

1928, one bird only was recaptured in 1929. This very small percentage of recaptures would either indicate that the mortality is unusually large or that the bird is a wanderer. The last inference of course agrees with its known success in establishing itself in new localities. I have obtained similar results from banding Starlings which we know are moving rapidly west and southwest.

Any possible effect which the increase of the Starling may have on the numbers of the English Sparrow is made uncertain by the increased use of the automobile which deprives the English Sparrow of his favorite food of partially digested oats. However at this station when a flock of immature Starlings appears the immature English Sparrows are conspicuously absent. The structure of the bills of the two species would seem to indicate lack of competition as to food, that of the English Sparrow being adapted to seed eating while the bill of the Starling is adapted for obtaining insects.

But as the young of seed eating birds feed mostly on insects there is competition as to food among the immature birds. While the immature English Sparrows captured at this station decreased from 424 in 1927 to 97 in 1928, the immature Starlings captured increased from 3 in 1927 to 25 in 1928.

It would be of interest to observe the interaction of the two species in localities, if any, where the horse has not decreased in numbers.

The writer would be glad to obtain any information relative to the increase or decrease of the Starling or of the House Sparrow.—E. C. HOFFMAN, 1041 Forest Cliff Drive, Lakewood, Ohio.

Where do Cliff Swallows Place their Nests?—One of the writers of this note was reared in New York and observed birds principally in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The other was reared in Ohio and observed birds principally in Ohio, Illinois and Michigan before coming to North Carolina. One contends that Cliff Swallows place their nests against the building next to the rafters facing to the outside. The other contends that these birds place their nests at the end of the rafters in the angle made by the rafter and the face board at the end of the rafters. Such nests would face inward.

While there is no money at stake we would appreciate the decision of the observers of these birds in various parts of the country. Is there a local difference in this habit? Is it a geographical difference? Or what is it?

In connection with nesting Swallows some one made the observation several years ago that Swallows preferred unpainted to painted buildings. We do not believe that this is true. On a farm in Ohio thirty or forty years ago Cliff Swallows nested on both sides of practically every rafter of a barn sixty feet long. In many places there were two story nests. At that time the barn was kept well painted and English Sparrows were kept in control by destroying their nests. Beginning about twenty years ago little effort was made to keep the buildings painted and the control of

the Sparrows was neglected. The number of Swallows decreased slowly until this last summer there were only three pairs nesting. There was in this case an obvious correlation between the number of Swallows and the number of Sparrows. Whether this was the only factor involved it is of course impossible to say.—DR. Z. P. METCALF and DR. L. H. SNYDER, *State College, Raleigh, N. C.*

Nesting of the Rough-winged Swallow in the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania.—On June 26, 1927, I found a Rough-winged Swallow's (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) nest with three fresh eggs, at South Sterling, Wayne County, Pa., right in the heart of the Poconos, at an altitude of about 2000 feet.

The nest was placed in an old partially excavated Kingfisher's burrow, eighteen inches deep, in the top of an almost perpendicular roadside bank, a few rods from the Wallenpaupack River, and in close proximity to such boreal birds as the Black-throated Blue, Magnolia and Blackburnian Warblers.

The birds were seen perched together on a telephone wire by the roadside near the nest.

The Rough-winged Swallow is generally supposed to nest almost exclusively in the Carolinian Zone, so I was naturally astonished to find it nesting in such boreal environment.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Late Nesting of the Cedar Waxwing.—In 'The Auk,' for January, 1930, Dr. James J. Murray of Lexington, Virginia, gives an account of the late nesting of the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) in the vicinity of Blowing Rock, North Carolina, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The following note is quite similar.

During a stay at Mountain Lake, Giles County, Virginia, August 25, last year, I found the nest of a Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) in a chestnut tree which was inaccessible. I did observe with glasses, however, the feeding of the young on several occasions. The altitude at Mountain Lake is approximately 4,500 feet, and the temperature on several nights was as low as 56°.—A. O. ENGLISH, *105 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.*

Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*) in New York in Winter.—On January 26, 1930, I secured a specimen of the Migrant Shrike, at Queens Village, N. Y. As there seem to be very few winter records for New York this seems worthy of publication.—JAMES BURG-GRAF, *Queens Village, N. Y.*

Winter Occurrence of Yellow Palm Warbler in Western Virginia.—On February 1, 1930, and again on February 13, I saw a single Yellow Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*) at the Big Spring Pond near Lexington, Va. On January 14, Prof. R. B. Carroll of the Virginia Military Institute had described to me a bird which he had just seen at