

Likely Nest Reuse by a Field Sparrow.—On 11 May 1978, I found a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) nest containing 4 eggs. This same nest contained 3-day-old young on 13 June, thus 2 clutches had to have been laid in the same nest. This nest was located 16 cm above the ground in a clump of *Lespedeza cuneata*, on a partially revegetated strip mine 7 km west of LaFollette, Campbell County, Tennessee. A complete history of the nest follows: 11 May—adult flushed from nest containing 4 warm eggs; 31 May—adult on 4 eggs; 5 June—adult on, not flushed; 6 June—adult on 4 eggs; 13 June—3 young, about 3 days old; 15 June—3 young, about 5 days old; 25 June—nest empty except for one crushed egg in bottom of nest, fledglings in area.

Walkinshaw (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 237:1217–1235, 1968) gives a mean incubation period of 11.6 days, and a maximum of 17 days, almost certainly precluding the possibility of the 31-day incubation period that would have occurred had only one clutch been laid in the nest. Neither Walkinshaw (op. cit.) nor Best (Ph.D. thesis, Univ. Illinois, Urbana, 1974) mention reuse of a nest by the Field Sparrow. Walkinshaw (pers. comm.) did observe a female desert a partially built nest, and following the loss of another nest, return and rebuild the same nest. Allaire (Auk 89:886, 1972) observed a Field Sparrow brood in an abandoned nest which was empty for at least 2 weeks prior to egg laying. Nolan (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 237:1492–1501, 1968) mentions reuse of previously successful nests by the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*).—CHARLES P. NICHOLSON, *Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris, Tennessee 37828*. Received 4 September 1980, accepted 7 March 1981.

Observations on a Winter Roost of Rosy Finches in Montana.—Rosy finches (*Leucosticte* spp.) use a variety of structures as winter roost sites, including buildings and similar structures (Behle 1944, 1973; French 1959a,b; King and Wales 1964), shallow caves (French 1959b), lowland cliffs (Bent 1968), Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) nests (Leffingwell and Leffingwell 1931, Shaw 1936), shallow wells (Behle 1973), and mine shafts (Miller and Twining 1943). Such roosts offer varying degrees of protection from winter climatic conditions, but, other than King and Wales' (1964), no data on the nocturnal microclimate of winter rosy finch roosts have been published. During the winter of 1978–1979 I was able to observe activity and measure the microclimate at a roost of Gray-crowned Rosy Finches (*L. tephrocotis*) located in a mine shaft (1900 m elev.) 1.5 km S of Virginia City, Madison County, Montana.

I first observed rosy finches in the Virginia City area 1 November 1978 when a flock of about 75 Gray-crowns was encountered flying to feeding sites on the grassy, sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) slopes within 0.5 km of the roost (which was not located until 20 February 1979). Rosy finches were observed regularly in the Virginia City area the remainder of the winter. Flock size varied from 5 to 100, fluctuating day to day, indicating that the larger group may have dispersed into smaller flocks during some days. Small numbers were often seen visiting a feeding station in town between 0700 and 1400. Maximum daily ambient temperatures (T_a) for the observation period (1 November–29 March) ranged from -17.6 to 7.2°C . Most of the birds were *L. t. tephrocotis*, but as many as 5 *L. t. littoralis* were seen within a flock.

On 20 February at 1500, I watched a flock of 60 rosy finches fly down the Cornucopia shaft (entrance 2×2 m) above town. From the top I could hear *chew* calls (see Shreeve 1980) from the birds, and when snow was dropped down the shaft wing-flapping and guttural *chirp* calls could be heard. The birds were roosting at least 8–10 m from the top. The next day (21 February) the roost was occupied when checked at 1730 ($T_a = -2.2^\circ\text{C}$). Subsequently, each evening the roost was checked ($n = 11$ days) I found it occupied. The shaft was still in use when last checked on 28 March at 1830 ($T_a = 5.5^\circ\text{C}$). By this date most of the surrounding hillsides were snow-free.

On 21 February I measured the temperature of the mine air (T_a roost) in the U.S. Grant level 3 with a mercury thermometer at 9 – 10°C . This mine is connected to the Cornucopia shaft by a series of passages, thus most of the air drawn into the Grant-Cornucopia complex rises like a mild breeze out through the Cornucopia shaft where the finches roost. This means that, due to convection currents, the roost is bathed in 9 – 10°C air throughout the winter. On 30 January and 22 February the overnight outside tem-