

TABLE 2
ANIMAL PRODUCTS CACHED OR EATEN BY RB 2 IN ADDITION TO REGULAR DIET.

Meat & Animal Products Sampled	Preference	Meat & Animal Products Sampled	Preference
Beef, lamb, fish & fowl	+++	Fats	+++
Mild sausages	++	Soap (coarse-milled, unperfumed)	+++
Bacon, cooked & crisp	+++	Soap (fine-milled, perfumed)	+
Bacon, uncooked or soft	+	Leather	+
Spicy sausages & meats	+	Dandruff	++
Butter	++	Cerumen	++
Margarine	+	Toothpaste	++
Milk	-	Bee & candle wax	+
Eggs	+++		
Egg shells	+++		

- = not eaten or cached
 + = eaten or cached infrequently when available
 ++ = eaten or cached regularly when available
 +++ = eaten or cached with great frequency when available

win (Avicult. Mag. 59:122-133, 1953) observed that his captive Black-throated Jays (*Garrulus lanceolatus*) sampled a wide variety of plant and animal food offered to them.

During a behavioral study of Blue Jays in 1962-1964, a hand-reared male Blue Jay (RB 2) kept at home was given a regular diet of canned dog food, cuttlebone, cooked chicken eggs, raw beef liver, live insects, an insectivorous bird mixture developed by Ficken and Dilger (Avicult. Mag. 67:46-55, 1961), French's parrot mixture, cracked corn, peanuts, and suet. Since this bird was allowed to fly freely about the house, he was able to supplement his normal daily ration with food items not ordinarily available to jays in the wild, except perhaps those in picnic areas of parks. RB 2 sampled everything my family ate as well as a number of things we did not ordinarily eat (Tables 1 and 2). Some items were always eaten or cached by RB 2 when available and others were less regularly eaten or cached, and a preference order seemed to become established for the variety of items which were eaten. RB 2 seemed to recognize colors and shapes of wrappers and packages of his preferred items.

If one regards RB 2's feeding behavior as indicative of the feeding behavior of wild jays, one could infer that jays sample a very wide range of possible food sources, eating selectively from the items sampled and establishing definite food preferences.—A. R. WEISBROD, *Division of Biological Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, 17 March 1969.*

A White-throated Sparrow nest in western Pennsylvania.—The first nesting record for the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) in western Pennsylvania was made when I found a nest containing 2 eggs in McKean County on 13 July 1968. Todd (Birds of western Pennsylvania, 1940) recorded summer sight records from 1929 to 1937 at Hearts Content in Warren County, in northwestern Crawford County, and twice at Pymatuning Swamp in Crawford County. A nest was found in the Ohio part of Pymatuning Swamp in 1932, an area since flooded by a reservoir. It was reported to be casual in summer near Dubois and "may breed occasionally." On a map showing summer records of the White-throated Sparrow in Pennsylvania, Poole (Pennsylvania birds—an annotated list, 1964) indicated these localities listed by Todd as implied nestings.

The nearest previous nesting record for Pennsylvania was in Sullivan County in north-eastern Pennsylvania, about 110 miles from the new locality. The nearest nesting locality in New York is about 60 miles north at Java Lake Bog, Wyoming County, where two adults and two young were found (Beardslee and Mitchell, *Birds of the Niagara frontier region*, 1965).

The McKean County locality is a swamp of some 60 to 100 acres in the center of the county. The swamp lies in a broad, shallow basin on the unglaciated plateau at an elevation of 2,100 feet, and is predominately a shrub swamp with little or no marsh or bog, although sphagnum moss is widespread. Among the most abundant shrubs are arrow-wood (*Viburnum recognitum*), wild raisin (*Viburnum cassinoides*), black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), and low sweet blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*). Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is the most abundant tree species. Many of them are small and have a peculiar, dense, closely-sheared appearance resembling krummholz.

The nest had been built at the base of a clump of wild raisin surrounded by a patch of low sweet blueberries 2 to 3 feet in diameter, and all of this was raised about 6 inches above the surrounding sphagnum. There was a large clump of small hemlock trees nearby, and an open stand of shrubs and small hemlocks in other directions. The nest was made almost entirely of fine grasses or sedges. The outside diameter was about 3.5 inches, the inside diameter 2.4 inches, and the depth of the cavity 1.5 inches. The 2 eggs were pale bluish and heavily spotted with brown. There were fine markings on the small end, but the large ends were nearly solid brown with a few dark purplish marks. They measured 20.2×16.5 millimeters. This probably represents a second nesting, considering the very late date (Lowther and Falls in Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 237, 1968).

The population of White-throated Sparrows in this swamp has been fairly consistent with a minimum of 5 or 6 pairs each summer since 1965, when I found the colony. Other species found here in summer include several of the more common birds with northern affinities such as the Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata*), Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*), and Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) and the scarcer Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*).—TED GRISEZ, 8 Belmont Drive, Warren, Pennsylvania, 24 March 1969.

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