

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.

It was taken again on December 9, 10, 13, and 21; January 2 and 27; February, 2, 4, 11, 16, 21, 23 (4 times), 24 (twice) and on the 25th.

On February 23, and 24 the ground was covered with snow, which accounts for the number of repeats on these days. At this time it was very noticeable that the bird was becoming rather tame, it would stand still in the trap or gathering cage and allow one to inspect it closely, previous to this it would not stand still for a fraction of a second.

On February 28 and March 2 it was seen on our lawn within thirty feet of the kitchen window.

The trap in which this bird was taken is situated on a southern slope among a group of wild cherry and elm trees about ten feet tall, and is about twenty feet from a state road where there is travel all the time. On the lower edge of the group of trees is a low marshy spot where water lays all winter and along this marsh are some thick clumps of grass and on one side is a dense blackberry thicket. Every time the bird was released it flew either to this blackberry thicket or one of the clumps of grass, apparently the noise of cars passing along the road did not disturb it in the least.

On February 24, Mr. W. Howard Ball of Washington, D. C., Mr. Henry Underdown and Mr. C. E. Underdown of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club visited me and while here this bird came into the trap and my identification was corroborated by them.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON, *Jeffersonville, Pa.*

#### **Summer Tanagers and other Southern Visitors in Massachusetts.**

—On April 13, according to our weather reports, a severe storm passed over Texas, travelling east and reaching South Carolina late on April 14. Then it changed its course, following the coast and increasing in intensity, reaching a maximum on April 16 between the Delaware Capes and Massachusetts. Near my home in the latter state much property damage was caused by the extremely high tide which accompanied a wind of about seventy miles velocity.

On the morning of April 17, following the storm, Mr. Francis A. Foster telephoned me from Marthas Vineyard that a male Summer Tanager and an Indigo Bunting were at his feeding station. On April 18, Mr. Everett R. Eldredge, Jr., of Chatham, reported a male Summer Tanager picked up dead in that town. On the same date Mr. Allan Keniston of Marthas Vineyard reported two Summer Tanagers, one male Scarlet Tanager and an Indigo Bunting on the Island, and sent a female Summer Tanager to the Boston Society of Natural History. On April 20 my youngest son, Dick, aged thirteen, brought me a male of this species which he picked up dead near my home at Cohasset, and on April 22, Mr. Keniston sent a male in changing plumage to the Boston Society, and reported that a bird had been seen on Nantucket Island. He also sent a male Hooded Warbler from the island of Marthas Vineyard.

At Ipswich on April 19, there were three Indigo Buntings (their usual