

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.

May 13, 1932. Eighteen Starlings were seen at Port Daniel, on the southern side of the Gaspé Peninsula. They were not in a flock, but were scattered and seemed to be well established. One pair was seen copulating. Undoubtedly they were nesting at this place.

May 19, 1932. Fifteen Starlings were seen at Murray Bay, Charlevoix County, Quebec, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, about eighty miles east of Quebec City. Apparently this species was well established and was nesting at this village.

September 24, 1932 A flock of eighteen Starlings was seen at Pownal, Queens County, Prince Edward Island.

May 9, 1933. Three Starlings were seen together, feeding on the ground among short grass, on Grindstone Island, Magdalen Islands, Quebec, near the central part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Half an hour later two of these birds were seen perched together on a telephone wire. One of the two was singing at this time, and it is probable that these two birds were a mated pair.

June 13, 1933. A flock of five Starlings was seen about sunset in conifers at the border of a grassy clearing at Betchewun, Saguenay County, Quebec, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They seemed very shy and wild. Apparently they had roosted for the night, but when I approached them they flew to another tree close at hand, then, after a pause, flew away out of sight.

June 17, 1933. A Starling was seen at Natashquan, Saguenay County, Quebec. Natashquan is on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at a point north of the eastern end of Anticosti Island and is about sixty miles east of Betchewun.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *National Parks of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.*

Does Bachman's Warbler Winter in Florida?—Recently while looking over the Alden H. Hadley collection of birds at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, I examined a Bachman's Warbler (*Vermivora bachmani*). The label is as follows:—"No. 3790. *Helminthophila bachmani*, male, Melbourne, Fla., Jan. 27, 1898."

Mr. Arthur H. Howell in his 'Florida Bird Life,' p. 389, says: "Bachman's Warbler is a very early migrant, the earliest record in the United States being that of a male collected by A. H. Helme at Lukens, February 27, 1909." It seems that the bird first above mentioned is either the earliest migratory record or that the bird at least occasionally winters in Florida.—AMOS W. BUTLER, 52 Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Calaveras Warbler in Montana.—Apparently the only published record of the occurrence of the Calaveras Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi*) in Montana is that of a specimen taken by Silloway at Flathead Lake in 1912 (Saunders, Condor, XVIII, p. 86). In Lincoln County, which occupies the extreme northwestern corner of the state, this species occurs as a very rare summer resident, being found, during