

next day at the same place by Messrs. Peterson, Clarence Beal, and James Savage. Doubtless these were the same three birds of this species reported at the same location by Messrs. E. C. Ulrich and A. D. Wander on December 3, 1933; probably the report of Mr. Thomas L. Bourne from the same location on January 18, 1934, was of the identical three birds.

Larus hyperboreus. GLAUCOUS GULL.—While individuals of this species are present on Lake Erie and the Niagara River nearly every winter, they have been much more numerous during this winter, 1933-34. A female in first year plumage was collected by the writer at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 25, 1934.

Larus leucopterus. ICELAND GULL.—This species has been more numerous than usual in this vicinity during the winter of 1933-34.

Larus marinus. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—During the past winter as many as nine individuals of this species have been seen in one day on the Niagara River between Niagara Falls and Buffalo. During a normal winter an observer is fortunate if able to report one or two individuals in this vicinity during the entire season.

Larus kumlieni. KUMLIEN'S GULL.—An individual of this species, very light in color, much like an Iceland Gull, but with the distinct gray markings near the end of the primaries, was observed at close range by Roger Peterson, and the writer, at the Ferry landing, foot of Ferry Street, Buffalo, N. Y., on December 23, 1933. During February 1934, there were several reports of at least one other individual of this species of much darker general coloration; and on March 25, 1934, the writer collected a male of this description on the Canal, paralleling the Niagara river, at Buffalo, N. Y. The mantle was fully as dark as that of the Herring Gull. Measurements were length 23 inches, wing $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches, tarsus 2 inches, bill $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, depth bill at base .68 inches. Coloration of the bill was similar to that of the adult Iceland Gull.

Tyto alba pratincola. BARN OWL.—A nest of this species was located on Grand Island by Mr. E. C. Ulrich on September 17, 1933. Four young, nearly full grown, were found. Three of the young birds were banded by Mr. W. A. Davis and the writer on September 19, 1933. On September 23, 1933 they were still at the nest. Two individuals of this species spent most of the past winter in a small woods adjacent to Lincoln Park in the town of Tonawanda, N. Y.—HAROLD D. MITCHELL, 46 Jewett Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Additional Notes on Birds of Princess Anne Co., Virginia.
Seiurus aurocapillus. OVEN-BIRD.—One male was seen each day from May 18 to 20 at the edge of a stretch of rather thick woods near Pungo. It could be heard singing at frequent intervals throughout the day, and judging from its actions it seemed to be a breeding bird.

Geothlypis trichas trichas. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—This was a characteristic bird of the thickets and underbrush near Pungo. Specimens taken proved to be *trichas*, so this locality apparently marks about the

southern limit of this race on the coast. *Geothlypis trichas typhicola*, recently described by the junior author,¹ occurs on the North Carolina coast within a few miles of the Virginia line and in the Dismal Swamp, which lies approximately twenty miles due west of Pungo.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster. ALABAMA TOWHEE.—This species was plentiful here, and frequently seen about thickets and underbrush. Specimens taken were in some respects intermediate between *erythrophthalmus* and *canaster*, but were sufficiently characteristic of *canaster* to be referable to this race. Heretofore this form has not been recorded north of Beaufort, North Carolina.

Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans. EASTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—A small colony of these birds, apparently breeding, was found in the same area on the beach where the Short-billed Marsh Wrens were seen. The two days that they were observed males were frequently heard singing, and there is little question but that they were nesting here. In fact the species was reported as breeding in this county by H. H. Bailey in his 'Birds of Virginia' but this record seems to have been overlooked in the preparation of the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-List (1931), where the subspecies is said to range "south to northern Virginia."

Melospiza melodia atlantica. ATLANTIC SONG SPARROW.—This little known race was fairly plentiful about clumps of myrtle bushes growing among the low dunes on the ocean beach a few rods from the water's edge. Here these birds were inconspicuous and very shy, this shyness being evident when an attempt was made to approach one. The song uttered by the males sounded weak, and was not audible at any great distance, but this was possibly due to the strong northeast wind that blew each day, and to the noise of the surf. The few females that were observed were apparently incubating at this time for there was no evidence of their feeding young. With one exception Song Sparrows were totally wanting away from the beach; one pair was found at the edge of a large marsh about five miles inland.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL AND THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Northern and Southern Birds Meeting on a West Virginia Mountain.—Along the southern border of Randolph County, West Virginia, lies the range of Cheat Mountains, the altitude of the various peaks running from thirty-seven to forty-three hundred feet. These mountains are notable as a meeting place of northern and southern birds. To some extent the plant kingdom carries out the same mingling of forms.

In listing the birds, I have divided them into those typically found in the Canadian or Upper Transition life zones, and those more typical of the Carolinian zone. Frequent visits over a ten-year period have turned up a number of surprises.

¹ Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 47, p. 21. 1934.