

Cemetery, that city, in 1922, 1923 and 1924, but none have been reported since. Mr. Alter says he did not verify the above reports.

The record concerning the Starling in Indiana may be briefly summarized. This is what we know:

It is rapidly increasing in numbers. It is occupying the nesting sites of other birds. It associates with English Sparrows and Grackles. It is willing to nest near habitations and along main highways.

In our state it has been found only in the northeastern half of the state. A line drawn from Lake County to Jefferson County shows that practically all the localities are northeast of that line.

It has been reported from sixteen counties; and has been found nesting in four.

Specimens are preserved for verification from seven localities.

Lack of observers in the southwestern part of the state probably accounts for our not having it reported from that territory. In fact, with more observers throughout the entire state we should probably know much more of it than we now do.

At present we do not look upon the Starling as much of a problem. Perhaps in twenty years we shall look upon it otherwise.—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird and Baltimore Oriole in Georgia.—

On November 26, 1927, while at Half-Moon Lake, west of Savannah, Ga., I observed a small flock of seven or eight Yellow-headed Blackbirds flying over. Half-Moon Lake is just such a place as these birds frequent where I have seen them nesting in great numbers in Wisconsin and North Dakota.

On December 9, 1927, a neighbor telephoned me that there was a strange bird in a nearby Pecan tree and upon looking it up I found a handsome male Baltimore Oriole sitting on a bare branch in the full sunlight. The night before there was a high wind from the west and he may have been blown from his course.—ANNA S. BASSETT, *Savannah, Ga.*

A Flight of Snow Buntings at Glencoe, Illinois.—On November 29, 1927, while out after some ducks on the Skokie Marsh one mile west of Glencoe, Ill., a very large and continuous flight of Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) was observed. The flight was first observed about 8 A.M., and flocks estimated at from 200 to 1000 were passing continuously until 11 A.M. when the flight stopped. Hunters from other parts of the marsh, all reported the same experience. A very conservative estimate of the number seen by myself, would be 25,000 birds. Enough specimens were collected to be sure of the identification.

They flew south, at about 100 feet elevation, in large flocks, like Blackbirds, and the air was filled with their calls, which to me had a distinct Plover-like quality, sounding like a three note whistle, very mellow and plaintive, especially when heard from a distance.

This great flight, a large ring around the rising sun, and a large flight of Ducks from the north, consisting of Mallards, Red-legged Black Ducks, and Baldpates, all heralded a change in the prevailing Indian Summer weather, which arrived two days later in a northwest gale and temperature of 10° below zero.—FRANK GRASSETT, 535 Green Bay Rd., Glencoe, Ill.

Evening Grosbeak in Wisconsin.—On July 20, 1927, I found a flock of eleven Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) in a pinch cherry tree on the grounds of Bent's Resort, Vilas County, Wisconsin, near the shore of Mamie Lake. There were four adults and seven young, the young apparently about a month old. I never saw these birds out of this tree where they remained until August 1.

On June 6, 1927, I observed a male and female of this species in this same tree, but I had merely recorded it in my note book as a "late date" for these birds.

Whether two of the four adults seen July 20 were the two birds I observed June 6 can only be a guess; but it seems to me that it is very probable, and would thus indicate that these birds had bred in the immediate vicinity of the resort. The young, as far as could be ascertained from their appearance, were quite unable to make a sustained flight, again indicating that their nest must have been close to this tree.—CHARLES D. KLOTZ, Winnetka, Illinois.

White-winged Crossbill in Michigan.—On June 7, 1927, I saw a White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) on a small white birch about fifteen feet from the ground near the trunk of the tree. The tree was on a small island thickly grown up with birch in Gogebic county, Michigan, in the west end of Crooked Lake just west of Mamie Lake. The bird was in beautiful plumage and was exceedingly tame, allowing me to approach within ten feet of it.—CHARLES D. KLOTZ, Winnetka, Illinois.

Golden-crowned Sparrow in Massachusetts.—On January 25, 1928, Mrs. John C. P. Riese telephoned the Director of Ornithology of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, and told us that a Golden-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia coronata*, had been at her feeding station in Bedford, Mass., on the two preceding days. She gave an excellent description of the bird, differentiating it from the White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows, and stated that she was familiar with the species in the West. On the strength of her description I visited Bedford the next day, January 26, 1928, and after visiting the stations of Mrs. Riese, where the bird was seen January 23 and 24, and of Mrs. Wallace Webber, where it spent some time January 25, the bird was finally located at the station of Mrs. C. W. Willis. It was with a flock of English Sparrows, but a number of Tree Sparrows were in the neighborhood, and it had been first seen in company with Tree Sparrows.

After watching the bird for some time, with Mrs. Willis and Mr. Maurice Broun, it was decided that the bird should be collected. Bedford has a