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House Sparrows feeding at night in New York.—Broun (Auk, 88: 924, 1971) regards House Sparrows, *Passer domesticus*, foraging for insects at night as unusual, and I believe it is. While holding a Frank M. Chapman Memorial Grant to study material in American museums I observed numbers of House Sparrows foraging for insects at ca. 23:30 one night in August 1968 in the floodlights around the observation floor of the Empire State Building in Manhattan, New York. The floor is some eighty stories up. For those who regard the House Sparrow as an interesting bird, Manhattan is not an ornithological desert.—R. K. BROOKE, *P. O. Box 1690, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* Accepted 31 Jan. 72.

An aberrantly colored Savannah Sparrow from Maine.—On 22 April 1970 I collected a Savannah Sparrow (*Ammodramus sandwichensis*) in Gardiner, Maine that was marked and colored in an unusual fashion (Figure 1). The pattern and extent of the coloration of the head and underparts are similar to those of a normally-plumaged Savannah Sparrow except that the usually buffy feathers are blackish-brown. This black color on the head extends to the submalar region and is broken only by a narrow, whitish malar stripe. Continuous with the dark facial pattern and extending down the sides of the neck and across the chest are black-centered feathers edged with rich brown. The chin and throat are white with a few feathers showing blackish-brown tips. The bill is somewhat aberrant also in that the maxilla is blackish and the mandible has a well-defined whitish patch that includes the tip and borders of the cutting edges.

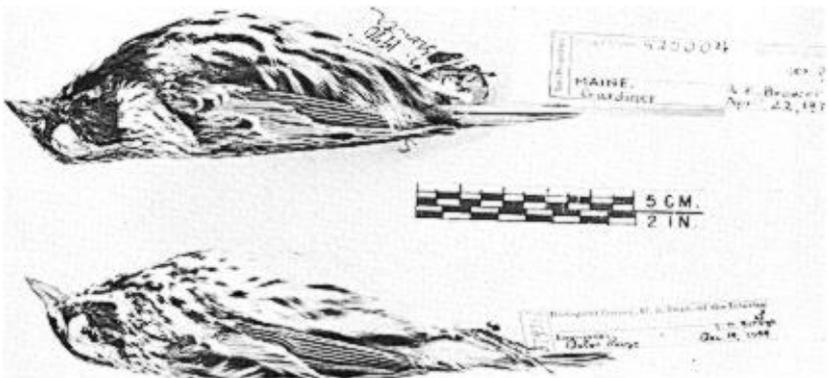


Figure 1. Aberrant (top) and normal Savannah Sparrows.