

**Junco hyemalis connectens Taken near Toledo, Ohio.**—On March 31, 1935, I collected a male *Junco hyemalis connectens* from a small group of *J. hyemalis* in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

The identification was made by Dr. Alden H. Miller, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California. The skin will be deposited in the Ohio State Museum.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Miller and also to Dr. J. Van Tyne, Curator of Birds, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, for their kindness in identifying this bird.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

**Spizella breweri taverneri in Texas.**—While studying and collecting birds in the vicinity of Alpine, Brewster County, Texas, during February and March, 1935, I occasionally made short excursions north into Jeff Davis County, usually to visit the brushy bottom of Musquiz Canyon (alt.—4,500 ft.) where the Fort Davis road crosses it ten miles northwest of Alpine. There I sometimes found wintering Sparrow flocks composed of Gamble's, Brewer's, and Desert Sparrows, together with a few Vesper and Savannah Sparrows. They were rather shy and kept moving so actively that it was difficult to pick out and identify individuals. In determining the composition of the flocks I collected several Brewer's Sparrows, and on March 9 took a male which was obviously different and suggested the Timberline Sparrow, of which I had never seen specimens. Dr. Joseph Grinnell has since examined the skin at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and reports that it is indeed a thoroughly typical specimen of *Spizella breweri taverneri* Swarth and Brooks.

This is the first Texas record of the Timberline Sparrow. The first United States record for this subspecies was that of a specimen collected by Seth Benson in Otero County, New Mexico, on October 13, 1931, and recorded (*Condor*, 34, 1932, p. 231) by Dr. Grinnell. These two records would seem to indicate the region of the upper Rio Grande as the hitherto unknown winter range of the Timberline Sparrow.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

**Harris's Sparrow in Massachusetts.**—Knowing the reluctance of many ornithologists to accept sight records of rare birds, the following observations are offered for what they may be worth.

About 7.00 a.m., April 29, 1935, I noticed a bird, with considerable black about the face, in some shrubbery about twenty-five feet from my window. Going for my binoculars, I found on returning that the bird had flown to a feeding tray, not over fifteen feet away, and I had, in plain view, what I considered to be, a male Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) in spring plumage. It was watched for a few minutes until the arrival of other birds at the tray caused it to return to the shrubbery. Having no means at hand to collect the specimen, it seemed desirable to establish its identity, with all possible accuracy, by some other means.

So I went to my collection and, from my series of Harris's Sparrow, selected three skins that seemed to match quite closely the bird I had just been looking at. With these three skins I went back to the window and found the Sparrow had returned to the tray. At such short range it was a simple matter to check every detail of his plumage even without the binoculars. I considered the specimen to be a bird of the previous year in his first nuptial plumage. The black of the center and forward part of the crown was unbroken but lighter edgings were clearly visible on the hind head. The chin and upper throat were solid black but the color was either undeveloped on the lower throat or was entirely obscured by a heavy veiling. Details of color and markings of the sides of the head, back, and wings were checked with the specimens in hand and they tallied in all particulars.

In size and movements the bird seemed much like a White-throated Sparrow. He did not appear larger, which I should have expected, nor did he show any of the individuality that the White-crowns possess. Had it not been for his black markings and pinkish bill it would have been very easy to overlook him in the shrubbery. He was not shy or nervous in his movements but would not associate with other birds at the food tray and always retreated to the shrubbery when another bird arrived.

After watching him for about twenty minutes I had to leave for the day, but he was seen by members of my family until about 10.00 a.m. and was heard to sing a little. I did not expect to see him again, but on May 1 he made a brief visit to the food early in the morning and on May 6 just at dusk. He was not seen again.

At the time I did not know of another Massachusetts record but Mr. Ludlow Griscom has called my attention to a bird in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History taken by Dr. John B. May and referred to in the appendix of Mr. Forbush's third volume of the 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States.' This bird is also recorded in 'The Auk' for 1929, p. 392, I believe. The bird seen by me would appear to be the second recorded instance of the occurrence of the species in this state.—F. SEYMOUR HERSEY, *Easton, Massachusetts.*

**The Mississippi Song Sparrow in Virginia.**—Consideration of the subspecific status of the Song Sparrows of southwestern Virginia during recent observations in that area led to the collecting on September 26, 1935, of several specimens near Pulaski and Marion. Comparison of these indicates that they are the Mississippi Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia beata*), being the first report of this race for the state. Skins were obtained at points nine miles southwest and three miles northeast of Pulaski, and three miles southeast of Marion, these places being in the Ohio River drainage. All were in process of completing the annual molt and are therefore believed to represent birds nesting in the area in question, not migrants. They agree in darker, less brightly rufescent coloration with specimens of the interior form of similar season from Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Further material taken in the breeding season to determine the extent of range of the interior form in the state will be awaited with interest.—ALEXANDER WETMORE and J. J. MURRAY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., and Lexington, Va.*

**The Snow Bunting in Virginia.**—On February 9, 1935, while I was parked beside the road near McGaheysville, Va., watching a large flock of Crows go over, a lone Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) appeared, flying low, and passed directly over my head as I stood beside my car. During the winter spent in the Blue Ridge Mts., I had not observed the species on any of the open balds in the mountains, while the point at which this observation was made was in the lowland between the proposed Shenandoah National Park and the Massanutten Range.—CHARLES J. SPIKER, *Branchport, N. Y.*

**Notes from Prince Edward Island.**—*Otocoris alpestris* subsp. HORNED LARK. —Inasmuch as MacSwain in his list of the birds of Prince Edward Island mentions the Horned Lark as a migrant only it may be of interest to record that on the evening of June 24, 1935, at Alberton, I saw and heard an individual flight-singing on the outskirts of the town. It later alighted in a potato patch and I approached to within five yards of it and studied it with field glasses. Three singing birds were seen at the same locality on June 25 and three on the road to Cape Kildare on June 26.

*Sturnus v. vulgaris.* EUROPEAN STARLING.—I saw a flock of four fly to a barn in the town on June 29, 1935. I have had some experience with the species at Memram-