

sunrise." The figures were then compared with official weather records from the University station located one mile away. Humidity, absolute or relative, apparently had very little effect on the awakening time except as it influenced the light-intensity through the formation of clouds. Temperature, in itself, showed no consistent correlation. The slightly earlier average time of awakening observed on colder days was apparently due to the tendency for such days to be more or less cloudless.

Light-intensity is the only factor which consistently showed a positive correlation with the bird's behavior. Bright days brought an early awakening, while dark clouds caused a delay of about ten minutes in the commencement of activity. A photometer was lacking, but four easily distinguishable degrees of light-intensity were recognized: clear mornings of high light-intensity; partly cloudy mornings of fair light-intensity; cloudy mornings of low light-intensity; and very cloudy or rainy mornings of very low light-intensity.

	December	January	February	March
Temperature				
Days colder than average of month.....	28.6 (20-34) 10	27.2 (22-32) 10	24.0 (16-28) 8	21.1 (13-26) 8
Days warmer than average of month.....	26.2 (19-32) 12	24.2 (16-30) 10	19.0 (14-26) 10	19.7 (14-26) 6
Humidity				
Days more humid than average of month.....	25.9 (19-30) 10	22.1 (16-30) 7	17.1 (14-20) 7	21.9 (14-30) 9
Days less humid than average of month.....	29.4 (20-34) 9	26.5 (16-32) 11	23.6 (16-28) 10	20.6 (17-23) 5
Light-Intensity				
Clear days of high light-intensity.....	29.0 (27-30) 6	29.3 (28-30) 3	26.0 (24-28) 6	23.4 (17-30) 10
Partly cloudy days of fair light-intensity.....	27.8 (20-34) 10	27.2 (22-32) 12	20.0 (15-26) 8	19.7 (14-26) 6
Cloudy days of low light-intensity.....	23.7 (20-30) 6	20.0 (16-24) 3	16.5 (14-18) 4	
Dark days of very low light-intensity.....	19.0 (19) 1	19.3 (16-22) 3		13.0 (13) 1

AWAKENING TIME OF A FEMALE MOCKINGBIRD UNDER VARIOUS CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AT DAVIS, CALIFORNIA, WINTER OF 1935-1936

In each column the awakening time is expressed in terms of "minutes before sunrise." (Corrected each day for the locality of observation.) The first figure represents the average for the month; the figures in parentheses indicate the extremes occurring during that month; the final figure is the number of observations included in each category.

There was a definite progressive change in the awakening time as the season advanced. In each of the eight weather categories listed in the table the bird awoke later, in relation to sunrise, as the nesting season approached.—JOHN T. EMLER, JR., University of California, Davis, California.

Eastern Evening Grosbeak Recoveries at Milford, New Hampshire.—On January 3, 1937, a flock of between thirty and forty Eastern Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*) appeared at the banding station formerly operated by James P. Meltzer, now operated intermittently by me, at Milford, New Hampshire. I succeeded in trapping two, both females, wearing bands.

One (B261619) was originally banded by M. J. Magee, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, on October 12, 1933. This bird was recovered by my father at this station February 24, 1934. (See record in *Bird-Banding*, Vol. V, page 177.) On the above date, January 3d, this bird was recovered for the second time, which fixed its age as at least four years.

The second recovery (34-239910) was also banded by M. J. Magee at Sault Ste. Marie on April 8, 1935.

These recoveries were made on the morning after one of this winter's infrequent snow-falls, and the flock of which they are a part has been wintering in the Highlands section of Milford, where the birds have been feeding on the seeds of maples.—H. P. MELZAR, Milford, New Hampshire.

An Immature House Wren, a Return-1.—During 1935 we banded sixty-eight House Wrens (*Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*) at the college Bird Sanctuary. Most of these, sixty-four in all, were immature birds. In 1936, two of our three House Wren returns were birds of the previous year.

House Wren L39497 is of special interest because it is one of seven fledglings banded on June 19, 1935. We removed it on July 10, 1936, from a bird-house about one-fifth of a mile from its birthplace. At the time of recovery, four of the Wren's seven eggs had just hatched.—EUGENE J. GOELLNER, St. Anselm's College Ornithological Society, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Nesting Hummingbirds.—A line of eight large rock maples, approximately one hundred years old and about twenty-five feet apart, borders our driveway close to our banding station in Peterboro, New Hampshire. Each season during a period of at least three years a pair of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (*Archilochus colubris*) has nested near our home, and three of their nests have been found. The first one was found on the ground in October, 1934, beneath a tree in which an occupied nest was found in 1936. This nest was placed forty feet from the ground. Still another occupied nest was discovered in 1935 built in an adjoining maple and placed fifteen feet from the ground. These three nests were built of the hairy wool from near-by cinnamon ferns, and the outsides were studded with a pale green lichen which grows in abundance on the boles of all the maples. The nests were built, one each year, during 1934, 1935, and 1936. It should be stated that the branches of the two maples containing the nests were deeply interlocked so as to appear as a single tree, at least to the birds.

The above facts seem to justify the conclusion that these three nestings are not placed close together accidentally, but are due rather to a habit this species possesses of returning and nesting, if not actually in the same tree year after year, then in an adjoining one.

No information is available as to the individuals composing the three nesting pairs. The presumption is, however, that one or both the pairs composing the 1934 pair, or their descendants, built the 1935 and 1936 nests also, rather than that the locations of the three nests were fortuitous.

The line of the interlocking maples extends unbroken in both directions from those containing the nests, but the others contained no nests during the three years, and in the surrounding territory of some fifteen acres no Nesting Hummingbirds were observed. The two occupied nests were found by seeing the birds fly to them, the presence of the birds in the maples first having been discovered by hearing the whir of their wings.—CHARLES L. WHITTLE and HELEN G. WHITTLE, Peterboro, New Hampshire.

A Hepburn's Rosy Finch Wintering in Maine.—As the occurrence of a Hepburn's Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotia littoralis*) in Maine this winter it the first authentic record of any one of the six species or subspecies of *Leucosticte* occurring east of the Mississippi River, it is appropriate to give the record wide publicity, especially as the bird was trapped and banded. Dr. Alfred O. Gross, using an old "return" band, number 1276, supplied by Arthur H. Norton, trapped and banded the bird on March 7, 1937. The bird was first seen on the feeding shelf of Mr. and Mrs. Vardell Waterman, at Gorham, Maine, on December 15, 1936. Later, it was identified as being a Rosy Finch by Miss Jessie L. Keene; and still later, from detailed description, measurements, etc., it was definitely