

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

Warbling Vireos nesting at Florence. On May 7, 1936, a male bird alternately sang and scolded while his mate was building the nest in a sycamore tree along the banks of the Tennessee River Canal Lock. The nest, approximately twenty feet from the ground, was apparently about completed at that date.

On July 12 the nest showing signs of having been successfully used was collected by Harold S. Peters, Norman H. Giles, Jr. and me and is now in the collection of the Wild Life Research Laboratory at Auburn. On this same date a singing male and two other Warbling Vireos were observed by the above parties within a hundred feet of the nest tree.—C. RUSSELL MASON, *Sanford, Fla.*

**Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*) in New Hampshire.**—On May 20, 1936, I took a Brewster's Warbler in the plumage of the female, at Concord, New Hampshire; the identification was confirmed by Mr. Ludlow Griscom of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. This is I believe the first occurrence of the hybrid reported in this state. The Golden-winged Warbler was taken by W. E. Cram at Hampton Falls in May, 1887, and one was taken at Durham, May 24, 1898 (Allen: *Birds of New Hampshire*, Manchester, 1903). There have been four or more sight records (Jaffrey, Manchester, and Concord).—F. B. WHITE, *Concord, N. H.*

**Prairie Warbler in Dutchess Co., N. Y.**—There is likelihood that the Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica d. discolor*) is definitely extending its range inland in the north-east. Chapman in his latest edition of 'Birds of Eastern North America' states that the bird breeds "casually in Dutchess County, N. Y." and Ludlow Griscom in 'Birds of Dutchess County' calls it an "exceedingly rare summer resident, and very rare transient" and says "that its occurrence in Dutchess County is remarkable even on migration, as there is no known breeding colony north of Dutchess County."

This Spring I observed the Prairie Warbler on seven different occasions. Despite the distinctive song of the bird, each time I heard it (with two exceptions) I hunted it down and studied all its features with a 6x glass to confirm the "remarkable" occurrence. It does not seem probable that I saw a "casual" species on seven occasions since this Spring I have myself been more or less too much of a "casual" observer. I did not make daily trips, never was afield for more than half a day (and that long only thrice), and none of the times I saw the Prairie Warbler was I at any of the points in Dutchess County where the bird had been reported previously seen. The seven records follow:

May 7—Manumit School, Pawling.

May 11—Pasture north-east of Manumit School.

May 15—Chippawalla Road, Dover Furnace (heard only).

May 21—Manumit School, Pawling (heard only).

June 3—Manumit School, Pawling (hunted for thoroughly on subsequent days for possible breeding evidence, but no bird observed here again).

June 14—Dover Furnace (with other observers).

June 17—Dover Furnace (with one other observer).

In each case one singing male was observed. In none of these cases was a Prairie Warbler noted twice in the same general locality (Manumit School comprises 177 acres, Dover Furnace sprawls over many square miles), except on June 17 when presumably the same bird was seen that was noted on June 14. A search was made for a nest or a mate, but neither was found. The male observed here sang continuously, seemed very restless even for a Warbler, and in feeding covered a territory too large to suggest that it might have been nesting.—RALPH C. PRESTON, *Hessian Hills School, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.*