

In 'Cassinia' for 1904, Mr. Thos. H. Jackson gives May 15, "one egg was already pipped." "Early in May...another...nest of six eggs was found..." Again, "Early in December, 1904, a young Barn Owl was found dead...it was still partly covered with down and could not have been over 8 weeks old, so that it must have been hatched about the first of October. This would seem to confirm some of the accounts we have had of the irregular nesting habits of these birds."

Audubon gives dates: a single egg, November 8, 1832 (St. Augustine, Fla.); at Charleston, S. C., "The eggs...must have been laid...about the 15th of September [1833]." Other dates for nesting I find are: Santa Clara, Cala., April 14, 1891, 4 eggs (Reed); Rio Frio, Texas, May (Bd., Br. and Ridg.). Dr. A. K. Fisher says in 'The Hawks and Owls of the United States,' p. 137, in summarizing the nesting time of this species: "Except in the more northern parts of its range, where it breeds as late as June, it is probable that the majority of eggs are deposited in March." Maj. Bendire states, 'Life Histories of North American Birds,' Pt. 1, p. 327: "...At Washington City, District of Columbia...they begin nesting from the last week in April to about the 10th of May."

As the species is not found breeding on the Atlantic slope much farther north than Wilmington, Del., this young bird must have been from an unusually early nesting pair, or the early dates heretofore have been overlooked.—C. J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

Northern Breeding Limit of the Chuck-wills-widow.—In 'The Auk' (XXV, 1908, p. 478) I gave what I believed to be the first record of the breeding of this species north of James River, Virginia. Yesterday, May 23, while walking through an open piece of pine woods near my house about 6.30 P. M., I flushed a female from a set of two eggs, which I found were incubated about five days. This is exactly a year to a day from the date my father took the first set. While two pairs have been around my home since April 4, and I have seen them flit by about dusk, it has only been within the last two weeks that I have been able to flush one in the day time. I think it is safe to say their breeding range extends northward to the high river banks on the north shore.—H. H. BAILEY, *Newport News, Va.*

The Starling near Springfield, Mass.—A Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) was caught by a cat, in Hadley, eighteen miles north of Springfield, January 25, 1909. In February and through the early spring a number of these birds were seen in this vicinity, and during the present month a pair has been found breeding in Agawam, on the west side of the Connecticut River. Apparently the range of the Starling in this country is extending north and inland.

I do not think it is probable that the Starlings that have recently been seen in this vicinity are the survivors or descendants of those introduced here twelve years ago. At least it is not possible that these birds could