

breeding record that I am aware of in Cheshire County west of Mount Monadnock.

Of two birds observed, (a third disappeared about July 25), one is in complete juvenal plumage (August 11), the underparts very dusky and the entire plumage rather indistinct in markings except for the white wing patch and white on throat and sides of head, probably a young female. The other, in clearer juvenal plumage, shows a red forehead, evidently a male. Both camouflage well against the bark of the elm tree on which they feed. Usually silent, on July 28 in late afternoon they were noisy and giving the hawk-like cry, going from tree to tree with rapidly fluttered flight, similar to the flight of the Downy Woodpecker in the mating display. It is habitual for them to cling to the tree silent and immovable, for long periods between feeding activities.

The large elm in question, alive and healthy-looking, is simply peppered up and down the main trunk and to within four feet of the ground with eighth-inch holes from which small red ants emerge, the birds having enlarged the holes and made them funnel-shaped. When feeding, they are quite tame. The afternoon of August 4 they were in the tree feeding until almost dark and stayed there during the night, as, I believe, they had before and have since, clinging underneath an out-thrust limb.

These two Sapsuckers were still present at their feeding tree on August 12, when my observations ceased.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Albinism in the Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*).—My attention was called to a Phoebe's nest on a farm near Broadway, Virginia, containing five nestlings, one of which was light colored. Upon investigation I found one to be partially albino.

The eye color is normal; the wing and tail feathers are cream throughout, not white. The contour feathers on the head, back, rump, breast and belly are gray beneath, but tipped with cream. The bill and feet are also light. In size the bird is like the other four normally colored Phoebes.—D. RALPH HOSTETTER, *Harrisonburg, Virginia*.

Prairie Horned Lark Breeding at Naruna, Virginia.—On June 7, 1934, I found a nest of the Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) with three eggs under a bunch of weeds in a hay field one mile south of Naruna, Campbell County, Virginia, and about thirty miles south of Lynchburg. This point is east of the Blue Ridge and farther south than any previously reported nest of this species.—BERTHA DANIEL, *Naruna, Virginia*.

Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) in South Carolina.—In the early part of May of the present year Mr. George W. Seabrook, Jr., saw on a large sandflat in front of his house on Edisto Island on the South Carolina coast a bird of a kind that he had never seen before. His father, Mr. G. W. Seabrook, whose house stands within a few hundred yards, saw the same

bird the following day and was instantly struck by its strange appearance. On this second occasion it was in a lot where cattle were lying and it was engaged in walking about near the cows apparently catching the large flies attending the cattle.

Some weeks later (in July) both these observers gave me independent descriptions of the unfamiliar bird which had thus attracted their attention. It was black or very dark, they said, with a very long tail, and appeared to be somewhat larger than a Jackdaw (Boat-tailed Grackle). But what particularly struck them both was a large white patch on either shoulder so conspicuous that it was immediately noticeable and even at a distance was the most distinctive feature of the bird.

I can recall no previous record of the American Magpie on the South Carolina coast, but there is no doubt in my mind, knowing both these observers as I do, that this bird was a Magpie. This conclusion is forced by a process of elimination; there is no other bird that fits the description of this visitor.

It may be of interest to note that within half a mile of the spot where this Magpie was seen I saw and watched for a considerable time a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher on November 6, 1928.—HERBERT RAVENEL SASS, *Charleston, S. C.*

[There is a recent record of a Magpie in the vicinity of Palm Beach, Florida, too wild to be recaptured, but definitely determined to be an escape from an aviary. Another was shot recently near Atlantic City, N. J., doubtless with a similar history.—Ed.]

Troglodytes ædon baldwini—An Addition to the Breeding Birds of Virginia.—On June 5, 1934, a few days after I had received a paper by Dr. H. C. Oberholser describing the new Ohio form of the House Wren, my little daughter brought me a House Wren which she had found dead in our yard at Lexington, Virginia. It was a male with enlarged sex organs, and as other Wrens in the yard had eggs at the time, was apparently a breeding bird. I sent the skin to Dr. Oberholser, and he identified it as *baldwini*. It seems to be the first breeding specimen of this race to be taken in Virginia.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla minor aliciae*) in West Virginia—A Correction.—In 'The Auk' for April, 1934, page 241, I recorded the Gray-cheeked Thrush from West Virginia. In the note I stated that the only previous record for the state was one made by Mr. I. H. Johnson. In so stating, I inadvertently overlooked records for the species in the state made by Dr. George Miksich Sutton, and published in 'The Oölogist,' 1920, p.80, and in 'The Cardinal,' January, 1933, p. 116.

I wish hereby to make correction of this oversight, and to apologize to Dr. Sutton.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

A Report on the Starling in Iowa.—Since the first appearance of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) in Decatur County, Iowa, in December,