

shooting grounds, killed doubtless before daylight, for the "sport" starts early.

Certain "oölogists" who have learned of the slaughter of the Sharpshins are most vehement in their protests because in many places this species is becoming so rare that it is difficult to obtain sets of their eggs!—WITMER STONE, *Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Nighthawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*), Roosting on Flag-pole.—Beginning in early May a few of these birds could be seen in the evenings flying about over Jacksonville, Fla., uttering at times their single note "peent," and by the first part of August flocks of from 20 to 30 were in the air during the evenings. One of these birds was observed on several mornings during early July 1922, resting on a five-inch copper ball on the top of a flag pole on a building about 80 feet above the busy, business corner of Forsyth and Laura Streets. It would rest motionless, apparently asleep, and when the sun came up over the building about nine-thirty A. M., it would stretch its wings and fly away.—THOMAS HALLINAN, *Jacksonville, Florida.*

Olive-sided Flycatcher Summering at Green Pond, N. J.—Near Green Pond, N. J., on August 6, I found in a wild partly cut-over valley, well watered and with a sprinkling of dead trees, an Olive-sided Flycatcher. Out of curiosity I returned to this spot August 13 and found the bird in the same tree. While watching him I heard the call of another from the opposite side of the clearing. The first bird appeared to be an adult with prominent crest. It was continually bothered, when it returned from a successful dart with a dragon fly, or other insect, by a third bird of this species which looked like a bird of the year, and was without a crest—at least it showed none. The young bird was less skillful in the air than the old, though it caught some insects. I watched the two almost an hour, but the adult did not feed the other, so I could not establish relationships or whether the birds bred this year where I found them. However, the suitability of the locality; the early date (August 6); the continued presence on August 13, and the presence of a calling adult (quite frequently calling August 13), and an apparently young bird make it appear that the species actually did breed.—CHAS. A. URNER, *613 Cleveland Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.*

Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) in Maryland in Summer.—On June 23, 1922, Mr. Ernest B. Marshall of Laurel, Maryland, shot an adult male and two juvenile Prairie Horned Larks on his farm near Laurel. These birds were presented to the United States National Museum, and are apparently the first record of this subspecies in summer in the state. The adult male, upon dissection, clearly indicates by the enlarged testicles, that it was about to breed again. The young birds, in full juvenal plumage, had the wing and tail feathers fully grown

and were as able to fly as the adult. They were undoubtedly raised in the near neighborhood.

I am aware of but one prior record in summer for the Prairie Horned Lark in the Washington region. Dr. C. W. Richmond has a record of a bird seen and heard on August 11, 1889. This bird was identified as this subspecies only on account of the date and the form *praticola* being the most probable one as a summer bird.—B. H. SWALES, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The Greater Redpoll in Erie County, N. Y.—There appears to be no recorded instance of the capture of the Greater Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria rostrata*) in the extreme western counties of the state. Eaton, however, reports that it has been seen on several occasions in the Geneva area by Mr. Otto McCreary ('Birds of New York,' Vol. 2). The form undoubtedly occurs with common Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria linaria*), whenever these birds visit us in numbers. However, it is not often possible to distinguish the larger subspecies with a glass on account of the restless nature of the individuals composing the flocks.

Personally, I have been able to identify *A. l. rostrata* on but one occasion. On February 4, 1917, I located about two hundred and fifty Redpolls feeding on weed seeds in an open field in East Hamburg. I succeeded in approaching within a very few rods of the birds and recognized four individuals as belonging to the larger form. The light was excellent at the time, and the flock remained long enough for me to separate the four by their larger size and darker coloration. A single Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) was likewise feeding with the flock.

Since that time, I confess that I have tried in vain to approach closely enough to Redpolls to identify the larger subspecies. Careful collecting in our flocks would undoubtedly reveal the presence of *A. l. rostrata*, and probably that of *A. hornemanni exilipes* also. I am convinced, however, that it is possible to distinguish the former in life, providing one can approach sufficiently close to the feeding birds for purposes of comparison.—THOMAS L. BOURNE, *Hamburg, N. Y.*

Slate-colored Junco nesting at Hornell, N. Y.—On July 11, 1922, a nest of Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) containing three eggs and one callow young, was reported to me. It was located at the foot of a hillside near a tract of timber and was concealed under an overhanging clod of earth. On July 25, it was visited again but was empty, the young having left.

This is my first record for the breeding of the Junco in Steuben Co., and as Eaton in his 'Birds of New York' gives no record for the country it seems worthy of record.—JULIA MILLER, *Hornell, N. Y.*

Strange Feeding Habit of a House Sparrow.—On the evening of June 5, at 8:30 P. M., while passing the front of a brilliantly lit moving picture house on 9th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., my attention