

the occurrence of this species in the District during the summer months, and the presence of this one bird here at this time, after a week or more of clear hot weather, is therefore of considerable interest.—THOS. D. BURLEIGH, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Asheville, N. C.*

Ruby-crowned Kinglet Feeding Young in Massachusetts.—In the State Forest at Savoy, Mass. is a hill 2600 feet high and crowned with an old stand of spruce. Olive-backed Thrushes, Golden-crowned Kinglets, Juncos, and Magnolia and Myrtle Warblers, with many other less Canadian species, nest on this height, and in the deciduous coppice fringing the spruce, many Mourning Warblers breed. Here on July 3, 1932, I saw a Ruby-crowned Kinglet, feeding a fluffy fledgling that could hardly have been out of the nest more than a day or two. To make the adult's identity certain, it raised its scarlet crown-feathers. Corroborating the identification I had with me Messrs. Harry E. Woods and W. J. Cartwright. The latter has twice before found the species there in July. On July 5, 1915, he followed about the spruce-grove a flock of twenty or so, including young still being fed and males in song; and on July 19, 1920, he found six individuals. There seem to be no nesting records for Vermont or New Hampshire, and it is hard to believe that the Ruby-crown should breed, even sporadically, in Savoy, without also breeding in the Green Mountains which extend, higher and higher, northward from there.—AARON C. BAGG, 72 *Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Mass.*

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) Breeding in Florida.—Howell, writing after the end of the breeding season of 1931, stated of this species (*Florida Bird Life*, p. 374) that "no instances of nesting in Florida have been reported." In fact, the few recorded occurrences in the State at that time indicated that it was merely an irregular winter visitant in small numbers. However, on August 31, 1931, and again on September 29, I saw a flock of about thirty birds at Kupfrian's Park, an abandoned and overgrown race course on the northwestern edge of the city of Pensacola. Since these dates were far earlier in the fall than I had ever noted this species, it occurred to me that the birds may have nested in the Park.

I visited the Park several times during April, 1932, and on April 27, Mr. Jack Purdy, of Pensacola, and I saw a Starling, carrying food in its beak, enter an old woodpecker hole in a dead sweet gum tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and emerge a moment later with its beak empty. Since the hole was in a rotting stub at least thirty feet from the ground, inspection of the nest was impracticable, but on that afternoon, and on succeeding days, two adult Starlings were seen repeatedly to enter the hole carrying food, thus definitely establishing the fact of breeding. Another nest, similarly inaccessible, was found a day or two later by Mr. W. P. Proctor, at Saunders Beach, an amusement park on the southwestern edge of the City.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, *Bldg. 45, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*