

which he sang was, in all cases, nearly the same, i.e., within a very few feet of the place where he was seen on a previous evening. Between intervals of singing he sometimes flew into the air after insects returning again to the same perch. At other times he remained motionless between songs. Sometimes the song would be broken off abruptly and the bird would take wing and capture an insect. In such cases, after returning to his perch, he usually remained silent for a while.

After it became too dark for satisfactory observation, I frequently heard a bird sing again from some of these stations but I never was able to determine if he made a second circuit of his singing stations during the same evening. I doubt if he did for the reason that the door-step bird never sang from there more than once during an evening. Another individual was quite punctual in the time of his arrival and we made it a practise during the early summer to watch for him each night. Within a few minutes of 8.30 he would be heard singing just outside the door. It is probable that the insects attracted by the light streaming from the windows induced him to come so close to the house.—F. SEYMOUR HERSEY, *Taunton, Mass.*

**Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*) at Cape May, N. J.**—

While a party of members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club were exploring the meadows and dunes at Cape May Point, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, we were attracted by a bird which flew out from a growth of wind swept and half dead Red Cedars on Pond Creek Meadow. It dashed out into the air seized an insect and returned to its perch. It had all the action of a Kingbird and such we supposed it to be. But when a dozen glasses were leveled at it we saw to our surprise that the bird lacked the characteristic white tip to its tail; the upper surface was found to be gray and in addition a dark line extended through the eye like that of a Shrike though broader and not so distinct. In actions and general appearance the bird was like our ordinary Kingbird. He made no sound of any kind while under observation. We were trying to place the bird when some one produced one of those ever ready bird identifiers, Reed's 'Pocket Bird Guide,' and turned to the Kingbird and there on the opposite page was the Gray Kingbird. The bird in the tree was compared with the picture in the book and was found to be identical in every detail. For further confirmation a description was written and sent to Dr. Witmer Stone with the question attached "What is it"? The answer came back the next morning over the wire "Gray Kingbird." Several of those who saw the bird examined skins the next day at the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia and further confirmed the identification. This is the first record of the species for New Jersey and, we believe, with one exception the first record north of South Carolina.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

**The Starling in Norfolk, Va.**—On January 21, 1921, at Campostella Heights, a suburb of Norfolk, my attention was attracted by the clear