

Breeding of the Acadian Owl in Newton County, Indiana.—Another actual breeding record of the Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*) in Indiana will doubtless be of interest, at least to local ornithologists. In July, 1907, I saw at a farm between Kentland and Effner, not far from the Illinois line, a family of these birds, parents and several young. The people living on the farm had watched the development of the family throughout the summer, and the birds being very tame I was able to observe them, during the late afternoon hours, at close range. The nesting site was in a lawn shade tree close to the house.—N. HOLLISTER, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Glaucidium vs. Noctua — A Correction.—In 'The Auk,' Vol. XXIV, p. 192, I proposed to substitute *Noctua* S. G. Gmelin, 1771, for *Glaucidium* Boie, 1826, on the supposition that they were based upon the same species. Gmelin based his genus upon *Noctua minor* Brisson which is a "Glaucidium" and the case seemed clear enough. Unfortunately for my argument there is sometimes a difference between what an author has and what he thinks he has; and the plate which was lacking in the volume of the *Nov. Com. Sci. Petr.*, XV, in the Academy library, but which I have since examined in Washington, shows Gmelin's bird to have been a Short-eared Owl, *Asio accipitrinus*, and not the "*Noctua minor* Briss" at all! A genus based upon a misidentified species is liable to cause a great deal of trouble, and our only safe course seems to be to let the case rest wholly upon the published evidence. Had there been no plate in this case my proposed change would have been inevitable, but the plate saves the day for *Glaucidium*.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.—In July, 1904, through Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoölogist of Pennsylvania, I was placed in correspondence with Dr. W. H. Ridge of Trerose, Bucks Co., Pa., relative to a pair of curious birds that had established themselves near his house. The birds, which proved to be Starlings, arrived in the spring of 1904 and raised a brood in a hole in the cornice of the house. The young left as soon as they were able to fly, while the old ones remained until the following February when they, too, left. Nothing has been seen of them since. In spite of Prof. Surface's adverse report on their desirability, Dr. Ridge declares that while he likes Martins he would prefer the Starlings if he could only get them back.

In March, 1905, Miss F. L. Twaddell wrote to me of some interesting birds that had occurred at intervals all winter on her grounds in West Philadelphia and about Woodland Cemetery. These also proved to be Starlings, and are still present. In March, 1907, they nested in a Flicker's hole, after driving the Flickers away, and raised a brood. Miss Twaddell has never seen more than four or five at one time, presumably the original pair and three young.

A letter from Miss Anna P. Hannum, dated February 3, 1908, reports the

arrival of a flock of Starlings at Vincentown, N. J., at the home of Mr. Lewis Prickett, about two years ago. The birds have remained ever since, nesting in bird boxes and about the barn, and are highly prized by the residents of the farm.

Other Starling records that have come to my notice are a bird examined in the shop of Mr. Axe, a Philadelphia taxidermist, by Mr. R. F. Miller, shot early in November, 1907, along with another individual at Tacony, Philadelphia, on the Delaware. A specimen in the possession of Mr. Philip Laurent, was shot on the Meadows below Philadelphia, December 15, 1907, by David Bouvier; five others were seen at the same place December 22.

A specimen now in the Academy collection, was shot from a flock at Tuckerton, N. J., by Mr. Joseph Sapp, early in December, 1907.

Mr. C. J. Pennock writes me that the bird has also reached Delaware. He examined one of three that were shot on the Bay Shore near Smyrna, November 15, 1903. A large flock was seen in the same vicinity about ten days later.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Another Clarke's Crow taken in Missouri.—Mr. E. A. Dodge of Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo., sent me a photograph of a Clarke's Crow, *Nucifraga columbiana* (Wils.), which was killed by Mr. Mike Creamer near Louisiana on October 12, 1907. It was mounted by Mr. Dodge and is now in his collection. With the exception of a specimen taken April 1, 1891, in Crittenden Co., Ark., this is the farthest eastern occurrence of the species.—O. WIDMANN, *St. Louis, Mo.*

Bobolinks Summering in Southern Pennsylvania.—Perhaps it might interest some readers of 'The Auk' to learn that for some years past there have been several localities within twenty miles of Philadelphia where the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) reared its young. Chapman, in his 'Handbook,' gives its southern summer range as "southern New Jersey," and despite assiduous searching, my efforts to find a more southerly record for the east have been vain. It is with the view of establishing a new locality that this is written.

In the summer of 1906, I spent the time from the latter part of June till the corresponding portion of July in the vicinity of Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., and within eighteen miles of Philadelphia. Here I observed the Bobolink frequently and often saw the parents in the act of feeding the young. From reliable informers I gathered that the birds were no more abundant that year than usual. Again, in the spring of 1907, I was in the vicinity of Newtown, Bucks Co., and saw several pairs of the birds, the males in full song. Here I was in company with J. Harris Reed, and he informed me that the birds were usually to be found there throughout the summer, and that several years since he had discovered a nest in that locality. Several days later, on June 9, I spent the day on the Tinicum meadows to the south of Philadelphia, and what was my surprise to see several males (three) in full song. Again on the 14th they were seen in the same locality, which