

sented to the Berlin Museum as an interesting specimen. Hereby the existence of the species on the North American continent would be confirmed."

It thus appears that the specimen of the Starling displayed by Herr Cabanis is the first known to have occurred on the North American continent and the first known to have occurred in Labrador, but the one taken at Betchewun by Mr. Salzman in 1917 still remains the first known to have occurred in Canada. As the Starling had not been introduced into North America in 1878, Herr Cabanis's specimen was undoubtedly a stray from Europe. Possibly the Betchewun specimen was also a European stray, and not a descendant of introduced North American individuals.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Canadian Nat. Parks, Ottawa, Canada.*

Further Notes on the Breeding of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) at Hatley, Quebec, 1924.—Referring to my previous notes in 'The Auk' for July and October 1923, also January 1924, in which latter issue, I mentioned that the pair of Starlings breeding in the church spire at Hatley during the summer of 1923, were still with me on November 12. This pair of birds remained until December 11, as recorded in 'Bird-Lore,' Vol. XXVI No. 1, 1924, and did not return until March 24, 1924, when they were accompanied—I am assuming—by two of their offspring. On arrival, they visited the site of the old home, flying in and out of the ball on the top of the church spire, and roosting there at night. This continued for some little time, in fact, until April 10, when the old birds drove off the young ones, which retired to roost somewhere to the north of the village. On the 26th, I saw one of the old birds carrying building material to the nest, and on June 7 the young left it, just three days later than in 1923. Two days afterwards, or on June 9, I located the second pair of birds to the north of the village, feeding their young—strange to say—in the belfry of the Methodist Church. Thus we see the results of a good example, these offspring following in the footsteps of their parents, by choosing the precincts of a church for their first nest. The young of this pair of birds left the nest on June 17, and no second brood was reared. The old pair of birds, however, again brought up a second brood in the same nest as heretofore, the young leaving it on July 19, just three days later than last year, when they left on the 16th. From now, until August 21, I saw nothing of any of these Starlings, but on the latter date, three made their appearance in my garden, and on the 24th, and 27th, they were on the ball of the church spire. I was somewhat surprised at seeing only such a small number, but on September 7, a flock of 25-30 were flying around the church spire for a short time, eventually going off to the north of the village. From this date nothing more was seen of them until the 22nd, when the old pair—presumably—were on the top of the church spire early in the morning, and this was the last I saw of them as I left Hatley on that day to spend the winter in Montreal.

The pair of birds recorded in 1923 as having nested in the barn of Mr.

G. P. Hitchcock at Massawippi, did so again this year, as well as the pair, which had their nest in the hole of the large poplar tree near this same village. On April 24, I saw a pair of birds near Compton, and on May 3, a pair near Ayer's Cliff, whilst on July 28, I heard of two pairs having been seen in the Fair grounds at Sherbrooke, and later Mr. W. E. Greer also told me of a pair he had seen at Hatley Centre.

Since the above was written, I have heard from friends, that my pair of Starlings remained at Hatley until December 1, 1924, returning again on February 10, 1925, during an abnormal spell of mild weather, when the thermometer climbed above forty degrees. This note, taken with my previous ones, answers the question propounded by Mr. Everett C. Myers in the 'Auk,' Vol. XLII, 1925, No. 1, pp. 134-35, "Will the Starling learn to migrate in this country?" Certainly they have learnt the art of migrating at Hatley, for they have done so now for two years, but they have just as certainly learnt the art of remaining all winter—as I had already predicted—for they have been seen at Montreal and Ottawa in small flocks, and Mr. Green tells me he has had three spending the winter with him at Hatley Centre.

