

for some time realized that it was an albino Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*), showing a very interesting type of albinism. It was in a small flock of normal Savannah and Vesper Sparrows. The head, wings and tail had the normal coloring, the yellow line over the eye showing distinctly and, with the other markings on these parts, making the identification certain. These parts of the bird had not a touch of albinism. The upper part of the breast in a very small region had a few fine black streaks. All the rest of the bird—lower breast, belly, back and rump—was pure snowy white, the dark wings standing out sharply against the rest of the body. The white parts, except for the lines on the upper breast, showed total albinism. I could not return to the place that day and when I came back with a gun the next day, hoping to be able to take the bird, I failed to find it.

Three days later, not far from the same place, I noted an albino English Sparrow of a very beautiful and, so far as I know, a very unusual shade. It was a rich cream color all over, no white anywhere and not a dark feather, the cream deepening to ochraceous buff on the head and rump. I judged it to be an English Sparrow, though my only reason for thinking it to be that Sparrow was that it was feeding with a flock of English Sparrows in a vegetable garden by a much travelled highway. I watched it for some time and, passing there later the same day with my wife, we saw it again.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

**Harris's Sparrow in Massachusetts, a New Record.**—On the evening of April 20, 1929, Mr. Fred G. Floyd of Hingham, Massachusetts, telephoned to me a description of a large Sparrow which had been visiting his feeding station daily since April 11. From his description I inferred a Harris's Sparrow, a new species for the avifauna of New England and the following day I spent two hours at Mr. Floyd's home before I was able to collect the specimen. It proved to be an unmistakable *Zonotrichia querula*, a young female in molting plumage, the molt involving the body feather tracts to some extent, the secondaries and tail feathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd first noticed the bird April 11, at which time its breast was much whiter than when collected. It came to their window shelf with Song Sparrows, Juncos and other ordinary winter visitors.

The bird was examined in the flesh by Messrs. Outram Bangs, James L. Peters and Ludlow Griscom, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and by Mr. Francis H. Allen, and then presented to the Boston Society of Natural History for its collection of New England birds, where it will rest beside the specimen of Golden-crowned Sparrow which I obtained in January, 1928, under very similar circumstances.—JOHN B. MAY, *Director Division of Ornithology, State House, Boston*.

**Lincoln's Sparrow Wintering at Jeffersonville, Montgomery County, Pa.**—On November 24, 1928 an adult Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) was taken in one of my Sparrow traps and band No. A115294 was placed upon it.