

2. Blackish streakings ventrally nearly obsolete, found only on the sides of the chest, and along the flanks. (Fig. 1).
3. Dorsal pattern very similar to comparable aged Le Conte's young, but color of superciliary line, nape and feather edges much richer, nearest *Sudan Brown*.
4. Tertials with less extensive black shaft-streak bordered uniformly by *Clay Color*.
5. Rectrices with indistinct black shaft-streak grading into olive grey of vane, which in turn pales towards feather edge.
2. Streakings of breast band fine, but usually well developed, comparable to the breast streakings in adult Henslow's Sparrows, occasionally nearly obsolete in the middle of the band; streakings on flanks heavier than those of breast.
3. Dorsally similar to Sharp-tailed young but much paler, nearer *Clay Color* but ranging between *Cinnamon Buff* and *Tawny Olive*.
4. Tertials with broader black shaft-streak bordered narrowly with rust and with pale buff or buffy white edges.
5. Rectrices with sharply demarked shaft-streak bordered by rust colored area paling outwardly to pale greyish brown feather edge.

## LITERATURE CITED

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**A partially blind White-throated Sparrow** — On 24 March 1962 at Hillsboro, N. C. I banded a *Zonotrichia albicollis* that showed peculiar behavior. The bird was handled seven times in four days. Eventually I noticed that both eyes appeared slightly opalescent and that the pupil diameter was at least twice that of a normal bird in the same bright light. A lay diagnosis would be partial or developing cataract. When released from the hand the bird flew slowly with much fluttering and no more than about 20 feet before landing. On one occasion it rose steeply several feet above the release level, hovered two or three seconds, turned and descended to the ground about 15 feet away. More than once the bird showed difficulty in landing on a limb or twig, evidently because its aim was poor. There was no evidence of impairment of the power of flight. My conclusion was that the bird flew only to some landing place that it could see reasonably well and avoided rapid flight. — Charles H. Blake, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

**An Unusual Sparrow Hawk Tail.** — On 25 February 1962, Alexander C. Nagy and I caught an interesting adult male Sparrow Hawk (*Falco s. sparverius*) in a Bal-Chatri type trap. Examination of the bird revealed an unusual tail. The six left rectrices were normal in length but appeared worn. The six right rectrices, however, were about half the length of those on the left side. Evidently all six right rectrices had been pulled simultaneously and were growing back into place when we caught the bird.