

Hawk began to check his speed he was within a foot of the Blackbird, and with both feet stretched forward to grasp it. At his closest he was within two feet of our faces for a split second and if we had not been so startled either of us might have caught him in our hands.

The question that arises in my mind is, did the Blackbird deliberately fly toward us, thinking that the Hawk would not knowingly approach us? Without question he saved his life by darting between us. Did his instinct tell him that safety lay in our direction, or was it mere accident that he chose that course instead of any other point of the compass? Is such action common with birds pursued by predators?—JOHN B. LEWIS, *Amelia, Va.*

**Late Pine Grosbeaks (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*).**—On March 14, 1930 three birds were seen feeding on the buds of spruce (*Picea canadensis*) and tamarack (*Larix americana*) at Cranbrook, Michigan. Two were collected, a male and a female, both in immature plumage.—W. BRYANT TYRRELL, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.*

**The Sharp-tailed Sparrow at Chesapeake Beach, Md.**—During a number of years of field work in the Washington region, it has been often remarked that certain marshy meadows bordering Fishing Creek above the station at Chesapeake Beach, Maryland, where a little line of railroad comes down to Chesapeake Bay, seemed suitable for the Sharp-tailed Sparrow. For various reasons this area was not explored carefully until June 30, 1929 when a colony of the birds was located immediately, and individuals have been seen regularly on subsequent visits, both during the summer of 1929 and 1930. Several specimens have been collected, leaving no doubt as to identity. The colony has consisted of between ten and twenty pairs, the exact number being difficult to ascertain because of the movement of the birds over the area concerned, individuals flying ahead as one walks through the grass. The marshes in question are saline in character being affected by tide-water coming through the channel of Fishing Creek from Chesapeake Bay distant about half a mile away. In an air-line this area is a little less than thirty-five miles from the central part of Washington and is the nearest point to the city at which the Sharp-tailed Sparrow is known to breed.—A. WETMORE AND F. C. LINCOLN, *Washington, D. C.*

**Clay-colored Sparrow on Cape Cod.**—On September 20, 1930, two Clay-colored Sparrows (*Spizella pallida*) both adult males in autumn plumage, were taken in the banding traps at this station. The first one appeared at 10 A.M., alone in a government-style Sparrow trap set in an open asparagus field and baited with golden millet, while the second bird, accompanied by two Chipping Sparrows, entered the same trap at 2 P.M. Inasmuch as they comprise the first records of this species for New England, I made skins of both birds and deposited them in the collections of the Boston Society of Natural History.