

to the branch of a dead tree on shore, erected his crest, jerked up his tail five or six times, and uttered a long loud rattle that seemed the very acme of triumph and scorn over the defeated enemy. (In this connection see "Kingfisher and Cooper's Hawk" by Dr. Johnson, "The Auk," Vol. XLII, No. 4. October, 1925. Pp. 585-586.)—M. P. SKINNER, 44 Broadhead, Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

An Albino Kingbird.—On August 4, 1927, W. L. Burnett of the Agricultural College Museum and I were driving just north of Briggsdale in Weld County, Colorado. I saw a white bird sitting on a barbed wire fence beside the road. As soon as Mr. Burnett could stop the car I got out, greatly excited, but managed to get the bird. All the body plumage is snow white. Wing and tail feathers are a pale lemon yellow, with white shafts. In the dried specimen the feet are a light horn color. The bill is of much the same color, mottled and tipped with darker horn color. The eyes were dark as in a normal bird. That night I found that all the inner surface of the skin was creamy white. It is a nearly full grown, young Kingbird. The other members of the family were normal in plumage.—KENNETH GORDON, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Long-crested Jay in Quebec.—On November 8, 1926, my wife, Mrs. Bernadette H. Langelier, killed here at Cap Rouge, in the woods of the Experimental Station, a Long-crested Jay. We were accompanied by a well-known guide, Mr. Jean Boivin, of Atalante, Que.

I believe that the Long-crested Jay has never been reported from the Province of Quebec, and I am sure that it is not mentioned in Dionne's 'Les Oiseaux de la Province de Québec.'—GUS. A. LANGELIER, Cap Rouge, Quebec.

Starling finally Reaches Atlanta, Ga.—On September 26, Mr. George Dorsey, an enthusiastic bird student, telephoned to me that he believed he had seen two Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*), from the electric car while *en route* to the city and asked me to go out and see if I could find them. I went out to the spot mentioned, scoured the country, but could not locate them. The next day, Sept. 27, he telephoned me again that he had identified the birds at the same place, so I went out and this time was fortunate enough to find one perched on a wire, and as it stayed in that vicinity for some time I had the opportunity of observing it for almost an hour. Although this species has been observed at Athens and other points in the state, this is probably the first record of its appearance in or near Atlanta. Although giving it a doubtful welcome we will add it to our lists of Atlanta bird life.—EARLE R. GREENE, Manor Ridge Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

Starling in Southern Iowa.—In December, 1922, while visiting my parents at Lamoni, Decatur County, Iowa, a friend came to me with a bird for identification. He said some boys had caught it in a barn loft

the night before while catching Pigeons, and not recognizing it, he secured it from them. When he showed it to me I immediately recognized it as the Starling in its brilliant "frosted" or speckled plumage, although I had never before seen one. I wanted him to let me preserve it as a skin, but the bird was alive, and his sister made him release it. Since then I have not been there enough to know if the species has established itself. I would like to know if the bird has been recorded from Iowa before, and if so the date and locality. The bird was evidently a straggler, as we had had cold weather and blizzards for the past week or two.—W. S. LONG, 1002 Linden St., Independence, Mo.

Late Nesting of Indigo Buntings and Field Sparrows in South-eastern Ohio.—On September 4, 1927 in Athens County, Ohio, I saw a female Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) with a berry in her bill; a little later the baby bird appeared; it could fly well, but its tail was only a half inch long. On the 10th, the mother was feeding two young whose tails were half-grown and whose bills had the characteristic yellow look of immature birds. On the 14th, the family was still together in the same thicket; the three fully grown young caught insects, preened themselves and quarreled—when one attempted to alight near another, the latter promptly drove it off.

Another female of this species objected to my presence Sept. 5 and Sept. 10 in a locality a quarter mile from the others; on the latter date I saw a young bird with a half-grown tail. In neither family was the male seen.

A nest of Field Sparrows (*Spizella pusilla pusilla*) was found September 4 three feet from the ground in a little oak; in it were three well feathered young that left the next day. This nest was conspicuous and most unusual in the fact that it was loosely constructed out of nothing but grass stalks except for a few horse hairs as lining; the outside was not woven into a cup shape, but the stalks stuck out in every direction. On the 10th both parents scolded when I approached the young that seemed fully grown except that their tails were not quite the proper length.

It may be that the unusually wet season was responsible for the delay of these nesting operations so far beyond the normal time.—MARGARET M. NICE, 156 West Patterson Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Lawrence's Warbler in New York.—On July 20, 1927, on my place at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., I observed an adult male Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*). The bird was accompanied by two young.

Two years ago, at about this date, a Lawrence's Warbler was seen near this spot.

The Golden-winged Warbler is rare in this part of Westchester Co., but the Blue-winged Warbler is a common summer resident.—MARCIA M. B. TUCKER, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Occurrence of the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) at Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia.—On May 8, 1927, while in a stretch of