

a little independently of the flock, but in general acted with the other Kingbirds. The flock remained in the vicinity until noon, when the west wind died presumably allowing easier crossing of Delaware Bay.—JAMES T. TANNER, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

**Tufted Titmouse in Yates County, N. Y.**—On the afternoon of August 20, 1936, accompanied by Mr. Wm. A. Tuttle of Branchport, the author observed a Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) in Potter Swamp, Yates County, New York. The bird was in the company of Redstarts and Black and White Warblers in the branches of a group of willows bordering an abandoned road which crosses the swamp. It was within a rod of the observers a number of times, and we watched it for a quarter of an hour or more. Eaton (Birds of New York) records but half a dozen instances of its occurrence in western New York, and it is considered extremely rare in this region.—CHAS. J. SPIKER, *Branchport, N. Y.*

**Winter Killing of Carolina Wrens.**—In central West Virginia, and in most parts of northern West Virginia, Carolina Wrens (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*) have been, as far back as our records go, among the commonest permanent resident birds. This spring (1936), however, they have practically disappeared over the entire area, and we are forced to the conclusion that the unusually severe winter of 1935-36 virtually wiped out the species here.

Field work has been done this spring and summer in nearly all counties in this territory, and has yielded two records during migration in Monongalia County, one in Upshur County, and one in Marion County; also one June record (presumably a breeding bird) in Preston County. In nearby areas of western Maryland, where the species was formerly common, it has not been noted at all.

The birds were abundant around Morgantown, Monongalia County, until early January, and were noted in the usual numbers during the week following Christmas at French Creek, Upshur County. During late January, however, this section was subjected to temperatures ranging from sixteen to thirty degrees below zero, and after that the species was not again noted until April. One boy in Upshur County found five Carolina Wrens frozen to death, and there were other reports of individuals found dead.

Observations in Kanawha and Boone Counties, both in southern West Virginia, have shown the species to be present there in about the usual numbers. It does not seem possible, however, that the decrease in northern West Virginia could represent merely a fluctuation.—MAURICE BROOKS, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

**A Peculiar Albinistic Starling.**—For the last two years I have observed on the lawn in front of the bird house in the National Zoological Park an example of a partial albino of the European Starling (*Sturnus v. vulgaris*). In the spring of 1935 I trapped this specimen. Upon examining the bird in the hand I found the entire body to be covered with white feathers, the head, wings, and tail being of the normal color. These white feathers lacked the usual barbules thereby giving the feathers a fluffy appearance.

This bird, which I immediately set free, is again, June 1936, on the lawn in company with about a dozen normally colored Starlings.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *Nat. Zool. Park, Washington, D. C.*

**Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilva gilva*) Nesting in Alabama.**—A new breeding bird has been added to the fauna of Alabama through the discovery by the writer of