

narrow streamcourse. From a steep slope I watched the male drop to the level creekbed below me and walk away from the female in an exaggerated manner that reminded me of Tinbergen's (1939, Trans. Linnaean Soc. New York, 5, fig. 17) sketch of the display of the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) male before the newly arrived female. After his single promenade the male flew southward, and then back to the north of the creekbed, singing as though visiting the outposts of his territory. After the male's departure the female flew downstream and inspected some yucca blossoms. Subsequent activity of a pair of orioles (not certainly these individuals) was centered some 200 yards to the north of this site.—  
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**A Record of *Pipilo erythrophthalmus arcticus* in North Carolina.**—An additional specimen of the Rufous-sided (Spotted) Towhee, now in the North Carolina State Museum in Raleigh, North Carolina, may further modify the distributional status of this species as now recorded in the A.O.U. Check-list (1957), and amplified by P. A. Buckley's report of New York specimens.

The bird, a male, first visited my Fayetteville feeder on 10 February 1957, and was seen many times each day until I trapped it on 14 February. I called on Mr. Henry Rankin for assistance in properly identifying the bird before banding and releasing it, but it did not survive overnight captivity. The bird was taken to the State Museum for skinning and sent to the United States National Museum for species identification. The following report was sent to Harry T. Davis, Director, North Carolina State Museum.

"Dr. Aldrich examined the towhee specimen and identified it as *Pipilo erythrophthalmus arcticus*, although showing a tendency toward intergradation with *erythrophthalmus*; the back is darker than that of *arcticus* and so approaches that of *erythrophthalmus*. The amount of white in the tail is variable in all races, but in your specimen it approaches that of *erythrophthalmus* more closely than *arcticus*. It has the spotting of the back and wings of the western races, and therefore in general appearance is more like them than the non-spotted eastern races. . . ."  
—DORIS C. HAUSER, 309 Sylvan Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

**Song Sparrow Feeds on Dandelion by Unusual Method.**—On 19 April 1959, I watched a previously color-banded male Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) foraging along the garden at my home in Norfolk, Virginia. He approached a dandelion plant having three stems, all of which possessed heads with some seeds. Stretching up very high on his legs, he pecked a seed from the lowest head and repeated the action. Then he looked up at the seed head of the highest stem, which he could not have reached without jumping. The sparrow immediately hopped to the base of the plant and placed one foot on the stem about three-quarters of an inch from the ground. The stem was originally at an angle of about 50° from the vertical, and the bird placed his foot on the "top" side of the stem, an action that pushed the stem farther toward the ground in the same direction it had been bent. He then hopped on the stem, which bent to the ground under his weight, and inched his way up the stalk with "side-steps." When reaching the head at the end of the stalk, he ate five or six seeds, then hopped off the stem where he had stood throughout the feeding, and hopped back to the base of the plant. This time he stepped on the stem of the remaining seed head, but suddenly flew off before bending the stem all the way to the ground.

There are many accounts of emberizines jumping to or hovering by food out of reach, and pulling down seed heads with the bill, but I know of none involving a