

marked with white, together with the size of the birds led him to the conviction that they could be nothing else than Snow Buntings. Since none was secured he did not make the observation public, but there seems little, if any doubt, that his identification was correct. Upon taking flight, his birds headed directly across the Ashley River toward James Island.—EDWARD MANIGAULT, *Evening Post Building, Charleston, S. C.*

Nashville Warbler at Lexington, Virginia.—On September 29, 1930, I collected an immature Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora r. ruficapilla*) in a willow thicket along a stream near Lexington, Virginia, the identification later being confirmed by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. This seems worth recording, for while Miss May T. Cooke in her 'Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region' lists this Warbler as a "tolerably common migrant" it seems to be rare elsewhere in Virginia. This is the first specimen, so far as I have been able to ascertain, to be taken in Virginia west of the Blue Ridge. Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., did not meet with it in the thirty-five years of collecting in Montgomery Co. It has been reported a few times from Lynchburg, on the eastern side of the mountains.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

Note on Kirtland's Warbler.—On June 2, 1930 being in the Au Sable River district in Michigan, in company with friends having land holdings there, it occurred to me that I might see Kirtland's Warbler, a species with which I had never met. We drove through jack-pine growth to a small lake where the party stopped to appraise it from the land-looker's viewpoint. Immediately I heard an unfamiliar bird song. It was by no means difficult to determine its source nor to identify the author. The party remained by the shore of the lake above an hour. Meanwhile I had seen and heard another male Kirtland's. It was then arranged that I should return to the place in the afternoon and that my friends should pick me up toward nightfall. Hence I had about 5 or 6 hours, altogether, in which to search the comparatively limited cover for evidences of nesting.

It was about 10.30 A. M. when I first entered the field. The birds sang at intervals for the next half-hour. Then they fell silent. In the afternoon they sang but little. About 4 o'clock there was singing, with brief pauses, for the space of five minutes. The birds were quite tame, allowing approach to within six or seven feet. They sounded no alarm notes nor gave any evidence of nervousness or suspicion. They fed much, for the most part near the tips of the lower branches of jack-pine. Occasionally they wagged the tail like the Palm Warbler. There was also much preening.

Their indifference and the fact that diligent search for a nest was unsuccessful led to the conclusion that while these birds had selected their territory actual nesting had not begun. Of the various descriptions of the song that comes nearest to my record of it which is given by Leopold (Auk, vol. 41, p. 50).—EDWARD R. FORD, *Chicago, Ill.*

Carolina Wren in Michigan.—On August 11, 1930, about seven in the morning, I heard the unmistakable song of the Carolina Wren (*Thryo-*