

few reports of the occurrence of the starling in Onondaga County have referred to straggling individuals, a part of the advance guard from the lower portions of the state perhaps.

On April 25, 1921, Mr. Neil Hotchkiss and I discovered a Starling's nest near the lower end of Onondaga Lake. It was located in a dead tree which was hollow for a greater part of its length, and which was a rendezvous for a number of nesting Tree Swallows and English Sparrows. The tree was standing on the bank of the outlet to the lake and, as the water was high, the base was submerged. This prevented our examining the nest itself but we observed the birds at close range for some little time.

We reported the discovery to the Onondaga County Bird Club, of which we are members, and later the other members of the club visited the locality and verified our report. This is the first nest to be found in Onondaga County according to the records of the club, and we thought that it would be of interest to some of the readers of 'The Auk'.—FRANKLIN H. MAY, *Syracuse, N. Y.*

Evening Grosbeak at Stroudsburg, Pa.—Thinking it might be a matter of interest I want to report the presence here this month (December) of Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*).

This bird has been a frequent visitor in these parts for a number of years though my first acquaintance with it in a personal way did not occur until the spring of 1919.

In my bird journal under date of April 22, 1919, I have noted "Three Evening Grosbeaks." My attention was drawn to their peeping note resembling somewhat the "peeper" frog. Their large size with yellow black and white in their plumage and the big conical bill or beak which at a distance looked white were the field marks by which I identified them. On April 26, 1919, a cold raw morning, I came across a flock of about 15, feeding on the seeds or "keys" of the Ash-leafed Maple or Box Elder.

In my bird journal for 1920 I do not find any record of their presence and I do not recall seeing them.

On a bright cold morning December 13, 1921, about 11 o'clock I was attracted to a large flock numbering at least 30 some of which settled on the tin roof of a porch across the street from where I was standing. For some reason they had been driven apparently from some Ash-leafed Maples where they had been feeding. I had a fine opportunity to see them close at hand. The next day December 14, I found another flock, possibly the same, feeding in a large Ash-leafed Maple in a yard near where I saw them the day before.

Again on Thursday morning December 29, I saw another large flock flying over, a few settling in a tree very near the same spot as reported above.

The Ash-leafed Maple or Box Elder is quite plentiful in this section both as a shade tree and in a wild state.

Knowing of the bird as a rather rare winter visitant in these parts or rather in this section of the United States, I thought possibly you might be interested in a report of their presence in Stroudsburg, Monroe County, four miles north of the Delaware Water Gap and about fifteen miles from the Poconos.—HERBERT W. WESTWOOD, *Stroudsburg, Pa.*

Evening Grosbeaks in Pike Co., Pa.—Shortly after noon on December 17, 1921, a flock of fifteen or twenty Evening Grosbeaks were under observation in Bushkill, Pa., for at least ten minutes. In previous years they have frequented the large shade trees in the village for weeks at a time but this year they seem to have ranged more widely as no more were seen until January 10, 1922, when a flock of similar size, probably the same birds, were noted in the vicinity of Coolbaugh, about five miles distant.—EDWIN B. BARTRAM, *Bushkill, Pa.*

White-throated Sparrow Summering in Autauga County, Alabama.—On June 19, 1921, while investigating a nest of the White-eyed Vireo on the edge of Pine Creek Swamp, two and a half miles from Prattville, I noticed a peculiar looking bird in the flock of Kentucky Warblers, Hooded Warblers, Wood Thrushes and other birds that came in response to the distress calls of the Vireo. I followed this bird into a blackberry patch and identified it as female White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) and from the shaking and picking of its feathers I took it to be an incubating bird. A most determined search failed to reveal nest. On June 23, the same thing happened again; the same bird flitting from bush to brier and then on to the ground; allowing an approach to within six feet repeatedly. The male was observed on June 26, sixty or seventy feet south of where the female had been observed, keeping entirely to the ground scratching and picking most industriously. No female seen this time.

June 30, the female was seen at the same place and the male heard fifty or sixty feet south in trees twenty-five or thirty feet up.—LEWIS S. GOLSAN, *Prattville, Ala.*

Tree Sparrow (*Spizella monticola monticola*) in Georgia.—While spending a week or two in Augusta, Georgia, I discovered on February 25, 1921, three Tree Sparrows feeding on one of the lawns of that city. I am well acquainted with the "winter chippy," a dozen or two of whom spend part of each winter in our garden or vicinity. The dusky spot on the gray breast, the brown cap and whitish wingbars were unmistakable and the trio allowed us to come within 15–20 feet of them with the binoculars. At the time I did not realize that this was an unusual observation but all authorities which I have since consulted give South Carolina as the limit of their southern range. To be sure this is only across the Savannah river from that State, but I believe it constitutes a new record. Dr. Eugene Murphy of that city subsequently told me that he has long been