

but I never saw one swallowed. Watching more closely I found that they would roll the acorn around and bear down upon the shell until it was severed and then eat the meat. If the nut was too well matured it was dropped and a more tender one chosen. The birds were cautious and only one at a time would drop to the ground until nearly the entire flock alighted but several remained in the tree probably as outlooks. They would sever and eat the acorns on the ground or pick up one and fly to a limb, using the feet to hold it. Those feeding in the tree would go out to the end of a limb, pick off an acorn, and return to a substantial limb to break it open.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird in Pennsylvania.—Mr. Sutton's note in the January 'Auk' (Vol. XLVI, p. 119) has no doubt aroused in an ornithologist now in Africa the same memory, of a rainy Pittsburgh morning that comes to me in South America. When the Yellow-headed Blackbird of Turtle Creek was reported to the Carnegie Museum, Mr. Rudyerd Boulton and I went out to investigate, although we knew Turtle Creek to be one of the worst mill towns in the Pittsburgh district, with all that this connotes of smoke, grime, and vile chemical fumes. A less likely place to find a wandering Yellow-head could hardly be imagined. Nevertheless we searched the region diligently—without finding the bird.

It may be added that at this time the days were very dark with heavy, low-lying clouds, mist, and with smoke held in by the clouds, so that errors in distinguishing color and even size and form could easily have been made by the gentleman reporting the unusual bird.

Of course there is nothing inherently impossible about any record of occurrence of a bird possessed of full powers of flight, but it would seem the better part of wisdom to omit from our serious literature records that are at all open to question.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.*¹

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus in Southern Mexico.—In the collection of the Field Museum of Natural History is a female Yellow-headed Blackbird (no. 12444) taken at Iguala, Guerrero, Mexico, February 27, 1902, by Geo. F. Breninger. It is apparently a bird of the previous summer.

Dr. Harry C. Oberholser writes me: "There are, so far as I am aware, no records for *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* from the State of Guerrero, Mexico. There are published reports from the States of Guanajuato, Puebla, and Tlaxcala, and there are specimens in the Biological Survey collection from Jalisco, Michoacan, and the State of Mexico."

¹ The Editor welcomes such additional information as the above. When records are submitted by reliable members of the Union, he naturally infers that everything affecting the observation has been considered and submitted. It is manifestly impossible in these days to disregard sight records but it should be the duty of everyone submitting them to exercise the greatest care in verifying them and in presenting all the facts in the case.—W. S.

This would therefore appear to be the southernmost point from which the species has as yet been recorded.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

A New Bird for New Mexico.—In Florence Merriam Bailey's new book, 'Birds of New Mexico,' she states: "There is at present no specific record for the Bobolink in New Mexico."

On July 13, 1925, I took an adult female Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) near the Big Chama river, about halfway between Park View and Chama, Rio Arriba county, New Mexico.

In May, 1925, Mr. C. D. Bunker and I took a number of specimens of Bobolinks on their breeding grounds in the sand hill region of Nebraska near Valentine and their peculiar metallic note was still fresh in my memory in July of that year.

I probably would have overlooked this species while trout fishing in New Mexico on July 13 had I not heard their peculiar metallic "chink" in an alfalfa field while I was collecting grasshoppers for bait. Out of a flock of six, which seemed to be confined to this one field, I could obtain only one on account of their wariness and their habit of keeping under cover.

The specimen is now in my collection and is in fine plumage except for slight abrasions on the wing and pointed tail feathers.

In July, 1928, I was collecting in the vicinity of Chama but no Bobolinks were seen.—DIX TEACHENOR, *Kansas City, Mo.*

Breeding of the Dusky Seaside Sparrow on the Mainland of Florida.—While Mr. C. J. Maynard has found the Dusky Seaside Sparrow at Salt Lake about six miles inland from Titusville, Brevard County, Florida, he did not find them nesting and it therefore seems desirable to place on record the discovery of a breeding colony about a mile and a half east of the St. Johns River directly west of Indian River City, in the same county.

The birds were first discovered by Joseph C. Howell and Wray H. Nicholson in June, 1928. On visiting the spot on April 21, 1929, we found about twenty pairs breeding, making nests in the short wire grass among switch-grass and rushes on low moist ground. Only one nest was found containing eggs, and it was evident that the birds had just begun to breed. This nest was made of fine short pieces of dry grass built in dome shape with an entrance on the side. It was placed about three inches from the ground, concealed by bent over grass from above. The three eggs were of white ground color thickly sprinkled with reddish brown and lilac spots over the entire surface.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Florida*.

An Albino Savannah Sparrow.—While driving along a country road near Lexington, Virginia, on April 1, 1928, I saw a bird in a flock of Sparrows flying up from a hedge-row that showed a very large amount of white. I had an 8x glass with me and after studying it at close range