

12 or 14 days the begging was always futile. The way in which the parent's presence stimulated this begging was interestingly shown by AW-0 when he was 49-51 days old and had been independent for 6 days. He and his female parent flew into the same tree, then the adult went on deeper into the wood; while thus left alone the juvenile foraged and uttered *tsik* notes just like an adult's; when later the female flew back to a comparatively distant part of his tree he changed to the juvenile *tih* call; and when still later the parent went close to him, he not only gave the juvenile calls but intermittently fluttered his wings.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

Blue Grosbeak breeding in West Virginia.—On June 22, 1944, while accompanied by George H. Breiding, I found a pair of Blue Grosbeaks (*Guiraca c. caerulea*) three miles southwest of Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, in the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. The male sang repeatedly, and the female carried food, but it was only after considerable searching that I found the nest in a roadside fencerow. The nest, bulky and well built, was supported at a height of 30 inches by a clump of 40 green sprouts of osage-orange hedge. It contained two young about six days old.

The adults were left to re-nest, but we collected the two young and the nest to substantiate the record. One nestling, a male of 15.2 grams, is in the writer's collection; the other, a female of 14.8 grams, has been given to the West Virginia University Museum.

In West Virginia, as in most northern states, a number of questionable "sight records" of the Blue Grosbeak have been reported during the migration periods. But there are also the following reliable records of occurrences during the breeding season and late summer: (1) Monongalia County, during the summers of 1911 and 1923 (A. B. Brooks and Maurice Brooks); (2) a singing male during June, 1923, near Clifty, Fayette County (Maurice Brooks); (3) a male near Huntington, Cabell County, on May 29, 1925 (William Waldron, *Redstart*, 7, 1940:51); (4) an adult female at Bethany, Brooke County, July 6, 1929 (George M. Sutton, *Cardinal*, 3, 1933:121); (5) an adult male seen by Sutton and Karl Haller near Bethany, August 28, 1935 (*Auk*, 53, 1936:90); (6) a female at Jackson's Mill, Lewis County, August 28, 1936 (Roger T. Peterson); (7) a male at Oglebay Park, Ohio County, August 25, 1938 (I. B. Boggs, *Redstart*, 6, 1938:12); (8) a singing male seen on several occasions during May and June, 1944, at Jackson's Mill (Maurice Brooks).

The present record, however, according to Maurice Brooks, is the first specimen collected and the first nesting record in West Virginia.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

Bachman's Sparrow taken in Michigan.—On April 29, 1944, Harold Mayfield and I collected a male Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*) near North Cape, Erie Township, Monroe County, Michigan. It was in rather poor condition, with practically no fat, but acted normally. The specimen has been given to the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.

Bachman's Sparrow has never been reported before for Michigan. Maurice Brooks (*Wils. Bull.*, 50, 1938:86-109) described the recent northward extension of the range of this species in Ohio but mapped no records nearer Michigan than southern Wayne and Ashland counties. W. E. Saunders (*Canad. Field-Nat.*, 33, 1919:118) collected the first Canadian specimen on April 16, 1917, on Point Pelee.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, 4531 Walker Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.