

night of June 4 in Suffolk and the next morning reached the lake about six A. M. It had rained heavily during the night and the clouds were still black and threatening, and hardly had I pushed off from the pump house landing before rain came down in torrents. Making the best of a bad job, I again thoroughly worked the whole lake and its tributaries with the following result: Two full sets of three eggs of 'virescens,' and two sets, three each, of 'americana.' The moss is becoming more scarce each year on the trees, the cause for which I cannot account, and whether or not it is lack of building sites and material, or lack of insect food found in the moss that keeps the birds away I cannot say. In 1893 there must have been at least four or five hundred pairs of each; where have they gone? Have they followed the moss? I hear that the junipers in the Chickahominy Swamp are still festooned with this moss. I hope next season to investigate that locality for evidence of these birds. The nests of 'americana' are located in the center of a clump of hanging moss, composed of moss and lined with a little yellow or orange plant down. They are extremely hard to locate unless the bunch of moss is placed between you and the sky line, when a dark clump or spot reveals its presence.

The nest of 'virescens', composed of moss only, is always located on the crotch of a limb, in a slight depression. The shrill whistle of the birds soon disclose their whereabouts, and by watching them a few moments one can locate the nest, as they invariably fly over it or to it.—H. H. BAILEY, *Newport News, Va.*

An Albinistic White-throated Sparrow.—The spring migration of this year brought to Mt. Vernon, Iowa, an albinistic specimen of striking appearance and possibly rather more than usual interest. On Monday, April 25, a bird-lover of the town reported to me over the telephone "a large sparrow with a pure white head," the same having appeared on her grounds the day before. I found it to be a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) among many of its own species. The whole head and neck were white, with the exception of the yellow lores and a small black patch on the crown not larger than a grain of rice. The boundary line between the snowy white of the head and neck and the quite normal markings of all the other areas was regular and abrupt. The iris appeared normal. Although so conspicuously distinguished from its fellows the albino showed no peculiarities in conduct. With others of its flock it came under the windows for scattered seeds, where it fed without suspicion and during five days was frequently observed at a distance of four feet. The bird could not be collected without offense and presumably left with the bulk of the first wave of White-throated Sparrows during the night following April 28.—CHARLES R. KEYES, *Mount Vernon, Iowa.*

Supposed Nesting of the Pine-woods and Bachman's Sparrows in Chatham County, Georgia.—On the third of June, 1910, while collecting in the northern part of the county I heard a note that was unfamiliar