

Of all these juvenal birds I was only able to trap one, one of the two seen on September 11, 1924, and I gave it No. 269820. In looking over these young birds I made notes that some looked like young males and others like young females.

Dr. Dwight, in his paper on the "Sequence of Plumages and Moults of the Passerine Birds of New York," page 170, states, "The sexes are similar in juvenal plumage." For this reason I thought the differences I had observed were possibly more imaginary than real, so my juvenal female banded in 1924 and the one banded July 28th I recorded simply as young. However, when I got the young male on July 29th, I saw at once that the juvenal plumages of the sexes were very different, as noted below:

*Male*

Head, back, and rump buffy-brown with a very decided yellow tinge, a little darker than the buffy-brown of the underparts.  
 Neck, breast, and sides rich buffy-brown, all, except some of the feathers on sides, with a decided yellow tinge.  
 Abdomen lighter, under tail-coverts white very faintly tinged with yellowish-buffy-brown.  
 Chin and throat quite yellow, a few dark feathers on chin.  
 Primaries solid black, except first five at tips with a very narrow indistinct edging of dull brownish-white.  
 Inner greater coverts gray-white rather heavily edged with yellow.  
 The characteristic large white wing-patch, edged yellow, of the adult male. The two innermost feathers with dark edging on inner webs.  
 Tail solid black.  
 Upper tail-coverts—the four longest feathers all black, the others with some yellow hair lines.

*Female*

Head, back, and rump mouse-color, more or less tinged with a rich buffy-brown.  
 Neck, breast, and sides rich buffy-brown. Sides of neck tinged yellow.  
 Abdomen and under tail-coverts white tinged buffy-brown, the tinge on under tail-coverts very faint.  
 Throat white with faint tinge of buffy-brown. Bordered on each side by a rather heavy blackish line.  
 Primaries black, edged white, with white spot across center, this white portion of feathers edged yellow.  
 A large patch of quite bright yellow on the inner greater coverts.  
 Tail black, all feathers, except middle two, tipped white. Upper tail-coverts black, all feathers with spot of buffy-brown at tips.

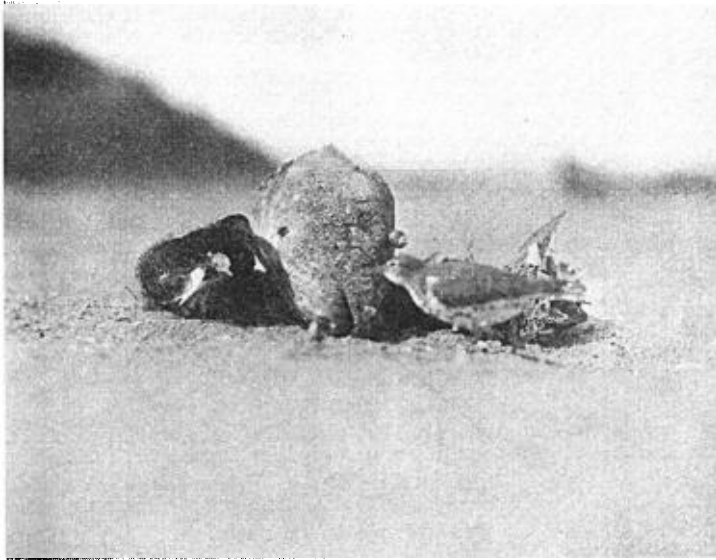
The nearest to what I call mouse-color is Ridgway's dark mouse gray (Plate LI), and the nearest to what I call buffy-brown lies possibly between his raw-sienna (Plate III) and his ochraceous tawny (Plate XV).—M. J. MAGEE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

**A Seven-year-old Crested Flycatcher.**—In the *Bulletin* for 1927, Vol. III, pp. 52-54, and in the *Bulletin* for 1928, Vol. IV, p. 106, Mabel Gillespie of Glenolden, Pennsylvania, has published six years of the known history of a male Crested Flycatcher, No. 248735. Under date of September 7, 1929, Mrs. Gillespie writes as follows: "On May 18, 1929, I saw a Crested Flycatcher sitting on the perching line facing the shelter. [See p. 106 above mentioned for a description of the shelter and the cover picture of it in the same number.] In that position he was back to me and exposed only the unbanded right leg \* \* \*. After a moment he flew toward the shelter, fluttered in front of it for a moment, and then flew back to the line, facing me this time so that I could see his left leg on which there was a band!" This

identification is deemed adequate by Mrs. Gillespie in view of the fact that she has never banded another bird of this species on the left tarsus, and in view of the history of the male Crested Flycatcher at her station during the previous six nesting seasons.

Probably we have more knowledge of this bird than of any wild Crested Flycatcher that ever lived. May his days be long in the land.—C. L. W.

**Fly-eating Spotted Sandpipers.**—I have several times seen a pair of adult Spotted Sandpipers, high up on the beach, near an old fishing shanty. One day, while resting in the shanty, I saw that the Sandpipers were taking advantage of the numerous fish-heads that were scattered about by eating the flies that were attracted by the remains. A Sandpiper would come walking up the beach, stopping now and then to investigate some morsel and teetering a little at every pause. Then, with few stops, it would stalk toward some fly-covered fish-head. When it had approached



SPOTTED SANDPIPER ABOUT TO SEIZE A FLY.

within a foot or so of one, it would crouch, head level with the body (see photograph), and very slowly move forward, until its bill was within an inch or so of an unsuspecting fly. Then, with lightning speed, the head would dart forward, and the next instant a fly would be impaled on the tip of its bill. Sometimes, while creeping up, the flies would leave before the bird was within striking distance, but none was seen to escape that quick little thrust, once the Sandpiper got in range.

I was also interested to note that when a cat came walking along the beach, the Sandpiper, instead of flying or running, crouched among the