

choose a place to bait, preferably near one of the singing-posts; it must be easily found by the bird, yet more or less concealed from passers-by. I usually put some sort of old wire on the feeding spot to mark the place and also in hopes that the bird will later enter the trap more readily. I then bait every day or so for a period of a few days to several weeks, using baby-chick feed, rolled oats, cracker, and bread crumbs. Millet, hemp, and canary-seed are the best baits, but are much more expensive. I have sometimes tried these last as special attractions inside the trap, but do not know whether success is any greater with them than without. After I capture a lone male on his territory, I continue baiting, so as to get his mate when she comes.

Winter and early spring are, of course, the best times to trap, but I can catch most of the Song Sparrows on their territories even after nesting has begun. On school days and during school hours I do my trapping in the field with two forms of the government sparrow trap, and occasionally two pull-string traps. Since Song Sparrows eat for a few minutes, then leave and usually return in about twenty minutes, one does not have to watch a drop-trap constantly, but can explore the surroundings during "intermissions". I can sometimes "shoo" a bird into the trap; i.e. if I return and find my subject has not entered, I hunt it up and gently urge it towards the trap. In a number of cases it has followed my suggestion with gratifying dispatch.

Only three males banded as nestlings have been caught in our garden, and none of the females. Eleven resident males have taken up their territories from 120 to 730 yards from their birthplaces, and three summer-resident males from 250 to 300 yards from home. Six females have settled from 155 to 500 yards from the nests in which they hatched.—MARGARET M. NICE, Columbus, Ohio.

**Some Live Weights and Measurements of Small Birds.**—Early in the fall of 1932 at the Austin Ornithological Research Station an attempt was made to weigh, and in some cases to make wing measurements of, as many small passerine birds as possible. The need for a large series of weights and measurements for each species is self-evident, particularly for use as a possible basis in separating the sexes of adults or young of species that seemingly show no apparent sexual differences.

The volume of migrants passing through the Station grounds became so great, however, that in the process of trapping and banding very little time was available for the exacting and time-absorbing manipulations of scales, dividers, and rule. The following data are given for whatever interest and value they may contain. The majority of these birds were weighed during the forenoon, when full crops might be expected.

- Phoebe. *Sayornis phoebe*. Oct. 1, adult, weight 21.1 grams.  
 Acadian Flycatcher. *Empidonax virens*. Sept. 1, immature, weight 14.29 grams; wing 72 mm.; tail 52 mm.  
 Wood Pewee. *Myiochanes virens*. Sept. 2, adult, weight 13.45 grams; wing 84 mm.; tail 65 mm.  
 Black-capped Chickadee. *Parus a. atricapillus*. Sept. 21, adult, weight 10.0 grams; wing 62 mm.; tail 61 mm.  
 Brown Creeper. *Certhia f. americana*. Sept. 30, adult, weight 6.6 grams.  
 Brown Creeper. *Certhia f. americana*. Oct. 10, adult, weight 8.3 grams.  
 Eastern Winter Wren. *Tannus h. hiemalis*. Oct. 2, adult, weight 8.4 grams.  
 Eastern Mockingbird. *Mimus p. polyglottos*. Sept. 23, immature, weight 53.0 grams; wing 106 mm.; tail 114 mm.  
 Catbird. *Dumetella carolinensis*. Sept. 2, immature, weight 33.32 grams.  
 Eastern Hermit Thrush. *Hylocichla u. saxoni*. Sept. 14, adult, weight 26.67 grams.  
 Gray-checked Thrush. *Hylocichla m. aliciae*. Sept. 27, adult, weight 31.3 grams; wing 103 mm.; tail 70 mm.  
 Veery. *Hylocichla f. fuscescens*. Sept. 21, immature, weight 25.3 grams; wing 99 mm.; tail 76 mm.

