

into a new life-zone. So far as the writer knows, this is the most southerly breeding record for the entire United States.

Mr. I. B. Boggs, a state leader of Boys' and Girls' Four-H Clubs, tells me that during June and July, 1932, an adult male Bobolink was in full song in the neighborhood of Jackson's Mills, Lewis County, W. Va., which is also in the Carolinian life zone.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) in Georgia.—Since the taking of this species near Augusta on November 30, 1932, by Thos. D. Burleigh (Wilson Bull., Sept. 1933, pp. 111-113), the following specimens have been identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey, and may prove the species to be more common in this section than realized. One, a female, was taken on March 1, 1931, by Mr. D. V. Hembree near Four Killer Creek in Milton (now part of Fulton) County, about twenty miles north of Atlanta. This bird is mounted and is in the museum at the State Capitol. The other one, a male, was taken on March 27, 1932, by L. M. Taylor, a cousin of D. V. Hembree, at the same location. This specimen, a skin, is in the writer's collection.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

Florida Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*) in Northern Georgia.—The only record of this bird for this part of the state, is a mounted specimen in the museum at the State Capitol, taken by Mr. D. V. Hembree on March 1, 1926, at his home in Milton (now a part of Fulton) County, about eighteen miles north of Atlanta. It is a male bird and has been identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

A Breeding Record for the Florida Grackle in the Piedmont Region of South Carolina.—On April 26, 1933, while near Anderson, in Anderson County, South Carolina, in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, I was interested in finding a small colony of Florida Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*) nesting in a small grove of trees about a farm house. My attention was first attracted to the birds by seeing the females gathering nesting material in an open pasture, closely followed by the males, and by watching them for a short time I soon located the nesting site. A close scrutiny of the trees eventually revealed five nests, all practically built, but none as yet holding eggs. Four were in short-leaf pines and one in a sweet gum, varying in height from fifteen to forty feet from the ground, and without exception they were at the outer ends of the larger limbs where they could have been reached only with extreme difficulty. As there was some question in my mind as to what race these birds represented, a male was collected, and found to be typical of *aglaeus*. This is apparently the first definite breeding record for this form in South Carolina north of the coast region. Arthur T. Wayne (Birds of South Carolina) states that the Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*) "breeds in the

interior of the State," but as he gives no authority for this statement, it is probable that he merely assumed this fact. In the Supplement issued recently by the Charleston Museum no further comment appears concerning the range of the breeding Grackles in South Carolina.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Biological Survey, Asheville, North Carolina.*

Dickcissel in Lancaster County, Pa.—On June 8, 1933, we found breeding in Warwick Township, northern Lancaster County, the bird which the older of us has been seeking for forty-five years. There he was perched on a telephone wire persistently singing "dick dickcissel" and clearly showing his diagnostic colors. As late as the second week in July we could always find him on or near this perch, and twice we saw the female. This pair of Dickcissels (*Spiza americana*) were breeding one mile north of the town of Lititz. It is the first local record for at least fifty years.—HERBERT H. BECK AND BARTON SHARP, *Lancaster, Pa.*

Sleeping Posture of House Finches on the Nest at Night.—House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*) hatched five broods in the tall *Pyrocantha* bushes growing against the front of my house in Benicia, Calif., this spring. The last nest constructed was directly in front of the bed-room window, from which we could watch proceedings almost as well, or possibly even better than if the family were reared in the room. The female did all of the sitting on the eggs and the four eggs hatched without event. Subsequently both male and female fed the young.

I was interested, though, especially in looking in on them at night. Aided by a flashlight, the beams directed out through the window, I found that the female invariably slept with her head under one wing. Although this is what might be expected, I had never before had the opportunity of looking into a bird's nest so conveniently situated to allow night investigation without fear of disturbing the sitting bird. The female had become so accustomed to motion and noise in the room that considerable rather vigorous tapping on window failed to arouse her.

The mother did not brood her young on the final nine nights the young were in the nest. During this period it was interesting to note that the fledglings, on the last six nights prior to their departure, also tucked their heads under their wings. Prior to that time, quite evidently, the little fellows had insufficient feathers to "tuck" under.—EMERSON A. STONER, *Benicia, California.*

The Alabama Towhee, An Addition to the Louisiana List.—I wish to record herewith the taking of an adult male Alabama Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster*) at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, East Baton Rouge Parish, on July 5, 1933. As far as it can be ascertained, this is the first record of the occurrence of this subspecies in the state. It was through the courtesy of Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, of the United States Biological Survey, that the identity of this specimen was verified.

The occurrence of this form, rather than the typical Red-eyed Towhee