To my list in the July issue of 'The Auk' for 1923, must now be added the following further recorded occurrences of the Starling in Canada, viz.:

- 1917, April, Betchewun, Que., F. W. Salzman, one (taken) first record for Canada.
- 1922, Dec. 3, W. Toronto, Ont., Paul Harrington and Dr. Starr, five birds seen.
- 1923, Jan. 10, Hamilton, Ont., Calvin McQuesten, two seen in his garden, believed to be the first record for Hamilton.
- 1923, May 15, Verdun, Que., F. Napier Smith, one seen.
- May-June, Port Dover, Ont., F. A. Barwick, pair breeding in a hole in Mr. Chas. Ivey's flour mill.
- 1923, May-June, Massawippi, Que., G. P. Hitchcock, pair breeding in his barn.
- 1923, June 1-Dec. 11, Hatley, Que., H. Mousley, second brood of pair already recorded from April 14-May 31. Flock of 18, Oct. 27.
- 1923, June 6, Massawippi, Que., H. Mousley, pair breeding in hole in poplar tree.
- 1923, Sept. 30, St. Lambert, Que., L. M. Terrill, one juvenile seen.
- 1923, Dec. 19, N. Toronto, Ont., Paul Harrington and J. S. Baillie, flock of about 100.
- 1923, to Jan. 6, 1924, Montreal South, W. Morgan, two pairs reared young during summer of 1923, in a small tower on neighbour's house, also flock of 7 seen during winter until Jan. 6, 1924.
- 1924, Mar. 24-Sept. 22, Hatley, Que., H. Mousley, two pairs breeding, one pair with 2nd brood. Flock of 25-30 seen Sept. 7.
- 1924, April 24, Compton, Que., H. Mousley, pair seen.
- 1924, May 3, Massawippi, Que., H. Mousley, pair breeding in hole in poplar tree.

1924, May 3, Ayer's Cliff, Que., H. Mousley, pair seen.

1924, May-June, Massawippi, Que., G. P. Hitchcock, pair breeding in his barn.

1924, Summer, Hatley Centre, Que., W. E. Greer, pair seen.

1924, Summer, Sherbrooke, Que., two pairs reported as having been seen in Fair grounds.—HENRY MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Harris's Sparrow in Southwestern Ohio.—On October 5, 1924, while afield about eight miles north of Dayton in Montgomery County, Ohio, I observed a large unknown Sparrow among the individuals of a small group of native Sparrows. Almost at once I suspected this bird to be Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) and after carefully studying its description in Dawson's 'Birds of Ohio' I felt certain it could have been no other bird. However, on October 12 I was fortunate enough to verify my sight record with a specimen. On this date a visit to the locality in which the bird was previously seen resulted in my finding it in the same weed patch, this time accompanied by several White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows; and I finally succeeded in collecting it and now have the skin. I am aware of but one other record of Harris's Sparrow for the state of Ohio, but Dawson ('Birds of Ohio') states that a single bird was shot from a flock of four or five individuals near Columbus in 1889.—BEN. J. BLINCOE, *Dayton, Ohio.*

White-crowned Sparrow in Montgomery Co., Virginia in January.

For over thirty years I have kept careful records of the birds around Blacksburg, in Montgomery County, Virginia, and my annotated list of the birds of this locality, published in 'The Auk' for October 1912 says of the White-crowned Sparrow: "Specimens in breeding plumage arrive May 6 and are gone by May 9. Again in the Fall, brown-headed individuals, in some numbers October 13-22; very constant in date, and seldom here over 3 days."

This winter, 1925, has proved an exception. About the middle of January my son called to my attention a Sparrow near his feeding station, which he thought was a White-throat. It was near dusk, and the bird was in the shade and could not be determined. On January 25 a small boy, much interested in birds, brought to me in his hand for identification, a living, unhurt specimen of a White-crowned Sparrow, in the brown-headed plumage, which he had caught in a trap. At my suggestion, he let the bird go free. That day we saw two at the feeding station, and my son caught several in his trap, which were at once set free.

There seem to have been a number of them here. I several times saw three at once at the feeding station, and my son secured photographs. The last recorded was on February 4 when the severe weather was much moderated. All seen were in the brown-headed plumage.—ELLISON A. SMYTH, JR., *Blacksburg, Virginia.*

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) again Nesting in Baltimore County, Maryland.—For quite a number of years, Cliff or Eave