

STOMACH CONTENTS OF 30 BOBOLINKS, NEAR STUTTGART, ARKANSAS,  
SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1951

Food item	No. stomachs	Per cent occurrence	Per cent by volume
VEGETABLE			
Rice, <i>Oryza sativa</i>	30	100.0	76.0
<i>Paspalum</i> sp.	19	63.3	14.3
<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	10	33.3	2.9
<i>Panicum</i> sp.	5	16.7	2.4
<i>Setaria lutescens</i>	2	6.7	1.2
<i>Ambrosia</i> sp.	6	20.0	0.5
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	1	3.3	0.1
<i>Brachiaria extensa</i>	2	6.7	T
INSECT			
<i>Coleoptera</i> sp.	1	3.3	2.7
<i>Rhynchophora</i> sp.	1	3.3	T
<i>Homoptera</i> sp.	4	13.3	T
<i>Pentatomidae</i> sp.	1	3.3	T
<i>Locustidae</i> sp.	6	20.0	T

BROOKE MEANLEY, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Stuttgart, Arkansas, and JOHNSON A. NEFF, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, Colorado.

**Breeding of the Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) in the Pocono Region of Pennsylvania.**—Purple Finches have been much in evidence during the past three breeding seasons on the Pocono Plateau in Monroe County, Pennsylvania; and from the information I have received they are apparently regularly common summer residents in this part of the state. During the spring and early summer of 1951, three or four fully adult males were seen quite constantly about our home in Pocono Lake, and the songs of these birds were heard all day long.

One day in mid-May my wife called my attention to a female which was engaged in collecting dog hairs from the cracks between the floor boards of the back porch. Her mate was sitting a few feet away, displaying in the manner so characteristic of the species, but she seemed to be utterly oblivious of his presence. The dog hairs, each about one to one and one half inches in length, were picked up one at a time and held crosswise in her bill. After she had gathered quite a mouthful—and appeared to have a ludicrous mustache—she departed, followed by the male.

On the evening of June 25, I heard the incessant calling of young birds in a blue spruce tree in front of the house; and I located a nest with 4 well-fledged young about 20 feet from the ground, near the top of the tree. The following morning they had all left the nest and were heard calling from points up to 50 feet away. The call notes were characteristic—entirely unlike those of any other young birds; a loud and emphatic, two-syllabled *cher-wee*. This note was given repeatedly with very brief intermissions. For about a week thereafter we heard it constantly from the trees in the vicinity of the house.

On the morning of June 26 a female was observed carrying nesting material to the top of an adjoining blue spruce. Some Cedar Waxwings were building in a nearby red maple, and I had been watching them make attempts to get nesting material from the frayed ends of a clothesline. I placed some tow in the crotch of a tree, and this they most readily accepted. The female Purple Finch likewise discovered the tow and utilized it in her nest building. I was away from home for about ten days in the early part of July, and during this time the young apparently left this nest. On the morning of August 9, I heard the characteristic *cher-wee* of a young Purple Finch and discovered the mother feeding it on the electric line in front of the house. The latter bird evidently had not been out of the nest more than a week.—WILLIAM C. GRIMM, Pocono Lake, Pennsylvania.