

the Nighthawk at Wrangell.—O. J. MURIE, *Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.*

Another South Carolina Winter Record for the Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*).—On January 7, 1925, while going with Mr. Edward von S. Dingle to a yard next to mine, he called my attention to a rather large bird perched on the top of a Pride of India tree and as I looked it flew and I identified it immediately as a Crested Flycatcher, Mr. Dingle agreeing with me in the identification. The bird flew a short distance when it was attacked by a Mockingbird, then to a greater distance, when it was again attacked by a Loggerhead Shrike. We followed rapidly when it again alighted in a large pecan grove, but no sooner had it settled upon a topmost branch when it was again attacked by a Sparrow Hawk, and finally flew across a large area of marsh land to a grove of grand old live oaks in which there is a settlement.

The previous record of this bird in winter in S. C., was published by me in 'The Auk,' Oct. 1918, pages 439-440, I taking a fine specimen on Dec. 11, 1914. Previous to the advent of this latter bird the presence of ice and white frost was noted by me three times.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Tyrannus verticalis in eastern Oklahoma.—On May 30, 1924, one Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was seen along the roadside about five miles northwest of Bald Hill in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. This bird was alone and kept in advance of me for more than a mile. On June 3, 1924, a pair were seen about a mile northeast of Okmulgee, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. These birds were under observation for several hours and apparently were established in this locality. They returned with great regularity to the same section of a wire fence as an observation point for food. From the data advanced by Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice in her article on the "Extension of range of the Robin and Arkansas Kingbird in Oklahoma" in 'The Auk' for October this appears to be quite an extension of their range to the east and that, as Mrs. Nice suggests, the Arkansas Kingbird may eventually reach Arkansas.—MRS. WALTER D. ELROD, *Okmulgee, Okla.*

Northern Raven in Tioga Co., N. Y.—In the window of a local sporting goods store is exhibited a Northern Raven, killed on November 10, 1923, by Mr. Raymond Weber, of Germany Hill (five miles northwest of Owego, N. Y.). Mr. Weber writes me under date of Dec. 8, 1924, "There were three of them and they were flying in a southerly direction a considerable distance up in the air. They looked to be about the size of large Crows when they were flying."—J. ALDEN LORING, *Owego (not Oswego), Tioga Co., N. Y.*

The Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On this plantation during the spring of 1924, peanuts were planted on a

large scale and when the crop was being harvested and left in the field in stacks to cure, vast numbers of both species of Crow, also Red-winged Blackbirds, Boat-tailed Grackles and Cowbirds wrought havoc with the crop on account of incessant rains which prevented the threshing machine to operate, or to house the crop. On January 21, 1925 while watching the great hosts of birds I noticed small flocks of black birds that flew marvelously fast and which at once reminded me of Purple Martins going for food for their young. I realized instantly that the new birds were Starlings by their manner of flight for I could not approach them near enough to see the white spots on their plumage. I went home at once for my gun, feeling sure that I could easily collect all I needed. But in this respect I was badly mistaken for the birds were so wild that I could not approach them in the open, or under cover, as long as they saw me stalking them, therefore I did not get any that day. On January 22, however, I succeeded in shooting one from a bare locust tree near where I concealed myself in a building, and on January 24 I collected two more specimens.

Day after day with the aid of Mr. Edward von S. Dingle we tried our utmost to collect additional specimens, but the birds became so wild that the mere sight of us would at once cause every individual to fly away with tremendous rapidity some of them flying far away over the salt marshes and alighting in them.

The total number of birds seen was between forty and fifty, and up to February 3 but three were shot. There is a record by Mr. Gabriel Cannon of a pair of these birds breeding at Spartanburg, on May 7, 1922 (Bird Lore, July-August, 1922, p. 212). As far as my information goes the capture of these three Starlings is the first record for S. C., south of Spartanburg.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The first Labrador Record of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).—In 'The Auk,' Vol. XXXIX, No. 4, p. 513, I recorded a Starling taken by Mr. F. W. Salzman at Betchewun, on the south shore of the Labrador Peninsula, in April, 1917, and remarked, "This is the first Labrador record of the Starling."

Mr. Henry Mouseley, referring to this record in 'The Auk,' Vol. XLI, No. 1, p. 158, states that it "purports to be the first record of the Starling in Canada" and adds, "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."

At the suggestion of Mr. J. H. Fleming I recently consulted in the Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology, McGill University, Montreal, the 'Journal für Ornithologie,' 1882, Bd. XXX, p. 234, where I found a record which, translated, reads as follows: "Herr Cabanis shows a specimen of the above-mentioned species [*Sturnus vulgaris*] belonging to the Berlin Museum, which was in transition plumage and was killed in a Herrnhuter-Colonie in Labrador, probably in the autumn of 1878, and was pre-