write the "b" a "v," as they so often did, and finally the "v" would be pronounced as a "v" in English, and "Havasupa" or "pai" would result. It is also probable that some of the people would contract the full name as is often done in Amerindian languages; for example, the Pai Ute name for Major Powell was "Cah-parats" the "cah" being a contraction of "cotch," no, and the whole meaning "No-arm" and referring to the fact that Powell had but one arm.

It would therefore seem permissible to contract Ahabasugapa, in the interest of euphony and simplicity to *Habasupa,* and I would suggest that this spelling be substituted for the incorrect one now in use, and for the further corruption "Supai." The canyon in which they live should then be "Habasu" instead of Supai. The canyon was formerly generally known as Cataract, because of the several beautiful waterfalls there, but as there is on the Colorado River a larger and more important canyon called Cataract, Habasu is a better name for the one where the Habasupa live.

The other name applied to these people, I conclude, should be spelled "Cohonino" when it is used. It seems to be the Moki name for them and Voth (1905) spells it Kohonino, while Jacob Hamblin, who visited the Moki frequently from 1857 down, always pronounced the name Cohonino.

F. S. DELLENBAUGH

7 WEST 43D STREET,
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THE PROLIFICNESS OF THE ENGLISH SPARROW

WHILE collecting the eggs of the English sparrow, early last May, in Syracuse, N. Y., for embryological purposes, I was able to gain some idea of the remarkable prolificness of that ubiquitous little pest.

Mounted upon a bicycle, I accompanied, for a little more than two hours, an electric-light "trimmer" (similarly mounted) on his rounds. During this time forty-five lamps were visited, and in every lamp an English sparrow's nest was found. The lamps were of the common type of street arc light, with a metal hood that made an excellent nesting place.

The trimmer said he never bothered to tear out the nests, as they would be rebuilt before his next round. That this was probably true was illustrated, in one case, where, after collecting the eggs, the man pulled out a handful of straws and feathers from the nest and threw them from the top of the pole to the ground; before it had reached the ground one of these feathers had been caught by the female bird, who was ready, apparently, to immediately begin the process of reconstruction.

While there was a nest in every lamp visited, all of the nests did not, of course, contain eggs; a few, though very few, of the nests were empty, and a number of them contained young birds which were not counted.

From forty-five nests one hundred and twenty-eight eggs were obtained, an average of nearly three eggs for each nest; therefore, in the eleven hundred arc-lights of the city of Syracuse there were, probably, more than three thousand eggs. If the number of young birds also had been counted the total number would have been largely increased—and this was only one brood.

Of the eggs collected only two or three per cent., possibly less, were infertile, so that there must be a fortunately heavy mortality among the young and adult sparrows or their number would be even greater than it already is.

While the arc-lights furnish the most common and easily accessible nesting places, there are, as is well known, hundreds of other places, so that the number of eggs of any one brood is much greater than the figure given above.

The greatest number of eggs found in any one nest was seven; the smallest number was two, though this was probably due to the fact that the full number of eggs had not yet been laid. The usual number of eggs per nest was five; more than three fifths of the nests that contained any eggs at all contained that number.

A. M. REESE

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY