

through the country. It seems to me that this is rather a remarkable instance of migration. As there do not seem to be any others in this locality it would look as though the same two birds must have come back every year. As they did not come together it does not seem possible that one of the old birds could have picked up a new mate.

Several instances of Mallard Ducks nesting in trees have been reported to me. Mr. J. A. M. Patrick, K. C., of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, found one nest about two years ago and last year Harry Butcher of Punnichy, Saskatchewan, found two nests both being in Crows' nests in Poplar trees near water. I have also heard of other cases in this district.—LOUIS T. MCKIM, *Melville, Sask.*

**Another Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), in Maine.**—I secured a young male Arkansas Kingbird from Woolwich, Maine, November 23, 1925.

This seems to be the fifth specimen to be recorded from this state. Previous records are as follows: A specimen taken in October 1864, was reported by Dr. Henry Bryant<sup>1</sup> as taken at "Plympton" Maine, but shown by Henry A. Purdie<sup>2</sup> to have been taken at Elliot; one was seen frequently at Halowell from November 12, 1920 to January 15, 1921<sup>3</sup>; one was seen at Cutt's Island, Kittery, Aug. 25, 1925<sup>4</sup>; and one was seen at Saco early in December, 1925.<sup>5</sup>

The bird here recorded seems to be the second record based upon a preserved specimen.—HERBERT M. W. HAVEN, *500 Forest Avenue, Portland, Maine.*

**The European Starling in Mississippi and in Florida.**—On November 24, 1925, I saw a flock of about fifty Starlings in the National Military Park at Vicksburg, Miss., and on January 26, 1926, a flock of four Starlings flew by me at Wakulla Beach, Florida. These instances show the rapid extension of range of this bird both west and south at the present time.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*

**Is the Starling Migratory?**—The Starling arrived at Columbia, S. C., last November, 1925, apparently with the intent to stay. I have knowledge of two earlier records for Columbia, both by Dr. J. H. Taylor of this city. On March 1, 1922, Dr. Taylor, reports having seen a flock of fifteen Starlings passing over the city at an altitude of thirty or forty feet, and flying in a northward direction. Again, on March 13, 1925, Dr. Taylor saw a flock of five or six Starlings flying overhead, he recognizing them by their peculiar flight.

On November 20, 1925, while in the vicinity of Camp Jackson, several

<sup>1</sup> 1865: Bryant, Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., X: 96.

<sup>2</sup> 1876: Purdie, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, 1: 73.

<sup>3</sup> 1921: Miller, 'Auk,' XXXVIII: 603.

<sup>4</sup> 1926: Townsend, 'Auk,' XLIII: 99.

<sup>5</sup> 1926: Abbott, Maine Naturl. V

miles east of Columbia, I saw a flock of some two hundred Starlings fly across the road. The birds were flying in a flock formation that was decidedly drawn out from front to rear. Two days later about fifty birds were observed walking about on the lawn of the University campus. Very shortly the birds were seen commonly about the city. Dr. Taylor brought in the first specimen.

With its arrival in numbers last autumn the Starling appeared to have become a permanent addition to the local avifauna. It attracted considerable attention to itself and seemed to have adopted as peculiarly its own the region embraced in the State House Square. Here in the evening the hubbub of miscellaneous calls, squeaks, and whistles tended to drown out the lesser cries of the English Sparrow, another ever present evil. During the period of greatest abundance a gentleman told me that he had counted the small flocks of Starlings as they flew into the trees about his house one evening and that the number of individuals that came was between twelve and fourteen hundred.

After the first week in April, I suddenly became aware that I was no longer seeing Starlings. I at once visited a number of their favorite haunts and made inquiries concerning them, but without locating any birds. The Starlings had disappeared. I find that the birds were common up to March 23, 1926, and my last record is for several birds seen April 1.

In 'The Auk' for April, 1926, I note what Mr. C. J. Hunt has to say regarding the appearance of the Starling (four birds) in Chicago last December, and that in spite of a winter of much snow and sub-zero weather. Perhaps the same weather has aided materially in causing the influx of these birds into this region at the same time. What seems especially interesting, however, is the total absence of the birds now that warm weather has returned.—THOMAS SMYTH, *Columbia, S. C.*

**Further Notes on the Starling in Canada.**—I have recently found two additional records of the taking of the Starling in Canada, the first, of a bird on Wolfe Island in Lake Ontario, on Oct. 10, 1921, and the second, of a bird in Nova Scotia, on Dec. 1, 1915. The one from Wolfe Island was secured by Mr. Harley White, and identified by Prof. A. B. Klugh at a meeting of the Fontenac Naturalist's Club held in the Medical Laboratories Building, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 11, 1921. At the time Prof. Klugh understood that Mr. White intended to report his capture in the 'Ottawa Field-Naturalist,' but this it appears was not done. However, Prof. Klugh later on published the fact in his "Nature's Diary," in the 'Farmer's Advocate,' for Nov. 1, 1923. The skin of this bird is now in the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa, its number being 17372. I am indebted to Mr. R. Owen Merriman for first calling my attention to this record, and to Prof. Klugh for the later details concerning it. As regards the bird from Nova Scotia, this was picked up dead and much emaciated at Halifax City. It was mounted and placed in the Provincial Museum in the Technical College (Acc. No. 4306).