

Note on the Speed of Flight of the Prairie Chicken.—On April 28, 1937, while I was driving on a straight stretch of gravel road about 7 miles north of Glennie, Alcona County, Michigan, a Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*) flushed about 50 feet ahead of the Ford truck. The bird flew straight down the road for approximately one tenth of a mile at an altitude equal to that of the truck, and then swerved across the road and gained an altitude of about 20 feet but continued parallel with the road for another tenth of a mile, after which it landed in the open prairie beside the road. The speedometer registered 42 miles per hour throughout the observations, and I could not perceive any gain or loss of distance by the bird.

At the take-off, the Prairie Chicken made several rapid wing strokes to gain altitude. Once launched, the flight alternated between short glides interspersed with 4 or 5 choppy wing strokes. This observation was made at 9:30 A.M. The day was cloudy and overcast, and there was no wind.—DAVID S. SHETTER, *Institute for Fisheries Research, Michigan Department of Conservation, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

The Starling in Colorado.—During the past two or three years we have received reports that the Starling, extending its range westward, has been seen in the northeastern corner of Colorado, but none of these reports could be definitely verified. On November 16, 1938, the writer, while idly watching great flocks of Red-winged Blackbirds flying overhead, saw several birds which appeared to be Starlings, but as they were far out of gun range, no specimens were taken. This experience was repeated on November 20, 23, 26, a total of between seventy-five and one hundred of these birds being seen, all of them, with one or two exceptions, being in company with Red-winged Blackbirds.

On December 17, 1938, in company with Alfred M. Bailey and Robert J. Niedrach, of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, the writer again visited the Mile High Duck Club, in Adams County, twenty-five miles northeast of Denver, the place where the first birds were seen, and after closely observing the very large number of Red-wings, two Starlings were definitely identified in flight by Mr. Niedrach, who was far more familiar with the species than the writer. Shortly thereafter, a single bird was taken from the midst of a large flock of blackbirds, which, so far as we know, is the first definite record for Colorado. The specimen (C.M.N.H. No. 19567) is a male. The following afternoon we returned to the Club and saw one flock of approximately twenty-five birds, a group of five, and a single bird, all going to the evening roost, with the hordes of blackbirds. Another Starling was taken for the museum collection (C.M.N.H. No. 19568) at that time. On December 19th we visited the vicinity of Barr Lake and saw a flock of twenty Starlings feeding among cattle along the roadside, and three others were observed near the Mile High Club, perched in willows.—ROBERT B. ROCKWELL, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

Starlings in Colorado and Western Kansas.—Although rapidly moving westward, Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) are still uncommon in Colorado and western Kansas where the following two records were obtained. On December 22, 1938, a flock of about 80 Starlings was seen 23 miles south of Kinsley, in southern Kansas, 140 miles east of the Kansas-Colorado line. On January 27, 1939, a flock of 69 was observed by the writer and Frank F. Poley in the valley of the South Platte River one mile east of Atwood in northeastern Colorado, 60 miles west of the Kansas-Colorado line. Specimens were collected from each of these flocks by the writer.—RALPH H. IMLER, *U.S. Biological Survey, Denver, Colorado.*