

**Some Observations on the Eastern Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis tristis*).**—August 4, 1934, I found a nest of the Eastern Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis tristis*) eight feet up, near the end of a lower branch of a small locust tree. While this nest was a new one, its condition led me to believe it was deserted. Looking about the vicinity I found, supposedly, a second attempt by the same birds, some eighty feet distant, and in a very similar situation, in a locust. It held two eggs on that date. Leaving it undisturbed until the 7th, I collected the nest and four eggs, as a farm hand was preparing to cut down the tree for converting into posts.

Being in the vicinity again on the 19th, I looked at the tree where I had seen the abandoned nest and found that every vestige had been removed.

Believing the removal had been by the same pair in a third attempt at nesting, I looked around and saw a female Goldfinch sitting on a nest in a very similar situation, eight feet up, near the end of the lowermost limb of an apple tree, fifty feet away.

I believe that this one pair built all these nests, this last one from the material taken from the first, which they had deserted.

Facts gleaned from previous experiments, showed that only twelve to fifteen days elapse from the loss of one effort until the birds had another nest built and a full complement of eggs laid.—J. WARREN JACOBS, *Waynesburg, Pa.*

**Correction.**—In the Auk for January 1936, on page 119 under the review of "Bird Banding," you refer to my article on "Survival as Indicated By Returns to Summerville, South Carolina" as dealing with "White-throated and Chipping Sparrows and Red-eyed Vireos." The last word is wrong, and should read Towhees. I make this correction in the interest of accuracy.—WM. P. WHARTON, *Summerville, S. C.*

**Nesting of the Nevada Savannah Sparrow in Bottineau County, North Dakota.**—In 1934, while on a collecting trip to Bottineau County, North Dakota, which lies in the extreme northeast corner of the state, the writer was very fortunate in finding what is purported to be the only set of eggs of the Nevada Savannah Sparrow ever taken in North Dakota. The nest, collected with five slightly incubated eggs on May 27, was situated in a furrow in a large, shallow, dry slough in rolling prairie country and was placed flush with the ground and extremely well hidden in a tuft of dead grass. It was compactly constructed of dried grass and fine weed stems lined with finer grasses and a few strands of black horsehair. The female flushed from beneath my feet and flew some distance away where she was soon joined by the male. Both birds were shot in order to insure correct identification.—FREDERICK B. PHILIPP, *Short Hills, New Jersey.*

**An Unusual Nesting Site of the Slate-colored Junco.**—On June 11, 1933, at the residence of Dr. Will S. Monroe, I discovered an unusual location for the nest of the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco h. hyemalis*). The structure, composed of dried grasses, fern stocks, and other bits of vegetation was placed at an elevation of eight feet above the ground in a trellis overgrown with woodbine (*Psedera vitacea*). Formed in the usual deep cup shape, it was supported from all sides by the tangle of vines. The nest contained three or four young, only a few days old.

It would be impossible to hazard even a conjecture regarding the choice of so extraordinary a location but the presence of four dogs about the place may have been a factor in preventing building on the ground.

Of particular interest seemed the slight display of something which might be called initiative in the choice of this location and also the close conformity to habit