

**The Winter Status of the Carolina Junco.**—Apparently very little is known about the winter status of the Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*), which is usually stated as "the lowlands adjacent" to its breeding range. I took a Junco near Lexington, Va., on January 22, 1932, which was identified as *carolinensis* by Dr. Herbert Friedmann, of the U. S. National Museum. I have not been able to learn of any other winter specimen taken north of North Carolina. The fact that I had not been able to secure this form in winter previously, although it is a common breeder in the mountains nearby, led me to make some inquiries of the larger eastern museums, with some interesting results. There seem to be no winter specimens of this form at all in the U. S. National Museum, the Carnegie Museum, or the collections of the Philadelphia Academy. There are fifteen in the Brewster collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and four in the American Museum, but all are from North Carolina. Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., in twenty years of collecting in Montgomery County, in western Virginia, found only the typical northern form in winter, although he examined many Juncos. (Auk, XXIX, 1912, p. 521). On the other hand, beyond the southern end of its breeding range, it has been found far from the mountains in winter. In the 'Second Supplement to Arthur T. Wayne's Birds of South Carolina' (Charleston Museum, 1931), Sprunt and Chamberlain say that it "winters down to the coast." They give three mid-winter coastal South Carolina records, and Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., writes me that he has several other such records. In the light of the almost complete absence of records from Virginia and farther north on the one hand and of the occurrences on the South Carolina coast on the other, I would suggest the probability that there is a general migration on the part of the Carolina Junco, with a resultant scarcity in winter in the northern part of the range, a concentration in the uplands of the Carolinas, and an advance beyond the southern limits of the breeding range eastward and southward on the part of many individuals. Possibly it might also be found in central Georgia and northern Alabama. Further information on these points would be of interest.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

**The Lark Bunting, an Addition to the Virginia Avifauna.**—On February 11, 1932, at Cameron's Pond, near Lexington, Virginia, I had the pleasure of taking the first Lark Bunting (*Calomospiza melanocorys*) to be recorded from Virginia. As I was watching some Song and Tree Sparrows in a shallow limestone sink hole in a pasture this bird flew up from a thick tangle of briars and alighted in a bush. The buff wing patch at once caught my eye, and I soon realized that the bird was strange to me, although I had no idea what it was. After collecting it and looking it up I came to the conclusion that it was a Lark Bunting. I could not determine the sex in skinning it, and Dr. Herbert Friedmann, who has examined the bird and confirmed the identification, writes me that it is not possible to be certain as to the sex from the plumage in winter. He says that the bird is apparent-