

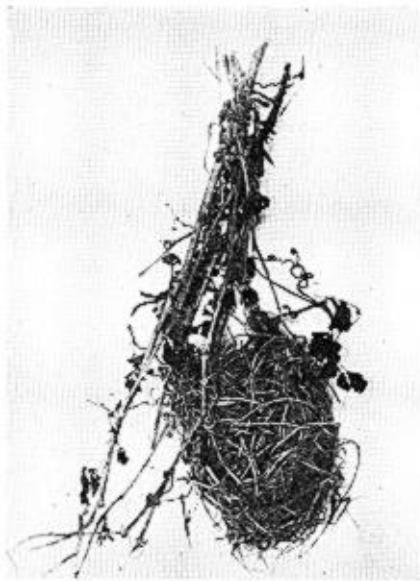
(2) Northern Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora c. celata*).—U. S. N. M. 60675, Green River, south of Henrys Fork, October 6, 1870, Hayden and Schmidt; U. S. N. M. 60698, north slope of the Uinta Mountains, September 16, 1870, Hayden and Schmidt; U. S. N. M. 58568, male, Parley's Park, August 16, 1869, Robert Ridgway; Clarence Cottam's No. 1143, male, Raft River Canyon, 7500-foot elevation, in a grove of birches and alders, September 18, 1941.

(3) Northern Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica a. amnicola*).—U. S. N. M. 61871, female, Provo, Utah, July 30, 1872, H. W. Henshaw. (Determination was made by J. W. Aldrich.)

(4) Grinnell's Water-thrush (*Seiurus n. notabilis*).—This bird is probably a regular migrant through Utah. In his field report to the U. S. Biological Survey, Norman D. Betts reported seeing one on May 20 and three on May 22, 1917, at Linwood near the Green River of northeastern Utah.

(5) Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*).—An immature male was found dead November 26, 1916, on Norman D. Betts' ranch house doorstep at Linwood in the northeast corner of the State.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois*.

A Pensile Nest of the Red-wing.—In a recent conversation with my friend, Malcolm W. Rix, of Schenectady, New York, hanging nests of the Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) were discussed. Mr. Rix told me that he had found such a nest some years ago and expressed belief that the specimen still existed, perhaps in the attic of his house.



Under date of July 18, 1942, Mr. Rix wrote me that he had been unable to find the nest but enclosed the photograph reproduced herewith. The picture clearly shows the general external appearance of the nest to be much like that of *Icterus spurius* or *Icterus galbula*. It was found May 27, 1900, along Oneida Creek, near Oneida Lake, in Oneida County, New York. It contained four eggs typical of the

species and was at the end of a grape-covered willow branch, about three feet above water several feet deep. The photograph was made by the late Egbert Bagg, Sr., whose son, Egbert Bagg, Jr., was with Mr. Rix when the nest was found.

Mr. Rix informs me that the inside depth of the nest was only slightly greater than that of the general average of the species, and not comparable to that of a Baltimore Oriole's nest. The color of the nest was distinctly that of a Red-wing's, although the materials apparently were somewhat finer than usual.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

Turkey Bluejoint in the Diet of Indigo Buntings.—Along the northeast shore of Lake Erie, turkey bluejoint (*Andropogon furcatus*) grows abundantly on sand dunes and rocky shores. When found near woody protective growth, the ripe grains of this plant are important in the diet of migrating Indigo Buntings (*Passerina cyanea*). Observations were made at Point Abino in Welland County, Ontario, on the use of this grass by buntings. From August 20 until September 22, 1942, flocks of from 5 to 18 or 20 adult and immature birds were seen daily eating these grains. The birds perched just below the racemes on the two-meter culms, bending them half way to the ground, and then ate the grains on that culm or on an adjacent shorter one. The grains had not yet fallen at this time, and I did not see the buntings feeding on the ground or using any other plant for food. At 9 A. M. on September 17, seventeen buntings were feeding in this manner within an area of about one acre; some were perched in nearby willows in company with Song Sparrows and Chipping Sparrows. However, I did not see these sparrows feeding on bluejoint. When I left Point Abino on September 22, buntings were present in about the same numbers as during the previous few weeks, and bluejoint still formed the major part of their diet.—E. W. JAMESON, JR., *216 Delaware Avenue, Ithaca, New York*.

Additional Notes on Atlantic Coast Sharp-tailed Sparrows.—In my article "The Sharp-tailed Sparrows of the Atlantic Coast," (*Wilson Bulletin*, 54, 1941:107-120) I stated that I did not find Sharp-tailed Sparrows south of Chincoteague Island, Virginia. Dr. Paul Bartsch of the United States National Museum, however, tells me of a nestling *Ammospiza caudacuta diversa* he took at Pea Island, North Carolina, on July 2, 1938. The specimen is now at the United States National Museum. I compared this bird with a nestling from Virginia, and the two are practically identical. Having no knowledge of this specimen at the time I wrote my paper, I believed that it was unlikely that Sharp-tails would be found south of Chincoteague Island. In the light of this evidence one must include North Carolina, as far as Pea Island, in the breeding range of the race. I visited Pea Island in July, 1941, for two days but failed to find traces of these birds. Dr. Bartsch also took a bird, now in his own collection, on Smith Island, Virginia, on July 4. Smith Island is not unlike Cobb and Rogue Islands, where in 1941 I found no evidence of Sharp-tails.

I am not surprised to discover these instances, since the birds are very erratic, and Pea Island offers the proper habitat for Sharp-tails although its neighboring island, Roanoke, does not.

I wish to correct the spelling of "Chebaque," which should read Chebogue, and of "Melassam," which should be Melanson (both on p. 108). These localities I copied directly from Victor Gould's labels, and the two maps I consulted did not list them. "Goss Island" (p. 107) should read Grosse Ile. I am indebted to Harrison F. Lewis for pointing out these errors.—WILLIAM MONTAGNA, *Department of Zoology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.