

preserved, but the identification (based on field notes and measurements) was verified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey.—
HAROLD S. PETERS, *Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.*

Varied Bunting in New Mexico.—Throughout the week of July 20–26, 1930 the Varied Bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) was frequently seen and heard in Rattlesnake Canyon, approximately thirty-five miles S. W. of Carlsbad, New Mexico. Two males and two females were collected at this time. This is not only a new species for New Mexico, but is also a considerable extension of its range as given in the 1910 A. O. U. 'Check-List.'—
H. WALLACE LANE, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Second Occurrence of the Snow Bunting in South Carolina.—The second record of the appearance of the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) in South Carolina was made on December 21, 1930 on Morris Island at the entrance to Charleston Harbor, when two specimens were procured. The birds belonged to a flock which numbered about six or eight individuals and which was seen at 11 a. m. on the hard sand of the sea beach. Upon the approach of Mr. A. B. Mikell and the writer the flock rose at a fair distance and winged its way southward along highwater mark, coming to rest again at the edge of the sand dunes possibly a quarter of a mile away. As the observers approached once more, the feathered wanderers seemed less shy, grouping themselves together in a most sociable manner on a miniature sand ridge and seeming without suspicion. A single discharge, directed at one which had remained separated a short distance from its companions however, resulted in the death of a male and a female.

An interesting incident related to the taking of these buntings was a description made by Mr. Mikell to me of an experience of the previous Sunday, December 14. On this occasion he had gone to Morris Island alone and had anchored his motor boat near the jetty on the front beach. As he was making fast, a flock of small birds "about the size of English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) and with a lot of white on them" alighted on the awning frame at the after end of the boat, opposite from where he was, and remained for several minutes. These were, almost beyond question, the same Snowflakes encountered on December 21, only a few hundred yards from the old anchorage.

In this connection it is recalled by Alexander Sprunt, Jr., who made the first record of the Snow Bunting in South Carolina several years ago, and into whose possession the two specimens recently secured have been given, that his bird also evinced a remarkable preference for a prescribed locality. He saw it one day close to the motor highway in the northern part of Charleston County and on returning the following day for the purpose of taking it, started it from beneath the same bush. The taking of the birds lends strong confirmation to a sight record of three Snow Buntings made on November 12, 1930 in a vacant lot in the city of Charleston, S. C., by Mr. Herbert R. Sass. Mr. Sass flushed the birds near the Battery while riding along the riverfront in his car and the pale brownish plumage heavily

marked with white, together with the size of the birds led him to the conviction that they could be nothing else than Snow Buntings. Since none was secured he did not make the observation public, but there seems little, if any doubt, that his identification was correct. Upon taking flight, his birds headed directly across the Ashley River toward James Island.—EDWARD MANIGAULT, *Evening Post Building, Charleston, S. C.*

Nashville Warbler at Lexington, Virginia.—On September 29, 1930, I collected an immature Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora r. ruficapilla*) in a willow thicket along a stream near Lexington, Virginia, the identification later being confirmed by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. This seems worth recording, for while Miss May T. Cooke in her 'Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region' lists this Warbler as a "tolerably common migrant" it seems to be rare elsewhere in Virginia. This is the first specimen, so far as I have been able to ascertain, to be taken in Virginia west of the Blue Ridge. Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., did not meet with it in the thirty-five years of collecting in Montgomery Co. It has been reported a few times from Lynchburg, on the eastern side of the mountains.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

Note on Kirtland's Warbler.—On June 2, 1930 being in the Au Sable River district in Michigan, in company with friends having land holdings there, it occurred to me that I might see Kirtland's Warbler, a species with which I had never met. We drove through jack-pine growth to a small lake where the party stopped to appraise it from the land-looker's viewpoint. Immediately I heard an unfamiliar bird song. It was by no means difficult to determine its source nor to identify the author. The party remained by the shore of the lake above an hour. Meanwhile I had seen and heard another male Kirtland's. It was then arranged that I should return to the place in the afternoon and that my friends should pick me up toward nightfall. Hence I had about 5 or 6 hours, altogether, in which to search the comparatively limited cover for evidences of nesting.

It was about 10.30 A. M. when I first entered the field. The birds sang at intervals for the next half-hour. Then they fell silent. In the afternoon they sang but little. About 4 o'clock there was singing, with brief pauses, for the space of five minutes. The birds were quite tame, allowing approach to within six or seven feet. They sounded no alarm notes nor gave any evidence of nervousness or suspicion. They fed much, for the most part near the tips of the lower branches of jack-pine. Occasionally they wagged the tail like the Palm Warbler. There was also much preening.

Their indifference and the fact that diligent search for a nest was unsuccessful led to the conclusion that while these birds had selected their territory actual nesting had not begun. Of the various descriptions of the song that comes nearest to my record of it which is given by Leopold (Auk, vol. 41, p. 50).—EDWARD R. FORD, *Chicago, Ill.*

Carolina Wren in Michigan.—On August 11, 1930, about seven in the morning, I heard the unmistakable song of the Carolina Wren (*Thryo-*