

to see any yellow at bend of wing. Tail about same color as primaries; bill of typical sparrow form, dark horn color; feet and legs yellowish.

Although sufficient opportunity existed, the bird was not collected, as no permit was available. The record is, therefore, submitted as a visual one for whatever value it may have.—GORDON M. MEADE, M.D., *Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York.*

Gambel's Sparrow in Pennsylvania.—On April 17, 1940, one of my assistant bird-banders, Mr. Guy L. Bomberger, of Lititz, Pennsylvania, called me to his station to verify the identification of a Gambel's Sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*, which he had trapped that day. I photographed the living bird at a distance of eight inches (see figure on Plate 4) and on the following day compared the photographs with skins of this race at the Reading Museum. Dr. Earle L. Poole, director of the Museum, agreed with me in its identification. Though reported from South Carolina and from Massachusetts, this appears to be the first record for Pennsylvania. Unfortunately the bird escaped before it could be banded. Notable is the early date of its appearance in contrast to the usual dates for the White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), which arrives with us in early May. The first record this year (1940) was May 7, and there seems to have been an unusually large flight in the next three days, during which we trapped five, and another observer reported seeing at least twenty-five individuals within a few hours.—BARTON L. SHARP, 201 North Broad St., Lititz, Pennsylvania.

Termites taken by birds.—Although countless thousands of winged, swarming termites must be eaten each year in North America by individuals of a good many species of birds, actual observations of the phenomenon appear to be very rare. There seem to be only two such records in the literature, both more than sixty years old. Baron Osten-Sacken (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 19: 72, 1877) in the early summer of 1876 in California saw bluebirds (presumably *Sialia mexicana occidentalis*) feeding on winged examples of what must have been *Zootermopsis nevadensis*. Hagen (ibid., 20: 118, 1878) relates that an observer in Cambridge, Massachusetts, saw Robins, Bluebirds, and other unnamed birds feeding upon a swarm of *Reticulitermes flavipes*. On May 30, 1940, at Lincoln, Massachusetts, I saw *R. flavipes* taken by *Iridoprocne bicolor*, *Hirundo erythrogaster*, *Dendroica striata*, and *Setophaga ruticilla*. In the same locality on June 2, the same termite was taken by *Tyrannus tyrannus*, *Dumetella carolinensis*, and *Melospiza melodia melodia*. It should be noted that the cases here detailed are (with one exception) the only published ones in which the identity of the termites is clearly evident. From Snyder (U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull. 333: 9, 1916), Cottam and Knappen (Auk, 56: 138-169, 1939) and Bent (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 176: 242, 265, 1940) I list the other American birds known to feed on termites: *Aix sponsa*, *Chordeiles minor hesperis*, *Nephoecetes niger borealis*, *Chaetura pelagica*, *Colaptes auratus*, *C. cafer*, *C. chrysoides mearnsi*, *Ceophloeus pileatus*, *Dryobates villosus*, *D. pubescens*, *D. nuttalli*, *D. borealis*, *Tyrannus vociferans*, *Myiarchus tuberculifer olivascens*, *Sayornis nigricans nigricans*, *Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni*, *Otocoris alpestris*, *Riparia riparia riparia*, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, *Mimus polyglottos*, *Toxostoma longirostre sennetti*, *Hylocichla mustelina*, *Sturnella* sp., *Piranga erythromelas*, *Aimophila botterii botterii*.—CHARLES H. BLAKE, Lincoln, Massachusetts.