

**Evening Grosbeak at Brantingham, Lewis Co., N. Y.**—Early on the morning of May 20, 1916, Mr. C. F. Stone and myself saw a female Evening Grosbeak in the woods near the hotel at Lake Brantingham. When first seen it was on the ground where it soon picked up a small twig in its bill, flew with it up into a beech tree, and we had hopes of finding the nest. However the twig did not seem to suit, as it was soon dropped to the ground and the Grosbeak flew off through the woods and we could not again locate it.—VERDI BURTCHE, *Branchport, N. Y.*

**The Evening Grosbeak in Monte Vista, Colo.**—In order to add to the fullness of the records concerning the great wave of Evening Grosbeaks (*C. vespertina*) which seemed to have been widespread over a large part of the United States this winter, the following notes are here recorded: The Western Evening Grosbeak (*C. v. montana*) was first seen in Monte Vista, this year, on October 17, there being three females. They were eating buds from the willow trees in my yard. On October 21, a flock of more than twenty-five males and females was noted in the yard. Many more were seen thereafter, from October 24 to October 28, inclusive. They left the vicinity of my house on October 28, just before a severe snowstorm, which occurred the next day. These birds seemed to prefer the buds of willow trees, and it also seemed to me that at first the males and females kept apart, though the sexes mingled later on; the females arrived first. Because of their extraordinary tameness they could be studied at close range and to great advantage, hence the relative ease in determining the sexes.—MRS. JESSE STEPHENSON, *Monte Vista, Colo.*

**Some Sparrow Notes from Madison, Wisconsin.**—On May 17, 1919, I collected a typical specimen of Gambel's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia l. gambelii*) in the vicinity of Madison. My identification was later affirmed by Dr. Oberholser. The bird was unaccompanied by any other sparrow. A point of passing interest may lie in the fact that I obtained this spring only one record, May 4, of the White-crowned Sparrow (*Z. leucophrys*) during the course of forty extensive field trips. The status of *Z. l. gambelii* in the middle-western states, east of the Mississippi, follows: There are no records for Ohio through 1919 (Lynds Jones), for Indiana through 1897 (Butler), for Michigan through 1912 (Barrows), or for Illinois through 1909 (Cory). For Wisconsin a typical specimen dated April 20, 1871, was taken by Dr. Hoy, and a further entry in the Kumlien-Hollister State List adds, "Specimens have been taken a number of times about Lake Koshkonong which are almost, if not quite, typical *gambelii*."

The writer has two spring observations to record of Le Conte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*), both singing males from the vicinity of Madison. The birds in each case were relatively easy of approach, in moist prairie fields, and were studied under ideal conditions. The first sparrow was observed while the writer was in company with Norman DeW. Betts on



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