

The cistern was half hidden by vegetation. The diameter at the aperture was three feet and at the bottom nine feet. There was water nine feet below the aperture. The nest was in an entirely sheltered position four feet above the water. All these figures being approximate. The only evident danger was of the young falling into the water.—A. SYDNEY HYDE, 606 Pennsylvania Ave., Urbana, Ill.

The Colorado Crow.—I recently received through the kindness of Dr. A. F. Hutchinson of Durango, Colo., a Crow skin which he secured in the neighborhood of his home. It has proved of especial value in that it is the second example of *Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis* coming to my notice that has been collected on the western slope of Colorado. This skin establishes beyond question the fact that *hesperis* occurs on the western side of the Colorado Rockies; it now remains to determine whether or not any of the Crows of this part of Colorado are of the subspecies *brachyrhynchos*. Particular attention should be paid to collecting Crows from the north-western part of the State into which area *brachyrhynchos* is most likely to wander from Wyoming.—W. H. BERGTOLD, Denver, Colo.

Further Notes on the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in Canada.—Referring to my previous notes in the July and October issues of 'The Auk' for 1923, it appears I have inadvertently overlooked what purports to be the first record of the Starling in Canada. I refer to the bird obtained by Mr. F. W. Salzman at Betchewun, Province of Quebec (Canadian Labrador), which Mr. Harrison F. Lewis records in his 'Notes on Some Labrador Birds,' 'Auk,' Vol. XXXIX, 1922, No. 4, p. 513. Betchewun, a tiny hamlet with a permanent population of only three persons!, is situated eighteen miles east of Esquimaux Point, on the southern coast of the Labrador Peninsula, and is approximately 840 miles from New York. The bird in question was taken in April 1917, and thus antedates Mrs. R. W. Leonard's Ontario record by over two years. So far as I know, Aroostook County in Maine, (some 400 miles north of New York), is the most northerly point recorded for the Starling in New England, so this lone bird made quite a jump when it landed in Labrador, another four hundred miles or so farther north. Probably it was not a lone bird, and the jump may not have been so very extraordinary, as the intervening country between Aroostook and Betchewun may have seen many hundreds of Starlings for what we know. To the average man in the street any dark plumaged bird would be put down as a Blackbird, and it will no doubt be years before we can get any adequate idea of the distribution of the Starling in Canada. As already mentioned the Starling breeds in northern Europe, and there is no reason why it should not do so in Labrador. The pair that bred here this summer are still with us (Nov. 12), notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer on many occasions has registered 18° and more of frost. Every night just as the sun goes down, they go to roost, either in the old nesting site in the ball on the top of the church spire, or else in a large

white pine tree close at hand. In the morning they are usually to be found round about the spot, from seven to eight o'clock, after which they are not seen again for the rest of the day, until the evening. Sometimes, the pair are joined by a third bird, and on October 27, fifteen were flying round the spire at 8:30 A. M., whilst the above-mentioned three were perched on the top. This flock, failing to find accommodation on the spire, flew off south, and have not been seen since. In addition to this flock, I saw another one of some twenty birds near Compton, a village seven miles to the east of Hatley on August 8. This with my previous notes will give some idea, although probably an inadequate one (from lack of sufficient qualified observers), of the status of the Starling in these parts at the present moment.—HENRY MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) in Michigan.—Last December I sent in some notes, which were published in the April 1923 number of 'The Auk,' in which I stated Dr. Christofferson and myself had found Evening Grosbeaks in summer for three consecutive years. We have found them again this summer which makes the fourth consecutive year. Last winter, as since the winter of 1915-16, I had a flock feeding at my house. The flock was larger than usual, numbering over 100. I banded 58. The first of the flock arrived November 16 and the last one, a female, left May 23. Since then we have seen the following:

- June 16—1 Male near Soo Junction, Luce Co.
- July 22—1 Male, Chatham, Alger Co.
- July 24—2 Males, Munising Junction, Alger Co.
- July 29—1 Male and 1 Female feeding at house.
- Aug. 8—1 Female feeding at house.
- Aug. 12—1 Male about 15 miles west of Soo.
- Aug. 19—10, 4 of them young, Munising, Alger Co.
- Aug. 27—1 young feeding at house.
- Sept. 3—1 young feeding at house.
- Sept. 4—3 Males and 1 Female feeding at house, trapped and banded 1 Male.
- Sept. 5—2 Females and 2 young feeding at house.
- Sept. 8—3 Males, 3 females and 2 young feeding at house.
- Sept. 9— Small flock 10 or 12 birds at house, 1 young feeding.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

Blue Grosbeak at Cape May, N. J.—On November 11, 1923 while looking for birds at Cape May Point, N. J., I heard a loud metallic call which I soon found came from a bird in a nearby thicket which I had no trouble in identifying as a female Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea caerulea*). I approached to within fifteen feet of it and studied it for fifteen or twenty minutes as it showed no disposition to fly away. The large heavy bill, reddish brown of the wings and all the details of brown markings on the plumage were clearly made out. Previous acquaintance with the western race in Arizona precluded any possibility of mistake and skins of the bird