

snows, with sub-zero weather, that came during the week of Christmas, 1935, there were notable concentrations of birds at points in central West Virginia where cattle were being fed. We found, in looking for birds at this time, that our best method was systematically to visit such spots.

On January 1, 1936, Mr. A. S. Margolin, Miss Dorothy Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, and the writer were driving near Romine's Mill, Harrison County. Our attention was called to a flock of small white-appearing birds in flight, and when we stopped we found a flock of six Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) feeding with a large flock of Prairie Horned Larks. The birds were examined with good glasses, their general white appearance in flight making them unmistakable. We particularly noted the pure white underparts as they flew whistling above us.

The only previous record for this species in West Virginia was made by Mr. Earle A. Brooks at French Creek, Upshur County, on December 21, 1886. We still do not have, so far as I know, a specimen taken in the state, but it seems well to publish this sight record, since it was made under favorable circumstances.—MAURICE BROOKS, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

New Birds for Churchill, Manitoba.—The observations recorded below were made at Churchill, Manitoba during the summer of 1934.

Hydroprogne caspia imperator (Coues). CASPIAN TERN.—In 1931 Twomey (Taverner and Sutton, the Birds of Churchill, Annals of the Carnegie Museum, Vol. 34, p. 58) took a male of this species but no other observations have been recorded. On the evening of July 2 three of these birds flew over the town of Churchill and on August 4 and again on August 9 one of these large Terns was seen over Hudson Bay near the town site. No specimens were secured but the notes, size and coloration of this species are quite distinctive.

Sitta canadensis Linnaeus. RED-BREADED NUTHATCH.—One was observed on August 4 in a heavy stand of spruce near the gravel pit about six miles from Churchill. It was not collected but permitted a close approach so that there could be no mistake as to its identification. Taverner and Sutton (p. 66) mention a very early observation of this species fifty-five miles south of Churchill and suggest the possibility of its occurrence.

Spizella passerina arizonae Coues. WESTERN CHIPPING SPARROW.—This record is based on a specimen collected by the author on July 11 in a spruce woods near Lake Isabelle, about four miles from town. The skin was prepared by Miss A. M. Heydweiller and is now in the Cornell University collection. Its measurements (W.-73.25, T.-59.8, and B.-9.4) and coloration are typical of the western race. Judging from the normal range this form must be considered as an accidental or at most a casual visitor in the vicinity of Churchill.

The writer wishes to thank Mr. James L. Peters, Curator of Birds, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, who was kind enough to examine this specimen and determine its subspecific status.—FREDERICK M. BAUMGARTNER, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University.*

Connecticut River, New Hampshire, Notes.—I can find very few notes relative to the Connecticut River as a Duck migration highway. Glover M. Allen in his 'Birds of New Hampshire' has given a few records embracing ponds and lakes in this and nearby vicinities. Hence it seems that the following notes, made in 1935, might be worthwhile.

Anas p. platyrhynchos. MALLARD.—One April 7.

Anas rubripes tristis. BLACK DUCK.—By far the most common species on the river