

ling's nest had been taken two years previously. It seems probable that Starlings may have killed this bird in an effort to appropriate the nesting site for themselves.

It has been reported to the writer that, in the spring of 1933, Starlings were seen destroying the hanging nest of a Baltimore Oriole near St. Thomas, Ontario. Several writers have cited similar examples of Starlings destroying the eggs and young or appropriating the nests of other species of birds such as Martins, House Wrens, Robins, English Sparrows and Domestic Pigeons.¹ Kalmbach when dealing with this question writes, "These instances, of course, picture the Starling at its worst In the case of the Starling, many of the nest despoiling activities occur in the dooryard, where they are almost certain to come under human observation."

Due to its omnivorous habits the Starling consumes much wild fruit in winter (unpublished data) and consequently it is decreasing the amount of food formerly available to birds migrating north in the spring as well as those native species which spend the winter in the north. The Starling is a voracious feeder on ground insects (writer's unpublished data) and in this respect may compete with the Robin; the Meadowlark and other species. However, it is doubtful if much weight can be placed upon this point, since Starlings, in general, feed in rather small groups during the spring and summer and since there is generally an abundance of insect life. Again, Kalmbach² indicates that after considering the relative worth of the species concerned, the Starling's taking of other bird's food is not at all alarming. He writes, "After carefully weighing all the evidence available, it is safe to state that, in the Northeastern States, the Starling is economically the superior of the Robin, the Catbird, the Red-winged Blackbird, the Grackle, the Cowbird or the English Sparrow. This leaves the Meadowlark as the only highly desirable species materially affected by this competition for food."

It would appear that in view of the Starling's questionable relations with other birds the future of some native species of birds may be threatened. However, these birds, such as the Bluebird and Flicker will possibly find safe nesting places in most localities farther away from the abode of man, in whose vicinity the Starling seems determined to be. Musselman² reports that he has had marked success with Bluebirds occupying nesting boxes which he has set up on posts over a five mile stretch. Since the Bluebird is a smaller bird the Starling could not enter these houses, due to the small entrance hole.

It may be noted that no appreciable decrease in the numbers of Bluebirds and Flickers has been evident during the past few years, even in those areas where the Starlings are abundant. The Starling's unfriendly relations with other birds may often warrant condemnation. However, the writer is of the opinion that the effect of these habits may often be more apparent than real. We have numerous instances at hand concerning similar questionable relations on the part of other species of birds. Much study of this problem is necessary before we can pass judgement on these activities of the Starling.—M. S. FERGUSON, *University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.*

Worm-eating Warbler in Maine.—On September 1, 5 and 12, 1935, a single Worm-eating Warbler (*Helminthos vermivorus*) was seen in a flock of migrant Warblers on Hog Island, in Wood Pond near Jackman, Somerset Co., Maine. It was not seen previous to this although we had been observing birds on the island all summer. I have been familiar with this species for many years at Ridgefield, Conn., and in

¹ Kalmbach, E. R. 1928. The European Starling in the United States. *Farm. Bull.* 1571: 1-27, 8 fig.

² Musselman, T. W. 1934. Help the Bluebirds. *Bird Lore.* 36: 9-13.

Westchester Co. and vicinity, New York. The present individual was well seen on each occasion and its characteristic actions noted. The black and buff striped crown, plain greenish upperparts and plain underparts were seen at close range, and the bird was present long enough for others to be called to view it.

A feature of interest in this occurrence is the date, as I have never seen it as late as this even where it is fairly common in summer.—ALMA FORSTER, 945 West End Ave., New York City.

The Blue-winged Warbler in New Hampshire.—On July 26, 1935, while searching for woodland birds in St. Anselm's College Bird Sanctuary at Manchester, N. H., I noticed among some deciduous trees bordering a white pine woods a Warbler, the field marks of which were unmistakable. Two large white wingbars caught the eye at once; bright yellow underparts with white on the ventral surface of the tail were easily seen; finally, a yellowish head with a conspicuous narrow black line through the eye left no doubt as to the identity of the bird—a Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*). The bird was in company of several Blue-headed Vireos and Black-capped Chickadees.

Mr. George C. Atwell, Secretary of the New Hampshire Audubon Society, informs me that this Warbler has not previously been reported from New Hampshire.

The occurrence of the bird in the southern part of New Hampshire is not unexpected since Forbush states that there are many summer records of the bird in eastern Massachusetts.—EUGENE J. GOELLNER, *St. Anselm's College Ornithological Society, Manchester, N. H.*

Palm Warbler in the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia. A Correction.—In my list of the 'Birds of the [Northern] West Virginia Panhandle' (Cardinal, Vol. III, No. 5, January, 1933, p. 119), I name the Yellow Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*) basing my inclusion of the form on the sight record of Mr. A. B. Brooks and two fellow observers of a Palm Warbler seen and heard at Oglebay Park, near Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia on May 10, 1919. My calling this 'presumably, though not certainly' a Yellow Palm Warbler was, I believe, a mistake, although Mr. Brooks may have told me that the bird was strongly yellow below. At any rate, on September 14, 1935, on the Adrian Jones farm, about two miles south of Bethany, Brooke County, and not far from Castleman's Run, I took an immature male Palm Warbler which was certainly *not* strongly yellow below, and therefore of the western subspecies, *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. To the best of my knowledge this is the first specimen of this subspecies to be taken in the northern Panhandle.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

Late Nesting of Myrtle and Black-throated Green Warblers in Pelham, Massachusetts.—On July 24, 1935, I watched a female *Dendroica coronata* collecting nesting material, but unfortunately did not find the nest. My latest date in previous years was a nest with newly hatched young on July 25, 1927, the young birds leaving the nest on August 3.

As to *Dendroica v. virens* my latest dates for young out of the nest being fed by parents were August 21, 1931, and August 23, 1928. It was, therefore, most surprising to me on September 7 to see a molting female of this species feeding two fully grown young in first winter plumage.—MARGARET M. NICE, *Pelham, Massachusetts.*

A West Indian Record for the Bay-breasted Warbler.—On May 5, 1935, Mr. Harry C. Beatty collected a male Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) at