

The following morning A. W. Schorger, John Gundlach and myself went out and banded the young ones. Later in the day I found them all out of the nest, bunched together a few feet away. The next morning two of them were back in the nest, the other I did not see. On this occasion I collected the male bird. The next day they were again out of the nest, this time for good. The two we saw this time were strong and active and were able to make good headway through the grass by the use of their wings.

This is one of the few definite records for the Brewer's Blackbird in this state and is, I believe, the second nesting record, the first being June 14, 1862, at Lake Koshkonong, as given in Kumlien and Hollister 'Birds of Wisconsin,' 1903.—JOHN S. MAIN, *Madison, Wisconsin.*

**Nesting of Evening Grosbeak at Woodstock Vermont.**—During the winter of 1925-26 a flock of about forty Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) remained in the village of Woodstock, Vermont, paying daily visits to the various feeding stations. By May 10 the main flock had disappeared. On May 25, I saw a male and female both picking up small sticks but not believing they were really nest building I thought no more of it until July 12 when my neighbor, Mr. E. K. Wright, told me that a pair of Evening Grosbeaks had brought two young to his feeding box. On July 13, Mr. Wright said that four young and two adults were at his station at the same time. On July 14, I succeeded in seeing the four young with their parents at his station. The little ones were not quite as large as the adults, their tails were very short and many downy feathers still showed on their heads.

In connection with this nesting it is interesting to recall that on May 30, 1925, I observed a female Evening Grosbeak. Possibly they nested that year also.—RICHARD M. MARBLE, *Woodstock, Vermont.*

**Further Notes on the Breeding of MacGillivray's Seaside Sparrow in South Carolina.**—In 'The Auk' for July, 1924, p. 482, I published an account of the breeding of this bird in South Carolina. Since then several facts of interest have come to light which seem to be worthy of record and are here presented.

All investigations show that the nests are to be found in only one general locality, a large open tract of mixed salt and brackish marsh land near the station of Rantowles, S. C., about three and a half miles long by a mile wide and fourteen miles in an air line from the ocean. Repeated trips however have failed to discover a single individual in this locality in the winter. At this season they resort to the vast salt marshes about the barrier islands and in close proximity to the ocean, which are the haunts in winter of countless numbers of the three forms of Sharp-tailed Sparrows and the typical Seaside Sparrow. The MacGillivray's Sparrow leaves the breeding grounds for the coastal marshes late in the summer and returns about the middle of March. None have been seen in the coast marshes in the summer.

In 1925, I found a single singing bird on the breeding grounds March 19 and several on March 26, while by April 4 they were common and their songs were to be heard on all sides while the birds themselves were much in evidence. On April 29 when I next visited the marsh, three nests were found two with three eggs and one with four, while on May 25 only empty nests were found, the young doubtless being hidden in the grass. On my next trip on July 1, a nest with three eggs was found which was empty on July 13, although there were numbers of the birds present some no doubt birds of the year. Curiously enough when my wife and I visited the locality eight days later, on July 21, not a bird could be found. Evidently they had moved out to the coastal marshes. The finding of eggs on July 1 seems to point to the raising of two broods in a season. In 1926, my experience was much the same as in the previous year. The first bird was observed on the nesting marsh on March 25, on April 10 there were several and by the 24th, they were common. A nest with eggs was found on May 1.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

**Dickcissel in Western Colorado.**—On July 10, 1926, I found here for the first time a Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). I saw it again in the same place a few days later and believe that it was nesting in or around a bunch of willows but was unable to find the nest. I believe this to be the first record of this bird on the western slope of Colorado.—A. R. MCCRIMMON, *Montrose, Colo.*

**Nesting Data of Purple Martin at Vicksburg, Mich.**—Two pairs of Purple Martins (*Progne subis subis*) arrived at a Martin box placed on top of a store at Vicksburg, Mich., on May 1, 1926. One pair made only a slight attempt at nest building but remained at the box with the other pair which built a nest and raised a brood of five young.

The first egg was laid on June 5 and four others on successive days always in the morning. Two eggs hatched on June 23, one on June 24, and two on June 25 so that presuming that they hatched in the order in which they were deposited they required respectively, eighteen, seventeen, seventeen, seventeen and sixteen days. The shorter time required for the hatching of the last egg may have been due to the fact that the presence of the sitting bird during the deposition of the eggs had warmed the nest and that development in the last egg began more promptly since regular incubation started as soon as it was laid.

The young were banded on July 11 and all left the nest on July 23, twenty-nine days after the last egg was hatched.

In my note in the July 'Auk' there is an error in the date of arrival for 1906, "March 6" should read "May 6."—F. W. RAPP, *Vicksburg, Mich.*

**On a Guatemalan Specimen of Progne sinaloæ Nelson.**—Through the courtesy of Mr. P. W. Shufeldt, of Belize, British Honduras, I have recently had the opportunity to examine in his collection the skin of a Sinaloa Martin that is of considerable interest.