important fruit bearing species like the black gum, are customarily left for shade for the livestock. Tractor farming for peanuts, corn, cotton, and other row crops has opened up further large areas. "One mule" or "two mule" "patch farming" is on the way out, lessening the attraction of the country for such birds as the Bob-white, but improving it for others. The agricultural changes coming with such rapidity are being reflected by equally rapid changes in the birdlife; the case of the orioles is just one of many.—HERBERT L. STODDARD, SR., *Sherwood Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia.*

A Substitute Name for a Bulbul, *Pycnonotus*, of Northwestern India.—With the submergence of the genus "*Molpastes*" into *Pycnonotus*, now a general practice, *Molpastes haemorrhous pallida* Stuart Baker (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 38: 15, 1917) becomes preoccupied by *Pycnonotus layardi pallidus* Roberts (Journ. S. African Orn. Union, 8: 49, 1912).

For the Indian bird, I propose ***Pycnonotus cafer humayuni***, new name, in honor of Humayun Abdulali, an eminent worker in the ornithology of India.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

A Cardinal's, *Richmondena cardinalis*, Choice of Food for Adult and for Young.—There seem to be few data recorded on the extent to which adult birds select food for the young different from that which they prefer for themselves.

In April, 1942, a pair of Cardinals, banded in my yard in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the year before, built a nest seven feet from the ground in an arbor vitae beside the house across the street. The three young hatched on May 9, were fledged on May 20, and remained near the nest for some days. The adults regularly frequented my yard, gathering much of their food there. At noon on May 24 the adult male, on his way back to the nest territory, stopped at my feeding shelf with his beak full of small green worms such as I had often seen him feed to the young. He immediately put the worms down on the shelf and began cracking and eating sunflower seeds. After a minute or two he took the worms in his beak but again laid them down and ate a few more seeds. He then picked up the worms for the second time, flew across the street, and (presumably) fed the young. At 5:30 p. m. the same day I saw the whole incident repeated without noticeable variation.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.*

Courtship Feeding of Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*.—On July 15, 1949, Robert J. Niedrach of the Denver Museum of Natural History took me with him on an expedition to Echo Lake in Clear Creek County, Colorado, where in the summer of 1942 he and Alfred M. Bailey had discovered the first two nests of the Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak ever found. Our objective was to find more nesting grosbeaks which he could photograph in color. We found two nests with young in them in about three hours of searching.

In both instances we were guided to the nests by the adult birds after they had betrayed their presence to us by their soft call notes—'*cheewee! cheewee!*' The male bird of the first pair was immature, but the male of the second pair was a beautiful specimen, fully mature, with a rosy-red head and breast. He had been feeding, like the female, on the tender terminal buds of the Engelmann spruce. The throats of both birds were gorged with food.

We watched them flitting from tree to tree, uttering their soft call notes, until they came together on a branch. Immediately, the female fluttered her wings and begged for food which the male gave to her. It was not evident, however, that she swallowed

any of the food, for, a moment later, both birds darted to their nest where both participated in feeding their young.

Lack, in his review of avian courtship feeding (Auk, 57: 169–178, 1940) cited no instance of any bird feeding its mate in the post-incubation period. It is possible, however, that the males of a good many species, which habitually feed the females on the nest during incubation, also feed them occasionally both on the nest and off the nest after incubation is completed. Post-incubation feeding, when accompanied by begging on the part of the female, may indicate that the birds are preparing to nest a second time. Putnam has reported such behavior by Cedar Waxwings, *Bombycilla cedrorum*, between consecutive nestings (Wilson Bull., 61: 172, 1949). On the other hand, Brackbill's account of a pair of Black-capped Chickadees, *Parus atricapillus*, which engaged in off-the-nest, post-incubation feeding makes no mention of a second nesting (Auk, 66: 290–292, 1949).

There is no other record, so far as my knowledge goes, of unquestioned courtship feeding by the Pine Grosbeak. The European subspecies, *P. e. enucleator*, is included in Lack's list of courtship feeders on the basis of a brief entry in 'The Handbook of British Birds' (Witherby et al, 1938: 91): "Incubation.—By hen alone, fed by cock." Obviously, on-the-nest feeding during incubation is to be classified doubtfully as true courtship feeding.—FRANK C. CROSS, *9413 Second Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland.*

A Sick Tree Sparrow, *Spizella a. arborea*.—On January 4, 1948, began the greatest influx of Eastern Tree Sparrows we have ever experienced. These birds came in around our banding station in ever increasing flocks as the ground for weeks was continuously covered with snow. Temperatures remained low and at no time rose above freezing until February 25 when the first thaw came. In less than two months, 182 individuals of this species were banded; due to deep snow they were very hungry, easily trapped and many repeats (2057 in all) were made.

On January 22, Tree Sparrow No. 47-173326 was banded. This bird started repeating often in the traps from the day of banding; during the first four weeks nothing unusual was noted but its constant visits gave us the opportunity of close daily observation. On February 16 we noted its tail was missing; three days later new feathers were showing and in three weeks the complete tail was grown. When tail growth was less than half completed we found this bird in the traps and it appeared nearly double its normal size.

It was suffering with an air puff or subcutaneous emphrysema, the skin being separated from the flesh by an air space over most of the body, the neck, and the top of the head. I punctured the skin with a needle and the pressure was partly relieved. The next day the bird was again under high pressure; two punctures were made and most of the air pressed out with the fingers.

For the next three days some air was noted under the skin but, as the space was not filled out too severely and the bird seemed in no immediate distress, no punctures were made. We now noted that tail growth was completed during the first stages of the disease. The following day the air space was blown up higher than at any previous time and it seemed that drastic measures were necessary. I sterilized the small blade of a knife and an incision a quarter of an inch in length was made in the skin of neck. This released all the air and the bird was of normal size again.

During the seven days of illness, this bird was in the traps four or five times daily and apparently had a normal appetite. The last few days of February brought milder temperatures and with the snow melting most of our wintering Tree Sparrows quickly departed. None but our injured bird remained after March 4; on the first