAGNA, *Fernow Hall, Ithaca, New York.*

Grasshopper Sparrow caught in spider's web.—On August 15, 1937, George Gibbs, Soils Scientist with the Soil Conservation Service, noted the following experience while picking blackberries on Peters' Hill, three miles southeast of Bath, New York, in Steuben County.

"While picking blackberries at about 3.00 p.m., I suddenly came on a small sparrow [Mr. Gibbs' detailed description tallied with immature Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow] that was caught in the vertical web of a golden garden spider, *Miranda aurantia*. The wings of the Grasshopper Sparrow, *Ammodramus savannarum australis*, were spread horizontally and the bird seemed unable to move them. Both feet were also entangled and the bird was caught near the center of the web. The spider, a large female, had moved up to the top of the web, where it seemed waiting for the bird to cease its weak struggling. I released the bird from the web and after it had rested quietly in my hand for some moments, it flew off apparently unharmed. The vertical web had been strung between several blackberry bushes and was two feet above the ground. It seems quite possible that the bird would have died in the web from exhaustion and hunger, had I not been fortunate enough to find it in time."—J. KENNETH TERRES, *Soil Conservation Service, Bath, New York.*

Status of the breeding Lincoln's Sparrows of Oregon.—At the time that McCabe and the present author worked on racial differentiation in the Lincoln's Sparrows (*Melospiza lincolnii*) no satisfactory sample of the breeding birds of Oregon was available. We reported (Condor, 37: 155, 1935) that five skins from the Blue Mountains of Oregon, representing both sexes, had wings that averaged slightly shorter than those of birds from the Canadian Rockies. Accordingly, the birds were