

and another female were seen. Tinker saw a flock of nine in late July. A female was seen carrying nest material on June 27, but I could find no nests. On August 3, however, A. H. Anderson and I saw a female with a young bird able to fly fairly well (tail one-third to half grown). Since that date, so far as I can learn, no grackles have been seen in the Tucson region. Their failure to reappear in 1939 leaves their status doubtful.

There can be no doubt that grackles have only recently invaded Arizona. Mr. Claude Higgins, proprietor of the pool near which they nested, first saw them in 1937, when a male and two females were seen, the arrival being about April 10; in 1938 they arrived about April 25, and I saw two or three males, two females, and one young bird there. Tinker saw two males at his home between April 25 and May 1, 1938—their first appearance there. A total of ten was detected during the summer!

Gale Monson has recorded "Great-tailed" Grackles from Safford, Arizona (Wilson Bull., 48: 48, 1936; Condor, 39: 254, 1937). On examining my Tucson specimens, he concluded that these records referred to *nelsoni*, also; he has kindly allowed me to make this statement. The Sonora Grackle is apparently the only grackle validly recorded from Arizona as yet.

The grackles that have established themselves in recent years at Lordsburg, New Mexico, cannot yet be identified subspecifically. These birds seem to have a different status from the Arizona populations; the data given by Peterson (Condor, 41: 217, 1939) indicate much earlier nesting, and I saw about ten birds there as late as October 22, 1939. It may also be mentioned that my mother, Mrs. William X. Foerster, saw one there May 21, 1939, and I saw two on September 17, 1939. All these Lordsburg records were made during brief stops in passing, so they are not representative of the numbers present.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.*

Parasitism of the Red-wing by the Cowbird.—With reference to the note on this subject by R. D. Ussher (Auk, 55: 545, 1938), Friedmann (The Cowbirds, p. 212) states that *Agelaius* is a "fairly common but rather local victim." On May 16, 1937, for the first time in Wisconsin, I found an egg of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) in a nest of *A. p. arctolegus* at Crystal Lake, Dane County. Here the species nests commonly in willows, elderberry bushes, and saplings at heights of four to six feet. At this lake on May 15, 1938, two of the four nests examined were parasitized. One nest contained two eggs of the owner and two of the Cowbird; and the other contained two eggs of the owner and one of the Cowbird. All of the four nests had wool on their exterior. Wool was abundant on an adjacent barbed wire fence under which the sheep passed.—A. W. SCHORGER, *163 North Prospect Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.*

New food habit for Common Redpoll.—The following food-habit observations on the Common Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria linaria*), being new records, are of interest: giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), October 1938, Bottineau, North Dakota; prairie sunflower (*Helianthus petiolaris*), January 1939, New England, North Dakota; marsh elder (*Iva xanthifolia*), January 1939, New England, North Dakota.

The U. S. Biological Survey in recent correspondence relative to the above observations stated: "Our stomach-examination records do not show *Helianthus petiolaris*, *Iva xanthifolia*, or *Ambrosia trifida* as being food of the Common Redpoll. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, however, has been recorded in 18 stomachs. Undetermined species of *Artemisia* have been recorded in 189 stomachs of the redpoll."—ADRIAN C. FOX, *Park River, North Dakota.*