

immature bird was observed being fed by an adult female, the male being present but not engaged in feeding the young. At Bienville the Redstart was found to be rather common during the summer of 1932. On June 10, 1932, in Saline swamp near Bienville, I observed a female carrying food.

While on an expedition south of Tallulah, Madison parish, during the month of June 1933, in company with Mr. George H. Lowery, I found Redstarts to be common over a tract of 86,000 acres of swamp land. On this expedition, Mr. Lowery and I covered about 45 miles on foot during the three days there and both male and female birds were found in abundance. It was present at Creston and Bienville during the summer of 1933 as it was in 1932.

From the above evidence of its presence during the breeding seasons of 1932 and 1933, it appears that we may conclude that the American Redstart is a regular breeder in north Louisiana.—JOHN S. CAMPBELL, *Bienville, Louisiana*.

**Color of the Iris of Brewer's Blackbird.**—In the neighborhood of Hayward, in the northwestern part of Wisconsin, in June 1927, I found Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) rather common there locally. I took it for granted that the iris of the male is yellow, and that of the female brown. In 1929 I returned to this spot and determined to look into this question more closely. I took a number of Brewer's Blackbirds, old and young, and found that all old males had yellow irises, young males of the year brown, while of five females three had the iris brown and two yellow. The latter are evidently old females, because their plumage shows considerably more iridescence than that of the former three. This was true also in a number of other specimens we took, which passed into the possession of a friend and companion. The two high-colored females showed all signs of breeding, one even having a large egg in the ovary. It would, therefore, seem that the old males, including those of the previous year, have yellow irises, also some of the old females, while the young males and a majority of the females have brown irises.—C. W. G. EFRIG, 1029 Monroe Ave., River Forest, Ill.

**Unusual Behavior of Female Summer Tanager.**—On May 24, 1933, a female Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra rubra*) spent a large portion of the day fighting its image in my office window, which is located on the second floor of Hughes Hall, facing the woods of the lower campus of Miami University, Oxford, O. It was identified by its peculiar call notes and was accompanied part of the time by a male, who apparently ignored the window.—A. LAURENCE CURL, *Quincy, Ohio*.

**Pine Grosbeak Nesting in Connecticut.**—For a period of two weeks beginning May 28 and ending June 11, 1933, a pair of Pine Grosbeaks (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*) was observed by Mr. Kingsley Birdsall around the grounds of his home on Drum Hill, Wilton, Connecticut. Identification can hardly be questioned, with reason, since the birds were

seen many times and the species is not one which is readily confused; besides, Mr. Birdsall is an experienced student of wild life in various parts of the country, accustomed to careful observation. Mrs. D. K. Birdsall, as well as others, who are interested in birds, watched the pair closely. They were singularly tame in the presence of humans, allowing the latter to approach within eight or ten feet; toward other birds, however, the male was extremely "bossy," not permitting any to come near the bird-bath while the female was using it. A nest was begun and completed, about fifteen feet from the ground, in a red cedar not far from the house. For some undetermined reason, however, about June 11 both birds abandoned it and disappeared. Whether or not the weather had any influence or not, it happens that the departure of the birds, accustomed usually to high altitudes and northern temperatures, coincided with a most abnormal heat wave of several days' duration. As far as I can discover from numerous sources, there is no record of this bird attempting to breed in Connecticut, or, possibly, in New England, save in the White Mountains of New Hampshire above 3,000 feet altitude. Winter visitations, of course, are not uncommon.—DEVERE ALLEN, *Wilton, Conn.*

**Apparent Range Extension of the Eastern Savannah Sparrow.**—Recently two notes have appeared in 'The Auk' recording the Eastern Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) in West Virginia during the nesting season. Just how widely it ranges in the state has not, perhaps, been sufficiently emphasized.

During the summers of 1932 and 1933 I have spent much time in the northern West Virginia region, and points adjoining it and have noted the Savannah Sparrow in Ohio, Brooke, Marshall, Randolph, Preston, Tucker, Monongalia, Grant, and Mineral Counties in West Virginia, and from Garrett County, Maryland. It has also been reported from Upshur County, West Virginia.

So far as I know, no nest has yet been found, but I recently watched a pair of these birds in Canaan Valley, Tucker County, West Virginia, exhibiting every sign of alarm. Later a young bird was seen.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

**Gambel's Sparrow in Ohio.**—During the period from May 2 to 11, 1933, twenty White-crowned Sparrows were either banded or collected, at my home near Leetonia, Columbiana County, Ohio. Each member of this group was carefully examined for white lores which resulted in the finding, on May 8, of a seemingly pure specimen of Gambel's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*). This bird was taken in a banding trap, together with four other White-crowns, and was sufficiently distinct for its separation to require only a desultory glance over the lot of captives.

In view of the rarity of this western variety so far east, this bird was not banded, but was collected, and its skin deposited in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. My identification was verified by Mr. J. W. Aldrich