

In size and movements the bird seemed much like a White-throated Sparrow. He did not appear larger, which I should have expected, nor did he show any of the individuality that the White-crowns possess. Had it not been for his black markings and pinkish bill it would have been very easy to overlook him in the shrubbery. He was not shy or nervous in his movements but would not associate with other birds at the food tray and always retreated to the shrubbery when another bird arrived.

After watching him for about twenty minutes I had to leave for the day, but he was seen by members of my family until about 10.00 a.m. and was heard to sing a little. I did not expect to see him again, but on May 1 he made a brief visit to the food early in the morning and on May 6 just at dusk. He was not seen again.

At the time I did not know of another Massachusetts record but Mr. Ludlow Griscom has called my attention to a bird in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History taken by Dr. John B. May and referred to in the appendix of Mr. Forbush's third volume of the 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States.' This bird is also recorded in 'The Auk' for 1929, p. 392, I believe. The bird seen by me would appear to be the second recorded instance of the occurrence of the species in this state.—F. SEYMOUR HERSEY, *Easton, Massachusetts.*

The Mississippi Song Sparrow in Virginia.—Consideration of the subspecific status of the Song Sparrows of southwestern Virginia during recent observations in that area led to the collecting on September 26, 1935, of several specimens near Pulaski and Marion. Comparison of these indicates that they are the Mississippi Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia beata*), being the first report of this race for the state. Skins were obtained at points nine miles southwest and three miles northeast of Pulaski, and three miles southeast of Marion, these places being in the Ohio River drainage. All were in process of completing the annual molt and are therefore believed to represent birds nesting in the area in question, not migrants. They agree in darker, less brightly rufescent coloration with specimens of the interior form of similar season from Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Further material taken in the breeding season to determine the extent of range of the interior form in the state will be awaited with interest.—ALEXANDER WETMORE and J. J. MURRAY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., and Lexington, Va.*

The Snow Bunting in Virginia.—On February 9, 1935, while I was parked beside the road near McGaheysville, Va., watching a large flock of Crows go over, a lone Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) appeared, flying low, and passed directly over my head as I stood beside my car. During the winter spent in the Blue Ridge Mts., I had not observed the species on any of the open balds in the mountains, while the point at which this observation was made was in the lowland between the proposed Shenandoah National Park and the Massanutten Range.—CHARLES J. SPIKER, *Branchport, N. Y.*

Notes from Prince Edward Island.—*Otocoris alpestris* subsp. HORNED LARK. —Inasmuch as MacSwain in his list of the birds of Prince Edward Island mentions the Horned Lark as a migrant only it may be of interest to record that on the evening of June 24, 1935, at Alberton, I saw and heard an individual flight-singing on the outskirts of the town. It later alighted in a potato patch and I approached to within five yards of it and studied it with field glasses. Three singing birds were seen at the same locality on June 25 and three on the road to Cape Kildare on June 26.

Sturnus v. vulgaris. EUROPEAN STARLING.—I saw a flock of four fly to a barn in the town on June 29, 1935. I have had some experience with the species at Memram-