

at North Eastham. Inasmuch as the only previous definite record for Massachusetts is a male shot by Gordon Plummer at Brookline, May 29, 1880 (Allen, J. A., Bull. Nut. Orn. Club. Vol. V, 1880, p. 184), I collected the bird, which proved to be an immature male. The specimen is now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.—O. L. AUSTIN, JR., *Orleans, Mass.*

A Deformed English Sparrow.—On August 9, 1928, a wounded freak immature English Sparrow (*Passer d. domesticus*) was found by a gardener in Hamtramck park. The bird must have been struck by something, for there was a wound at the base of the skull, on the right side, where a patch of feathers about a quarter of an inch in diameter was missing.

It was in good immature plumage, quite fat, and seemingly in good health, and appeared not to have been hampered much by its deformity which consisted of the major parts of two additional legs joined together.

This extra deformed leg, which was immobile, came out on the right side, and crossed the rear end of the body at about a sixty degree angle inclined upward, and to the left. The backbone and rear part of the body were bent to the left, due to the deformity, and therefore the under parts were not soiled by the excreta. The deformity was feathered about normally. The knee was exposed and quite blood-shot, and may have been injured by the bird falling on it when wounded.—W. BRYANT TYBRELL, *Cranbrook Museum, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.*

Decrease of English Sparrow.—The English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus domesticus*), as indicated by the number captured, has rapidly decreased in Lakewood, Ohio, since 1925, 31 adults being trapped in 1929 as compared with 152 trapped in 1925, or a decrease of 80 per cent. The cause apparently has been the decrease in horse drawn vehicles and the consequent lack of horse droppings in the streets. Where all deliveries were formerly made with the horse there is at present one horse drawn vehicle only coming near my feeding station daily. The surviving Sparrows are obviously those capable of adapting themselves to new food habits, though observations indicate an infiltration in the fall of young birds of this species from farm districts where a larger proportion survive. In Lakewood the English Sparrow has ceased to be a factor in the decrease of our native birds. In fact the coincident increase of White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows and other small birds in open spaces in Lakewood and Cleveland is quite noticeable. The writer recently has found several instances where enthusiastic amateurs, in an effort to protect our native birds, have innocently been mistaking female White-crowned Sparrows, particularly the immature birds, for the alien English Sparrow. It would seem that in localities where this species is reduced about ninety per cent, further reduction with incidental danger to the native species, is not advisable. Of 182 adult and immature English Sparrows banded in