

authenticity of the record is established. In 1926, the Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition to Africa collected a number of Black-cheeked Weavers (*Ploceus intermedius*). This form inhabits East Africa from Abyssinia to Tanganyika. Of the group collected, three are still living in the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C. These birds have been in captivity for some nineteen years, which is, I believe, a record.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

An unusual note of the White-crowned Sparrow.—A persistent note, uttered with the regularity of a cricket's chirp, came from our back yard on numerous evenings in the fall of 1943. My curiosity was aroused, but for some days I could not identify the bird which was usually in the heart of our arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*) where it must have spent the night. It was so dark by the time the call commenced that only the form of a bird, if anything, could be discerned. Before I finally identified the maker of the strange call, I heard it in two other places—one a mile from our house, and the other a mile and a half in another direction. Finally, on October 9, I was able to get a good view of the bird through my binoculars as it called from a neighbor's yard. It was a White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*).

The call was always given as the bird sat almost motionless, usually concealed in the center of some shrub or vine. It seemed almost an alarm note in quality, resembling the *peep* (not the Goldfinch-like) call of a canary. Being loud and uttered in rapid succession, it was so properly timed that it was distinctive. The call was nearly always heard quite late in the evening, apparently just before the bird retired. On several occasions several birds called at once.

I listened during the fall of 1944 for this performance but did not hear it once. Ordinarily I do not list the White-crown in the fall migration, and this call is my only clue to its probably greater abundance in the 1943 migration. I suggest that others listen for this note if it is not a regular call of the White-crowned Sparrow.—ROBERT E. BALL, 2622 Tuscarawas St. W., Canton 6, Ohio.

John Bartram on the Passenger Pigeon in Florida.—Bartram was at Lake George, Florida, on January 24 and 25, 1766. On the 24th he explored the stream connecting Lake George with Lake Kerr in Marion County, and camped for the night on Bryan's (Drayton's) Island at the north end of Lake George. The entry in his journal for the 25th reads in part: ". . . saw several flocks of pigeons flying about yesterday and to-day" (William Stork. A description of East-Florida with a journal kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia, 25: 1769, London). This is in approximate latitude 29° 20' N. and appears to be the southernmost record for the Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) in Florida.

It is stated by A. H. Howell (*Florida Bird Life*, 280: 1932) that the species occurred formerly at least south to Alachua County. He cites Stork's statement but overlooks Bartram's entry.—A. W. SCHORGER, 168 N. Prospect Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

The food of the Red-shouldered Hawk in New York State.—From 1939 to 1942, a study of the food taken by the Red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus lineatus*) in central New York was conducted by the writer, in addition to a bird-of-prey banding program in effect at the time. During those four years, periodic observations were made each spring on the food captured by four nesting pairs within twenty miles of the city of Syracuse, New York.

Principal methods of study were to observe from strategically located blinds the food brought to the immature birds by the adults, as well as the food that was often