

FIELD NOTES

An Albino Goldfinch.

During August, 1915, I observed an albino bird a few miles west of McCook, Neb. By following the bird, observing it with glasses, and observing its flight I identified it as a goldfinch. Having never seen the record of an albino goldfinch I consider this worth while reporting. There seemed to be no color in any of the plumage.

DAVID C. HILTON.

Notes from North Carolina.—A Tree Sparrow (*Spizella m. monticola*) came to my feeding station on January 27 and stayed through January 30. This was following a heavy snowfall for this region on the night of the 25th. The tree sparrow has been recorded but rarely from the mountains of North Carolina, and once from Chapel Hill, near the center of the state. While this was only a sight record I feel sure of my identification, for I was perfectly familiar with the bird in northern Ohio, where it was one of the commonest winter birds, and this specimen was observed on several occasions at less than six feet.

According to Pearson, Brimley and Brimley, "The Birds of North Carolina" (1919) the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) has not yet been recorded from North Carolina, although it has been recorded from Newport News, Va. It seems worth while, therefore, to record the following note. Messrs. R. W. Collett and W. F. Pate, while hunting near Willard, N. C., about December 19, 1919, saw a flock of three strange birds and shot into the flock, securing one specimen, which was brought to me for identification, and which proved to be a Starling. This specimen is now preserved in the North Carolina State Museum. Willard is located about 33 miles due north of Wilmington, N. C.

Z. P. METCALF.

West Raleigh, N. C.

Do Birds Remigrate?—Living as I do so near the border land between Northern and Southern bird conditions, I am led to believe that there is an extensive intermigration among certain species of birds in winter and early spring. a bright day in winter I have often seen 75 to 100 Robins, while after a severe storm I would not see even one for two or three weeks. The Bronzed Grackle does not remain here through the winter, but is very abundant at Nashville, Tenn., only 75 miles south of here.

Ordinarily it appears here in numbers by February 15 to 22, the earliest record I have being February 8. In the spring of 1920 the grackles were plentiful by February 26, when the coldest weather of the season came, lasting until March 8. I am strongly inclined to believe that they remigrated, for in that time only two or three were seen, and they did not again become common until March 12.

I have never noticed this condition about the birds which come in late March or the early days of April. Regardless of Easter storms, late snow flurries, or long-continued cloudy, cold weather, the Chimney Swift and Purple Martin stay, even though I fear they often approach starvation.

GORDON WILSON.

Bowling Green, Ky.

Freakish Nesting Habits.—Of the 45 or 50 birds which are regular summer residents here four or five have odd habits choosing sites for nesting. While the migration is on I have found a few Prairie Warblers in several localities in the territory I have studied, a circle about eight or nine miles in diameter, with Bowling Green as its center. In nesting time, however, I have never been able to see the Prairie Warbler outside of a little side valley opening into the valley of the Big Barren River and about three miles from town. Many other places around here have the same general characteristics: shrubby fields, brier and honeysuckle tangles, with wooded hills in the background, but no other place seems to please the Prairie Warbler.

The Bachman Sparrow is a little less choice about its nesting grounds, but I have been unable to find it in the nesting season except in three places, two of them fairly near each other, but more than three miles from the other one.

The range of hills overlooking the valley where the Prairie Warbler nests is the only breeding ground I know of the Kentucky Warbler, though there are dozens of hills near here very similar to this range.

Another bird which belongs to this group is the Oven-bird, which is confined to the range of hills mentioned above, and another, three or four miles from the first and across the river from it.

This season I intend to investigate this as one of my problems and hope to arrive at some conclusions concerning this unique habit among these species.

Bowling Green, Ky.

GORDON WILSON.

Notes from Lake County.—I am pleased to record an occurrence of the Double-crested Cormorant on October 9, 1920. As I