

best available information is shown on the accompanying map. The areas south of Watertown and east of Chateaugay represent recent extensions. Hungarian Partridges have also been introduced in Canada immediately north of the area under consideration and appear to be doing well there.

Consideration has been given to the factors which have led to the success of the Hungarian Partridge in Northern New York in contrast to its failure to survive elsewhere in the state. Agricultural land with grain fields appears to be a primary requirement. Wilson has noted that the species is partial to clay flatlands which accounts for its spotty distribution. Light rainfall during the nesting season is believed to be a requirement. The birds are able to survive heavy snow and severe cold weather which are normal constituents of northern New York winters, but, as mentioned earlier, sleet storms which prevent access to normal food supply have an important effect on mortality.

In the fall of 1952, twenty years after the period of liberation, hunting of the Hungarian Partridge was permitted for a period of five days in Franklin, St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties. Conservation Department officials estimate that 300 birds were taken.

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THE PINE-WOODS SPARROW IN NEW YORK STATE

In Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on April 21, 1948 I flushed from the ground a small bird which cocked up its tail in a wren-like manner. Its bill, however, showed it to be a sparrow. The crown and upperparts generally, except the tail, were a light reddish brown, suggestive of a Field Sparrow, but the bill was large than the latter's, and grayish horn in color. There was a light reddish brown line through the eye. The buffy breast and white belly were unstreaked. Some dark gray marks were scattered through its back. The bird soon flew into a thicket, where it was remarkably secretive. At this time I suddenly realized that it was a Pine-woods Sparrow, *Aimophila aestivalis* subsp. Shortly afterward there came from the thicket on two occasions a very sweet song similar to that of this species, which I had observed in Georgia and Florida. After stalking the bird I obtained two more observations. On April 22, Mr. Edward J. Whelan, now president of the *Brooklyn Bird Club*, saw the bird and confirmed the identification.

The same spring there was a spread of this species into new territory in Ohio, Michigan and Kansas (*Audubon Field Notes* v. 2, 1948, p. 167). A previous record in New York State was in Monroe County, May 8-12, 1940 (*Auk*, v. 58, 1941, p. 103-4). A previous record for the New York City region was at Fort Lee, N. J., May 9, 1918 (*Griscom, Birds of the New York City Region*, N. Y. 1923, p. 283).

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