

year. The Red-eyed Vireo was not observed at all, and no Yellow Warblers were seen after the migration period, when they were rare.

A pair of Mockingbirds started a nest the first of June, very late, in a quince tree in a yard on the opposite side of the avenue and when it was more than half finished they deserted it. No reason can be assigned for this as the tree was close to a house and the birds were given every possible encouragement and protection. No later nesting of this species was seen, although they remained in the neighborhood. The Catbirds held their own, and the Brown Thrasher remained the same as in the preceding year.

One additional species was noted, the Bewick's Wren. A pair built a nest in an old tin bucket that had been hung on the fence between my neighbor's garden and my own, and just as it was completed, but, I think, before any eggs were laid, the bucket was knocked down. How, I do not know. The wrens remained and were seen and heard every day through the summer and fall, as late as I continued to visit the garden, but I never saw any sign of another nest and do not believe they built one. The Chickadee decreased in numbers. The Wood Thrush remained the same as in the preceding year. The Robin increased in numbers very noticeably.

In my note on the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in the March, 1925, number of the WILSON BULLETIN, p. 41, the ninth line should read "while the flight strokes were even and regular, they were slow", etc., and in the closing line read "and" for "but".—L. OTLEY PINDAR, *Versailles, Ky.*

**The Starling Breeding in Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia.**—The spread of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), particularly as a resident species, is being watched with considerable interest. In the WILSON BULLETIN for March, 1924, pp. 31-32, I recorded it as having become abundant as a winter visitor at Nashville, Tennessee, and may add now that it has continued since then as an abundant though somewhat erratic winter visitor, remaining into March.

I am now able to record it as a breeding bird in Tennessee, having found several nests in the city of Bristol, which is located in the extreme northeastern part of the state. On May 24, 1925, while in the outskirts of that city, I noticed ten or a dozen of these birds feeding in a cow pasture. Suspecting that they were nesting, and would at this date be feeding young, I set about to see if they were carrying food. I soon had the satisfaction of seeing them make trips directly towards the business section of the city, a half mile away. By taking up stations along the route I finally found that at least four pairs had built nests in the metal cornice of the tower of the First Presbyterian Church. A week later while at Knoxville, Tennessee, Mr. Paul Adams told me that he and Mr. S. A. Ogden had found ten or more nests in and about Knoxville this year. This is the first year that they have been recorded at Knoxville as breeders.

On May 25 I saw six Starlings at Shenandoah, Virginia, and a few hours later, in the outskirts of Luray, eight more. I also saw six at Roanoke. Col. H. J. Benchoff, of Luray, tells me that they began nesting there in 1924, when two pairs built in cavities of trees in town.

In discussing these birds with Prof. W. O. Coker, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, who was attending a convention near Luray (Skyland) at the time, he told me that he had recorded two nests this year at Chapel Hill, the first he knew of for his state. These nests were built in the cornices of buildings on the college campus.

It is probable that if a careful survey were possible it would be found that this species has been extending its breeding range, in a southwesterly direction, much more rapidly than had been anticipated.—A. F. GANIER, *Nashville, Tenn.*

**Some Records of Nebraska Birds for the Spring of 1925.**—The spring of 1925 was for the most part a very early one with reference to bird migration in Nebraska, and several unusually early records of bird arrivals were made, as well as records of some rare species. Bonaparte's Gull was first noted on May 10 at Capitol Beach lake near Lincoln, and was seen several times later in small flocks, occasionally with the Franklin's Gull. On May 25 a field party under my leadership observed for some time a group of four Caspian Terns. This is a rare bird in Nebraska. A flock of thirty or more of both sexes of the American Goldeneye was noted on a pond near Arbor, north of Lincoln, on March 21. Although it is not rare, the Buffle-head is seldom seen in large numbers in Nebraska, but this year it was so common that it seems advisable to mention it here. The first record for the year was on March 5, and it was observed by many persons from that time on up to the end of April, and on all occasions quite a number were seen together. Representatives of the Blue Goose and the White-fronted Goose were first observed at Lincoln on February 28, and of the Canada and Hutchins' Geese on March 2, which dates are between one and two weeks earlier than is usual for the arrival of these birds in southeastern Nebraska. The Sora Rail was noted at Lincoln on April 18, which is a good week earlier than its usual date of appearance. March 13 was the date of the first record of the Pectoral Sandpiper at Lincoln this spring. It is usually not observed until two weeks later. Although the White-rumped Sandpiper does not usually arrive at Lincoln until the first week in May, it was observed on April 24 this year. Both the Solitary and Spotted Sandpipers were recorded at Lincoln on April 18. These two species were a good week early.

The Duck Hawk was observed near Capitol Beach lake on April 12. Mr. William Hiller, of Lincoln, and myself observed the Pigeon Hawk south of Lincoln on May 10. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was personally observed in Wyuka Cemetery at Lincoln on January 3. This appears to be our only winter record of this bird at Lincoln. The Red-headed Woodpecker was observed in numbers at Plattsmouth at Christmas time in 1924, and several were seen again there again on April 4, 1925, so it was no doubt there during the entire winter. Three individuals of the Traill's Flycatcher were observed at Fremont, Nebraska, on April 25 by Dr. Robert H. Wolcott, Mr. Leighton Williams and myself. This species is not usually noticed until a week later. Although the Baltimore Oriole does not usually arrive until the first week in May, it was observed in a yard in Lincoln on April 25 this year. The writer and Mr. Williams noted the Smith's Longspur on March 29 at Lincoln. The Western Henslow's Sparrow was also personally observed at Lincoln on May 9. The Clay-colored Sparrow is usually not common before the last week in April, but this year it was found very commonly on April 18. An unusual migration of the Shufeldt's Junco was observed during the last half of March at Lincoln this year. It was first seen by Professor Myron H. Swenk on March 15, and was afterward seen by other observers on many other occasions. Mr. Williams and I noticed a Rose-breasted Grosbeak a few days early, on April 24. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. King, of Lincoln, noted a Black-headed Grosbeak in Wyuka Cemetery at Lincoln on May 9. This is the first report of this bird at Lincoln for several years. On May 19 a party of observers under the