- Eastern Bluebird. *Sialia s. sialis*. Sept. 1, immature ♀, weight 29.92 grams.  
 Eastern Bluebird. *Sialia s. sialis*. Sept. 1, immature ♀, weight 27.65 grams.  
 Eastern Bluebird. *Sialia s. sialis*. Sept. 1, immature ♀, weight 27.62 grams.  
 Eastern Bluebird. *Sialia s. sialis*. Sept. 1, adult ♀, weight 28.54 grams.  
 Eastern Bluebird. *Sialia s. sialis*. Sept. 1, adult ♀, weight 26.94 grams.  
 Eastern Bluebird. *Sialia s. sialis*. Sept. 1, adult ♀, weight 26.49 grams.  
 Eastern Bluebird. *Sialia s. sialis*. Sept. 5, immature, weight 29.1 grams.  
 Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet. *Regulus s. satrapa*. Oct. 2, adult ♀, weight 7.3 grams.  
 Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet. *Corthylio c. calendula*. Oct. 1, adult ♂, weight 5.8 grams.  
 Cedar Waxwing. *Bombycilla cedrorum*. Sept. 22, immature, weight 28.4 grams; wing 91 mm.; tail 53 mm.  
 Red-eyed Vireo. *Vireo olivaceus*. Sept. 14, immature, weight 20.36 grams.  
 Philadelphia Vireo. *Vireo philadelphicus*. Sept. 13, adult, weight 11.17 grams.  
 Tennessee Warbler. *Vermivora peregrina*. Oct. 10, immature, weight 8.5 grams.  
 Myrtle Warbler. *Dendroica coronata*. Sept. 26, adult ♀, weight 11.0 grams.  
 Black-poll Warbler. *Dendroica striata*. Sept. 21, immature, weight 11.2 grams.  
 Black-poll Warbler. *Dendroica striata*. Sept. 22, immature, weight 12.0 grams.  
 Northern Pine Warbler. *Dendroica p. pinus*. Sept. 2, immature, weight 11.0 grams.  
 Northern Pine Warbler. *Dendroica p. pinus*. Sept. 2, immature, weight 11.5 grams.  
 Northern Pine Warbler. *Dendroica p. pinus*. Sept. 27, immature, weight 11.3 grams; wing 68 mm.; tail 55 mm.  
 Northern Pine Warbler. *Dendroica p. pinus*. Sept. 27, adult ♂, weight 11.6 grams; wing 74 mm.; tail 57 mm.  
 Northern Prairie Warbler. *Dendroica d. discolor*. Sept. 1, immature, weight 6.11 grams.  
 Western Palm Warbler. *Dendroica p. palmarum*. Sept. 14, immature, weight 10.25 grams.  
 Western Palm Warbler. *Dendroica p. palmarum*. Sept. 27, adult, weight 9.7 grams; wing 62 mm.; tail 49 mm.  
 Western Palm Warbler. *Dendroica p. palmarum*. Sept. 27, immature, weight 9.9 grams; wing 62 mm.; tail 50 mm.  
 Oven-bird. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. Sept. 1, immature, weight 20.11 grams; wing 74 mm.; tail 52 mm.  
 Northern Water-Thrush. *Seiurus n. noveboracensis*. Sept. 21, adult, weight 15.6 grams; wing 73 mm.; tail 50 mm.  
 Connecticut Warbler. *Opornis agilis*. Sept. 13, immature, weight 13.06 grams.  
 Yellow-breasted Chat. *Icteria v. virens*. Sept. 14, adult ♀, weight 25.64 grams.  
 Yellow-breasted Chat. *Icteria v. virens*. Sept. 14, adult ♂, weight 31.11 grams.  
 Hooded Warbler. *Wilsonia citrina*. Sept. 11, adult ♀, weight 10.11 grams.  
 Canada Warbler. *Wilsonia canadensis*. Sept. 14, immature, weight 10.55 grams.  
 Eastern Cowbird. *Molothrus a. ater*. Aug. 31, immature ♂, weight 42.9 grams.  
 Eastern Cowbird. *Molothrus a. ater*. Sept. 22, immature ♀, weight 35.3 grams.  
 Red-eyed Towhee. *Pipilo e. erythrophthalmus*. Sept. 14, adult ♀, weight 36.97 grams.  
 Eastern Savannah Sparrow. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. Sept. 20, immature, weight 15.4 grams; wing 65 mm.; tail 46 mm.  
 Eastern Savannah Sparrow. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. Oct. 1, adult, weight 19.1 gram; wing 69 mm.; tail 50 mm.  
 Eastern Vesper Sparrow. *Poocetes g. gramineus*. Aug. 22, adult, weight 24.87 grams.  
 Eastern Vesper Sparrow. *Poocetes g. gramineus*. Sept. 18, adult, weight 25.2 grams; wing 77 mm.; tail 60 mm.  
 Eastern Vesper Sparrow. *Poocetes g. gramineus*. Sept. 22, adult, weight 26.8 grams; wing 83 mm.; tail 65 mm.  
 Eastern Vesper Sparrow. *Poocetes g. gramineus*. Sept. 22, adult, weight 27.3 grams; wing 81 mm.; tail 62 mm.  
 Eastern Vesper Sparrow. *Poocetes g. gramineus*. Sept. 22, adult, weight 25.8 grams; wing 84 mm.; tail 63 mm.  
 Eastern Vesper Sparrow. *Poocetes g. gramineus*. Sept. 27, adult, weight 25.7 grams; wing 80 mm.; tail 64 mm.  
 Eastern Tree Sparrow. *Spizella a. arborea*. Nov. 25, adult, weight 17.8 grams; wing 77 mm.; tail 71 mm.  
 Eastern Tree Sparrow. *Spizella a. arborea*. Nov. 25, adult, weight 17.0 grams; wing 74 mm.; tail 69 mm.  
 Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Spizella p. passerina*. Sept. 2, immature, weight 12.09 grams; wing 69 mm.; tail 61 mm.  
 Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Spizella p. passerina*. Sept. 5, immature, weight 11.0 grams; wing 68 mm.; tail 57 mm.  
 Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Spizella p. passerina*. Sept. 3, immature, weight 11.47 grams; wing 66 mm.; tail 57 mm.  
 Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Spizella p. passerina*. Sept. 21, adult, weight 13.2 grams; wing 68 mm.; tail 57 mm.  
 Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Spizella p. passerina*. Sept. 22, adult, weight 11.2 grams; wing 67 mm.; tail 56 mm.  
 Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Spizella p. passerina*. Sept. 27, adult, weight 13.7 grams; wing 72 mm.; tail 61 mm.  
 Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Spizella p. passerina*. Sept. 27, adult, weight 13.1 grams; wing 70 mm.; tail 58 mm.  
 White-crowned Sparrow. *Zonotrichia l. leucophrys*. Sept. 21, immature, weight 24.4 grams; wing 75 mm.; tail 72 mm.

