

**Gambel's Sparrow in Kentucky.**—During the winter of 1942–43 we trapped 17 sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) on Meade Avenue one-half mile south of Louisville in Jefferson County, Kentucky—12 immatures and 5 adults. Four of the adults were typical White-crowned Sparrows (*Z. l. leucophrys*) with the superciliary stripe extending only to the eye, but in the fifth, a bird banded on January 6, 1942, the stripe extended all the way to the bill, the diagnostic character of Gambel's Sparrow (*Z. l. gambeli*). At the time we banded the bird we noted that it was always alone while feeding and was the only individual of the species to visit a high feeding tray. Since the bird had returned for the second winter, it was probable that it wintered regularly in Kentucky with our usual flock of White-crowned Sparrows. We have had returns of six White-crowned Sparrows during the last two winters—which would indicate that at least some members of this flock return to the same spot in Jefferson County year after year; repeats during December, January, late March, April, and May indicate that individuals tend to remain through the winter in the same location (except possibly during February and early March, for we have found no White-crowned Sparrows then).

The Gambel's Sparrow noted above was collected on December 21, 1942, and is in the collection of the University of Louisville. As far as we have been able to ascertain, no earlier record of this western subspecies has been published for Kentucky.—HARVEY B. LOVELL, *University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky*.

**A bald Song Sparrow.**—On February 26, 1932, a male *Melospiza melodia* in normal plumage arrived at Columbus, Ohio, and I banded him ten days later. From his prompt ejection of two residents in possession (one a yearling, the other a two-year-old of a markedly non-aggressive nature), I assumed that the newly banded male had nested there before. On May 24, when his first young were five days out of the nest, his forehead, chin, cheek, lores, and part of the crown were bare of feathers. On June 9, I found his second nest, and I then noted that his head was entirely bare except for a small tuft on the crown. I did not see him again that season, but in 1933, he arrived on March 2 in perfect plumage. A few days later he was driven off by the destruction of cover on the study area.—MARGARET M. NICE, *5708 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois*.

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#### IMPORTANT GIFT TO THE LIBRARY

The Wilson Ornithological Club Library has just received a valuable gift from R. M. Barnes, of Lacon, Illinois, for 33 years editor of *The Oologist*. The gift includes 725 copies of natural history magazines, most of them published by amateur naturalists during the last century. Some journals published but a single number, others lasted several or even many years, but all have since become rare items. Certain of these are now of hardly more than antiquarian interest, but a number of them contain the early contributions of men who became well known ornithologists. Their early records of contemporary wildlife conditions are now carefully studied in the attempt to reconstruct a picture of the former numbers and distribution of American birds.

Mr. Barnes, realizing long ago the value of these publications, began to collect them, and in 1915 he published in *The Oologist* an extensive bibliography of such journals by Frank L. Burns, former editor of *The Wilson Bulletin*.

The Wilson Club Library already contained the beginnings of a collection of these journals, but progress was slow until Mr. Barnes added his support to our project. The Club is thus further indebted to Mr. Barnes who had already given it his steady support as a member for 35 years.