

the commonest Lark in Greece—wild and wary—a good mimic.” Dresser is reluctant to believe that this species ever occurred in America. He states, “Swainson has given it a place in the ‘Fauna Boreali Americana’ on authority of a dealer and afterwards on that of a specimen in the British Museum, said to be from the Fur Countries and presented by the Hudson Bay Company. This is undoubtedly an error.” It is noted for its singing ability and for this reason “many are taken when young and kept in cages.”

Accordingly, this individual is quite likely an escaped cage bird. However the bird's actions and general appearance would not support this statement. It was exceedingly wary, and was a male in robust physical condition. The plumage was not faded or worn, the feet were normal and free from disease, and the claws were clean and sharp. How it reached this continent will probably remain an unsolved mystery!—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

Starling at Madison, Wisconsin.—The Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) has reached Dane County. On March 18, 1928, while driving towards Lake Kegonsa to look for waterfowl, a flock of 40 birds flew across the road near the outlet to Lake Monona. From their flight, I felt certain that they were Starlings. They fed for the most part in a large meadow, but were so restless and wary that four hours of intensive work failed to provide a single shot. The birds fed in one spot for only two or three minutes; and then were gone to a distant portion of the field. The arrival of a Robin or a Meadowlark was sufficient to send them into the air. This wariness was entirely unexpected from my limited experience with the species in the East.

I made a third attempt in the company of Mr. John Main on the afternoon of March 20. This was successful. After one of the customary irruptions, the flock alighted near a low bank. A hurried approach, literally *ventre à terre*, brought me within range, and as the birds rose into the air I secured three. This is the western-most record for Wisconsin and constitutes the only large flock reported. H. L. Stoddard (*The Auk*, 40, 537) obtained two birds in the Milwaukee region in February, 1923, and S. Paul Jones (*Ibid.* 44, 104) found a pair breeding near Waukesha in June, 1926. These data indicate that the spread of the Starling has been slow and not extensive in Wisconsin.—A. W. SCHORGER, 2021 *Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.*

An Epidemic of Albinism.—While touring the lowlands at the southern extremity of Bellingham Bay, Washington, January 8, 1928, Mr. E. J. Booth and I came upon a flock of approximately 500 Brewer's Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*). We soon observed that many of the birds were more or less spotted with white. At least two showed white tails, and others white quills in one or both wings, while yet others exhibited various less conspicuous spots and blotches of white. The