

The cistern was half hidden by vegetation. The diameter at the aperture was three feet and at the bottom nine feet. There was water nine feet below the aperture. The nest was in an entirely sheltered position four feet above the water. All these figures being approximate. The only evident danger was of the young falling into the water.—A. SYDNEY HYDE, 606 Pennsylvania Ave., Urbana, Ill.

The Colorado Crow.—I recently received through the kindness of Dr. A. F. Hutchinson of Durango, Colo., a Crow skin which he secured in the neighborhood of his home. It has proved of especial value in that it is the second example of *Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis* coming to my notice that has been collected on the western slope of Colorado. This skin establishes beyond question the fact that *hesperis* occurs on the western side of the Colorado Rockies; it now remains to determine whether or not any of the Crows of this part of Colorado are of the subspecies *brachyrhynchos*. Particular attention should be paid to collecting Crows from the north-western part of the State into which area *brachyrhynchos* is most likely to wander from Wyoming.—W. H. BERGTOLD, Denver, Colo.

Further Notes on the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in Canada.—Referring to my previous notes in the July and October issues of 'The Auk' for 1923, it appears I have inadvertently overlooked what purports to be the first record of the Starling in Canada. I refer to the bird obtained by Mr. F. W. Salzman at Betchewun, Province of Quebec (Canadian Labrador), which Mr. Harrison F. Lewis records in his 'Notes on Some Labrador Birds,' 'Auk,' Vol. XXXIX, 1922, No. 4, p. 513. Betchewun, a tiny hamlet with a permanent population of only three persons!, is situated eighteen miles east of Esquimaux Point, on the southern coast of the Labrador Peninsula, and is approximately 840 miles from New York. The bird in question was taken in April 1917, and thus antedates Mrs. R. W. Leonard's Ontario record by over two years. So far as I know, Aroostook County in Maine, (some 400 miles north of New York), is the most northerly point recorded for the Starling in New England, so this lone bird made quite a jump when it landed in Labrador, another four hundred miles or so farther north. Probably it was not a lone bird, and the jump may not have been so very extraordinary, as the intervening country between Aroostook and Betchewun may have seen many hundreds of Starlings for what we know. To the average man in the street any dark plumaged bird would be put down as a Blackbird, and it will no doubt be years before we can get any adequate idea of the distribution of the Starling in Canada. As already mentioned the Starling breeds in northern Europe, and there is no reason why it should not do so in Labrador. The pair that bred here this summer are still with us (Nov. 12), notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer on many occasions has registered 18° and more of frost. Every night just as the sun goes down, they go to roost, either in the old nesting site in the ball on the top of the church spire, or else in a large