

te-ver, eee-eee te-ver, te-ver, eee te-ver, eee-eee te-ver . . ." In this form, the *eee* is given with a rising inflection, and the second note of the *te-ver* is slurred downward. Sometimes this song is shortened to a series of two note phrases: "Eve-t'ver, eve-t'ver, eve-t'ver . . ." The commonest daytime song is more energetic and insistent: "See-querra, querra, see-see-querra, see-querra, see-querra, querra . . ." A number of other variations, similar to these songs in pitch, time and quality, are sung less commonly.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

The Raven and the Pine Siskin on Stony Man Mountain, Virginia.
—During the spring migrations that portion of the Blue Ridge included within the area covered by the proposed Shenandoah National Park, which is largely isolated from the neighboring mountain masses, is remarkable for the abundance and variety of its birds, and many species breed in the higher regions, especially about Stony Man Mountain, that are rare or even unknown in the adjacent lowlands.

Very common as summer residents here are the Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*), the Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Hedemeles ludoviciana*) and the Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*), and on the barren grassy areas the Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus gramineus*).

On May 30, 1933, while at Skyland, Page County, on Stony Man Mountain, we found a Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus pinus*) singing, and we have little doubt but that it was a resident bird.

On September 3, 1933, we saw and heard two Ravens (*Corvus corax principalis*) that were flying over the ridge a mile or so south of the peak of Stony Man.

Mr. Ruskin S. Freer (The Raven, vol. 4, No. 7, p. 11, July 1933) has recorded a single Northern Raven that he saw and heard on Hawksbill Mountain, along the Skyline Drive in Madison County, on July 22, 1933. So far as we know these are the only definite records of this bird for this region.

This district is physically quite suitable as a breeding ground for Ravens, but the number of people, natives and visitors, constantly moving about make it improbable that any of these birds now nest in this area. As we saw no Ravens along any portion of the Skyline Drive during the spring or early summer, we assume that the birds noted by Mr. Freer and ourselves were probably visitors from the Alleghanies.—AUSTIN H. CLARK AND LEILA G. FORBES, *U. S. National Museum*.

Eastern House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*) Breeding in North Carolina.—On May 13, 1933, I was surprised to discover a House Wren singing in Greensboro, North Carolina. The next day on the grounds of Dr. J. Wesley Taylor, located nine miles north of that city, I found three pairs nesting in bird boxes.

When the 'Birds of North Carolina' by Pearson, Brimley and Brimley, was published, in 1919, we had no record of this bird breeding in the state.

Mr. C. S. Brimley of Raleigh has sent me the following additional data. The first nest of the House Wren known to have been found in North Carolina was discovered at Salisbury by Elmer E. Brown in 1922. Other nests were built here each season for the next seven years. According to Mr. Brown a pair abandoned a nest after beginning to build at Davidson in May, 1928. In Raleigh a pair was found building on May 23, 1924, by F. Sherman, but this effort was abandoned. Mr. Frank R. Brown saw one feeding young at Greensboro, July 19, 1928. A nest was found there in 1929 by Elmer E. Brown and again in 1930 by P. M. Jenness. Mr. T. D. Burleigh reported a pair breeding at Beaufort in 1932.

The recent appearance of the House Wren as a breeding bird in North Carolina is another example of the well-known tendency of birds to extend their range.—T. GILBERT PEARSON, *Nat. Asso. Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, N. Y.*

Western House Wren in Bienville Parish, Louisiana.—On the morning of April 15, 1933, I collected a Western House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon parkmanii*)—identified by U. S. Biological Survey—about five miles southwest of the town of Bienville. This Wren was in company with one other of its kind when observed at approximately thirty feet with 8 power glasses. My approach not exciting them to the extent of retreat gave me an excellent opportunity to observe their feeding habits at close range.

Twenty days later on May 5, I observed another Western House Wren at close range with 8 power glasses one-half mile north of the town of Bienville. On this occasion my presence seemed to disturb the bird to some extent and as it flew from a hedge of briars to the tall grass along the border of a fresh water pond, it continued to utter its distress calls. These calls were responded to by two like calls from the near-by clumps of grass, indicating that there were more than the one observed present.

The Western House Wren has been reported only once from Louisiana; from Washington Parish near the Pearl River (The Birds of Louisiana, Bulletin No. 20, Louisiana Department of Conservation).—JOHN S. CAMPBELL, *Bienville, Louisiana.*

Some Observations Indicating the Northeastward Extension of the Range of the Starling.—It appears desirable to make a published record of the following observations relating to the northeastward extension of the range of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) in North America.

A Starling was killed at Métabetchouan, Lake St. John County, Quebec, on February 3, 1932, and was sent to the Provincial Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, at Quebec, for identification. This information was furnished to me in a letter by Dr. L. A. Richard, Deputy Minister of the Department in question.

The observations recorded hereunder were made by me personally:

May 12, 1932. A flock of six Starlings was seen at Percé, Quebec, at the eastern end of the Gaspé Peninsula.