

elder seeds. Their habits of feeding were exactly as given by Mr. Keyes in the January 'Auk' (p. 114). The remaining flock of six females stayed for three weeks and then departed.—GEO. A. COLEMAN, *London, Nemaha Co., Nebraska.*

**Tameness of the Pine Siskin.**—On April 29, 1888, while walking near Oak Hill in Newton, Mass., I noticed two Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*), about a heap of hops by the roadside. One of them flew away at my approach, but the other remained there feeding, and, though perfectly able-bodied and in good condition, was remarkably tame. I stood watching him some time. After a while I reached out and stroked him, and finally succeeded in catching him in one hand. When I let him go, he flew off to some distance. Before I caught him, he went and perched in a bush near by and apparently went to sleep, putting his head over his left wing under the scapular feathers, so that it was completely hidden. When I approached too near, he would take his head out and look at me and then put it back again when I drew back. The ground about there was sprinkled with droppings, showing that the birds had probably been there for some time. Was this bird affected by the hops, or is there any other explanation of his curious conduct? The hops were to be used as dressing for a field of grass. —FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

**Further Notes on Seaside Sparrows.**—A series of six specimens of Seaside Sparrows kindly loaned me for examination by Mr. G. S. Miller, Jr., of Peterboro, N. Y., includes four specimens from Sapelo Island, coast of Georgia, one from Cedar Keys, and one from Corpus Christi, Texas. The Corpus Christi specimen (male, May 26, 1886) is typically *Ammodramus maritimus sennetti*; the Cedar Keys example (female, Jan. 30, 1880) is typical *A. m. peninsulæ*, as is also one of the four specimens from Sapelo Island, the other three being *A. maritimus*. All of the Sapelo Island specimens were taken in December, examples of both forms being labelled Dec. 14, 1887. Mr. Miller kindly wrote me concerning the Sapelo specimens before sending them, as follows: "They all seem to be true *A. maritimus*, excepting one female taken Dec. 14, which is, so far as I can see, typical *peninsulæ*. It agrees in almost every particular with a specimen taken at Cedar Keys, Fla., which I should refer without hesitation to this form. Should the Sapelo Island specimen prove to be *peninsulæ*, it would extend the range of that form considerably."—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.*

**A Second Instance of the Breeding of the White-throated Sparrow in Eastern Massachusetts.**—On the 13th and 14th of June (1888) I found a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) singing in Wakefield, Mass.; and on the 16th and 17th, in the same spot (a bushy roadside swamp), I saw a female of the same species. The male was in full plumage, and the identification was absolute in every case. I saw nothing more of either bird, as I left home on the 18th and did not return



Allen, Francis H. 1888. "Tameness of the Pine Siskin." *The Auk* 5, 426–426.  
<https://doi.org/10.2307/4067007>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/55093>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.2307/4067007>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/89868>

#### **Holding Institution**

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

#### **Sponsored by**

Smithsonian

#### **Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.