

fixed, the system of the dance gradually became apparent, and the gyrating torches were resolved into caps of scarlet. Then I knew that the dancers were Tangarás. There were only three, yet so rapidly did they move that the circle seemed almost unbroken. Bowing low, with beak outstretched, a Tangará would sidestep swiftly until it seemed that he must surely knock the judge (just a demure female) into the aqueduct, leap over her, hover on fast-beating wings facing her a moment, and then begin again the quick sidewise run up the branch. Each was closely followed by the other two, while all three kept up a perfect din of chatter sounding something like *trā, trā, trā*, rapidly repeated. At intervals a sharp signal note was given, upon which all would stop for a moment's rest, only to begin all over again before they could conceivably have caught a breath. How long this game would have continued one can not conjecture, for there had been no lag, no loss of enthusiasm, when some movement apprised them of my presence, and judge and contestants shot away into the jungle.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

White-crowned Sparrow at Charleston, S. C.—On May 5, 1925, a White-crowned Sparrow was observed repeatedly in my garden in the city of Charleston, S. C. I had the bird under observation for at least an hour, and several times I viewed it at a distance of not more than eight feet as it fed on Chicken feed scattered on the ground just outside my study window.

Audubon says of this species in 'Birds of America': "In the winter of 1833, I procured at Charleston in South Carolina, one in its brown livery."

Arthur T. Wayne in 'Birds of South Carolina' says: "Audubon must have been mistaken in his identification and have failed to recognize the White-throated Sparrow in its immature plumage, since the White-crowned Sparrow is a very rare bird in the South Atlantic States and does not winter. On October 26, 1897, I secured a young male of this beautiful species near Mount Pleasant. . . . This is the only specimen I have ever seen or taken, and as yet remains the only valid record for the State."

Since there is no doubt whatsoever about the identification of the White-crowned Sparrow observed by me on May 5 last, another valid record has now been added.—HERBERT RAVENEL SASS, *Charleston, S. C.*

Henslow's Sparrow in Helderbergs, N. Y.—Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi*) is recorded by Eaton in 'Birds of New York' as "breeding in Albany County, 1908," while in the Albany County list of the same work he lists it only as "T. V., rare."

It really is a common breeding species at Thacher Park twenty miles south of Albany. Here, at an elevation of 1000 feet, it is found in three old fields, rather damp soil, and in mid-July, hip-high with white and yellow Bush clover and carpeted with hop clover. Pine seedlings and Goldenrod are also features of these fields. The colony consists of at least twenty pairs and is on the Crevice road.