White-throated Sparrow. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. Sept. 22, adult, weight 22.5 grams; wing 71 mm.; tail 72 mm.

Swamp Sparrow. *Melospiza georgiana*. Sept. 21, adult, weight 15.7 grams; wing 59 mm.; tail 53 mm.

—MAURICE BROWN, Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Massachusetts.

**Night Migration of Eastern Chipping Sparrows.**—A telephone call from a Capitol guard at 9.00 p.m. on the cloudy and windy night of October 23d informed me that our National Capitol building had been suddenly surrounded by small birds. Immediate investigation revealed that fully a thousand Chipping Sparrows were swarming in the lighted area from the statue of Freedom on the apex of the dome, outward over the Senate and House wings and on to the lighted terrace and walks surrounding the building.

The birds were in greatest numbers in the areas of maximum light-concentration. From twenty to fifty birds were resting on, or immediately in front of, each of the eight clusters of high-powered flood lights placed on the roof of the Senate and House wings, illuminating the dome at night.

The birds appeared completely bewildered, scarcely an action being typical of the Chipping Sparrow as it is seen under normal conditions. For a few minutes one would settle down on the walk in the shadow of a step or projection, often almost under foot of pedestrians. Shortly it would fly with uncertainty and with no apparent purpose toward another lighted area. This restless movement was continuous from one area of light-concentration to another, and there were from fifteen to one hundred birds constantly on the wing, flitting aimlessly back and forth over the Senate and House wings or irregularly circling the lighted dome.

Each of the three arcades on the dome appeared to be alive with bewildered birds unable to determine whether it was night or day, whether they should resume their migratory flight or settle down to roost. The steps, walks, and terrace also had their shares of birds, which were so tame that the observer could approach within five or ten feet. On the middle deck of the dome a lone Sparrow Hawk was startled from its perch on the top of one of the columns. It appeared to be in no way molesting the smaller birds that were endlessly passing in front of it. As usual, a number of domestic pigeons were also roosting in the darkened niches of the dome.

The absence of any leadership among the Chipping Sparrows was pronounced; they seemed to be held in the same general area merely by a desire for association with others of their kind and by the concentration of light. When in flight each individual seemed to be a law unto itself; consequently there was no group course. In their erratic zigzagging back and forth a number were seen to penetrate into the darkness, but apparently the attraction of light and companions would immediately draw them back. Even though there was some insect life present, no feeding was noted.

When the flood-lights illuminating the dome were turned off shortly after midnight, there was a marked cessation of activity. A weak illumination still shone on the statue of Freedom capping the dome. Many birds promptly flew to this area and seemed to occupy every available crevice. Most of the remaining individuals that had been on the top of the building flew to the lighted area on the terrace and walks surrounding the main structure. By 1:00 a.m. there was very little activity and the birds seemed to be settled for the night. Consequently the observer left, but when he returned about sunrise not a Chipping Sparrow could be found.

No birds were noted on the nights preceding or succeeding this wave of migration, but a week later, on the night of October 29th, while the writer was out of the city, another huge flock was reported at the Capitol. From