

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

the nesting season, mainly in Transition Zone woods of Douglas fir and western larch. Though I have never found a nest, a few times in late July or early August I have observed young birds on the wing, in the company of adults.

My only occurrence records for the species that indicate its migration time in the vicinity of Fortine are the following: May 7, 1930; May 28, 1933; and August 31, 1930.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

Mourning Warbler and Lincoln's Sparrow in Western Virginia.—On September 25, 1933, at Cameron's Pond, near Lexington, Virginia, I took an immature Warbler, which Dr. H. C. Oberholser has identified as a Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*), "probably a juvenile male." I saw a similar bird at the same place on September 29. There is no previous record for western Virginia, and I believe that a record by Dr. William C. Rives for May 14, 1890, in Albemarle County is the only other occurrence in the state outside the Washington, D. C., region.

On October 18, 1933, at the same place, I took an adult Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza l. lincolni*). I had seen one (possibly the same bird) at this place on September 21 and 29, 1933. On each occasion the bird had mounted a wire fence or bare twig in full sunlight and given ample opportunity for observation. In fact the bird I shot had returned to open view after having been frightened from his first perch. This bird, too, is rare in Virginia outside the Washington region, Montgomery County (Dr. E. A. Smyth) being the only other place where it has been taken.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Notes on the Bobolink in West Virginia.—For many years it has been known that the Bobolink breeds occasionally in the counties of West Virginia's northern pan-handle, but recently the birds have appeared in other sections of the state during the nesting season.

During the summer of 1932 I several times saw adult birds in Preston and Tucker Counties. In June, 1932, Dr. Ivan Fawcett, of Wheeling, W. Va., a member of the Oglebay Nature Training School, found a nest with eggs at Redhouse, Garrett County, Maryland, just three miles from the West Virginia border.

The birds were seen in July and August, 1933, in Tucker County, W. Va., and they were reported from the neighborhood of Aurora, Preston County. All of these localities are on the Alleghany Plateau, at an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet.

Much more remarkable is an observation reported to the writer by Dr. P. D. Strausbaugh, of the Department of Botany of West Virginia University. He reports that in July, 1933, he and a number of his students observed Bobolinks feeding young in the meadows around Summersville, Nicholas County, W. Va. This is in the south-central portion of the state, and conditions are typically Carolinian. The range for this bird as a breeding species in West Virginia is thus extended some 150 miles south