

shown in utilizing the arrangement of the vines and in construction of the nest to produce a result comparable to the structure placed in the usual location.—WENDELL P. SMITH, *Wells River, Vermont*.

The Golden-crowned Sparrow in Illinois.—What appears to be the first Illinois record for the Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*) is that of a bird taken, November 28, 1935, at Waukegan, Lake Co. It was an immature female and was found by W. I. Lyon, together with several White-throated Sparrows, in one of the traps used at his bird banding station.

The only other record for the Chicago region refers to a male taken in Racine Co., Wis. in April 1858, by Dr. Hoy. The species has been reported also from Massachusetts.—EDWARD R. FORD, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Ill.*

The Distribution of the Atlantic Song Sparrow.—The Atlantic Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia atlantica* Todd), described from Smith's Island, on the ocean side of the northern peninsula of Virginia, has been supposed to range only along the beaches and marshes bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. On March 20, 1932, during a considerable migration of Song Sparrows in the marshes at Cornfield Harbor, Maryland, near the point where the Potomac River enters Chesapeake Bay, I collected two males of this race, and later found it to be the breeding form in the marshes near the beach there. A breeding male taken May 26, 1935, definitely establishes that fact. This led to consideration of the breeding Song Sparrows elsewhere along the lower Potomac with the result that I find the Atlantic race nesting as far up river as one and one half miles above Morgantown, Maryland, where a breeding male was taken July 14, 1935. This point is distant in an airline only a little more than forty miles from the city of Washington.

It is evident that *atlantica* has a somewhat extended range along the lower part of Chesapeake Bay and its larger tributaries and it appears possible that it may range along the beaches as far as there is definite influence of salt water. At Morgantown and Cornfield Harbor it is partial to growths of *Baccharis*.

It is interesting to observe that while in mannerisms and notes the Atlantic Song Sparrow does not differ appreciably from the inland *Melospiza melodia melodia* to an accustomed eye it appears distinctly larger, and duller, less rufescent in color. In fact the two seem more distinct when seen in life than when examined in the form of museum specimens.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Eastern Snow Bunting at Harrisburg, Pa.—On February 13, 1936, I found an Eastern Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) feeding with twenty-one Prairie Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) in open fields within the city limits of Harrisburg, Pa. With them were numerous Eastern Tree Sparrows, all feeding on the seeds of tall grasses and goldenrod projecting above a foot of snow. At a distance of about fifty feet the Snow Bunting was distinctly identified with 8x binoculars. It (probably she) was less timid than the Prairie Horned Larks. On February 7 I had seen a flock of nineteen Prairie Horned Larks in a field directly back of my residence in Harrisburg. They paid no attention whatever to automobiles on the main street only thirty feet away. This is the first record, as far as I could ascertain, of a Snow Bunting being seen in the Harrisburg area, and the first appearance of such large flocks of Prairie Horned Larks within the city limits.—HAROLD B. WOOD, M.D., *Harrisburg, Pa.*

Snow Buntings in Harrison County, West Virginia.—During the very heavy