

1924, and on October 24, 1929. Since these were sight records it was not thought well to publish them. Mr. Brown Beard, a farmer of Bartow, West Virginia, near the Cheat system, informs us that during the winter of 1938 a crossbill was found dead near his home. Thus, with the 1939 and 1940 records, there is some evidence to show that Red Crossbills have occurred in the Cheat Mountains during five recent years.

It should be noted that in no other portion of West Virginia is there such a vast expanse of good-sized spruce forest as in the Cheat area. Much of it is virtually unexplored, from the biological standpoint, and there is a fifty-mile expanse of mountain ridge which lies above 3500 feet. Throughout the region, Hermit and Olive-backed Thrushes, Olive-sided Flycatchers, Winter Wrens, Red-breasted Nuthatches, Brown Creepers, Golden-crowned Kinglets, Purple Finches, and several species of warblers of northern association are characteristic birds.

One specimen certainly does not offer a basis for general conclusions, but the weight of evidence does indicate that these mountains may harbor a permanent Red Crossbill breeding population which has long been overlooked.—WILLIAM A. LUNK, *Fairmont*, and MAURICE BROOKS, *West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia*.

Lark Sparrow in Maine.—Since records of the Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) in Maine are not numerous, my observation of a female bird at Petit Manan Point, Washington County, on August 14, 1938, seems worthy of note. This bird was seen at close range with a binocular, but attempts to collect it were not successful. To the best of my knowledge, this species is known from only four other localities in Maine: sight records at Matinicus Island and at Monhegan Island (Forbush, *Birds of Massachusetts*, 3: 68-69, 1929); a bird banded at Bar Harbor (U. S. Biological Survey), and a specimen from Appledore Island (Auk, 54: 547, 1937). All these localities are on or surrounded by salt water.—ROBERT C. McCLANAHAN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Recent records from Lake Ontelaunee, Pennsylvania.—The following recent sight records, all from Lake Ontelaunee, near Reading, Pennsylvania, are of unusual interest. Two of the species observed appear to be unique for Eastern Pennsylvania and the others are sufficiently rare in this region to warrant publication.

GREATER SNOW GOOSE (probably *Chen hyperborea atlantica*).—A single individual of this species appeared on the lake on November 12, 1938, and remained until January 1, 1939. This individual was seen by many local students, and was judged "probably *atlantica*" on the basis of its size compared with the ducks with which it associated. It was previously mentioned by C. Brooke Worth (Auk, 56: 329, 1939) who cites several previous Pennsylvania records, but omits mention of a flock of twenty-six seen flying southward at Hawk Mountain on October 30, 1938 (Maurice Broun and others).

EUROPEAN WIDGEON, *Mareca penelope*.—The first local record of this species was a drake observed on the lake on May 8, 1937. I had an excellent view of this bird at close range and was attracted by its distinctive, clear whistled call. It was associated at the time with Black Ducks and Baldpates.

On February 26, 1939, Charles Mohr and Samuel Guss reported two drakes of this species on a small dam at Moselem near the head of the lake. These were subsequently joined by still another (March 10), two at least continuing to frequent the Moselem Dam and Lake Ontelaunee until March 19, and one remained

until April 29, being seen by most of the local observers. These apparently constitute the only Eastern Pennsylvania records of this species.

EUROPEAN TEAL, *Nettion crecca*.—On February 3, 1938, Maurice Broun, Edward Frey and I saw a drake European Teal with several Green-winged Teal (*Nettion carolinense*) at Peter's Creek, a marshy brook which flows into Lake Ontelaunee. This remained in the same vicinity until March 6. At first I was under the impression that it was accompanied by a female of the same species, but later observations convinced me that the female with which it was apparently paired was really a Green-winged Teal, since all the females in the band, after much quarreling, eventually paired with the drakes of the other species.

On March 1, 1939, a drake of this species appeared at the Moselem Dam, along with another specimen which appeared to be a hybrid between *crecca* and *carolinense*. The former was seen again on March 10, and 13, while the supposed hybrid remained until March 26. This latter individual showed the distinct black and white scapular edgings and contrasting head pattern of *crecca*, but also had a trace of the whitish vertical bar in front of the wing which is characteristic of *carolinense*.

I can find no other records of this species for Pennsylvania. The latter birds were also seen by several of the local students.

ARKANSAS KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus verticalis*.—On September 18, 1938, following a period of heavy weather, Helen Y. Poole and I saw an Arkansas Kingbird feeding among the taller weeds on the shores of Lake Ontelaunee. Since we had the bird under observation at close range for at least half an hour, we were able to take note of all the characteristic markings of this species, with which I had previously become well acquainted in many parts of the West. So far as I am aware there are no other local records of this species.—EARL L. POOLE, *Reading Public Museum, Reading, Pennsylvania*.