

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