

been assumed to be *leucurus*, will prove to be *nelsoni*. The first two of the latter, a typical female and male, were taken by Robert L. Landberg, of the Museum staff, at Rockport, Weld County, Colorado, on January 23, 1938 (C.M.N.H. nos. 18337-8). These specimens are of large size and have prominent white wing-markings and almost immaculate, unbarred tails. In addition, there are two other specimens in the collection (C.M.N.H. nos. 13739 and 18563) taken at Swink, Otero County, October 30, 1908, and at Barr Lake, Adams County, Colorado, on February 26, 1938, respectively, that are as large as *nelsoni* with wing-markings the same, but with tails more heavily barred, which are intermediate between *nelsoni* and *leucurus*. The above specimens were submitted to George Willett, of the Los Angeles Museum, and we are indebted to him for his determinations.—ALFRED M. BAILEY AND ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado*.

Data from ninety Eastern Crows.—At 4 a. m. on March 9, 1938, a crow roost near Sharon, Rock County, Wisconsin, was dynamited, killing well over 5,000 Eastern Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*). On the next day two men assisted the writer in a search for bands but none was found on the entire lot. It was noticed, however, that a number of birds had lost part of their toes or legs. Ninety birds were picked up at random and given to Dr. T. T. Chaddock, Veterinarian of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, for posting. As a result of his examination it was found that the gizzards in all but one specimen were entirely empty of food and that the males and females were almost equal in numbers. Of seventy-seven specimens, an estimate of age showed twenty-three to be old birds and fifty-four young. Old birds ranged in weight from 419 to 567 grams and averaged 492.33 grams; while young birds ranged from 335.5 to 588.41 grams and averaged 498.14 grams. Of the twenty-three old birds, fourteen were females and eight were males. Females (44) averaged heavier than males at 496.48 grams and ranged between 401.7 and 588.4 grams. Males (45) averaged 486.65 grams and ranged between 329.8 and 576.4 grams. The heaviest bird (a female) weighed 588.4 grams or 1 pound 4.75 ounces, while the lightest bird (a male) weighed 329.8 grams or 11.63 ounces. Fatty degeneration of the liver was noted in sixty-nine of the ninety specimens and other diseases were observed. Measurements of the testes and ovaries were secured and furnished to C. T. Black, of the Illinois Natural History Survey, to assist in a cooperative crow investigation now in progress. The need for more banding of crows was clearly evident and should be encouraged. Although the dynamiting of this roost is of small account compared to activities in some more southerly States, the writer sincerely hopes that this first experience will also be the last for Wisconsin.—WALTER E. SCOTT, *Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison, Wisconsin*.

Chickadee neurasthenia.—I have had a number of experiences with Chickadees (*Parus atricapillus atricapillus*) which suggest a type of nervous debility, perhaps due to a corresponding excitement. Two of these experiences I would like to record.

Five Chickadees were feeding at our second-story shelf, carrying sunflower seeds to trees about twenty feet away and there opening them and eating the meats. Suddenly, one bird swung under the twig on which it had been cracking a seed, and hung upside down by both feet. All the rest, except one, flew away, so I suspect something frightened them at the moment this happened. The remaining active Chickadee twice approached the unconscious (?) one, uttering sharp, high notes. It exhibited concern, but in a few moments flew off. The stricken Chickadee hung motionless swaying slightly with the wind like a dead leaf. This lasted for about four minutes and then the bird came to, as suddenly as the spell had descended upon it. Im-