indicates that it may range farther west, at least casually.—HENRY M. STEVENSON, 
Department of Zoology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

Courtship Display of the Rock Wren, Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus.—On 
several occasions (the last on March 20, 1950) I have observed the courtship display 
and mating antics of Rock Wrens. In each case the birds were moving about on 
broad exposed rocks, at no time descending to the nearby level ground. Both birds 
were highly active but the male showed the greater “animation.” The female, while 
crouching low to the rock surface, crept about in a strange zig-zag manner, reminding 
one of some mechanical toy. She fluffed her body feathers, fluttered her wings, and 
at the same time spread wide her dusky feet and tail. During this period she gave 
a series of faint squeaky notes. The male, with tail also widely spread and head up-
raised on a plane above the horizontal, flew actively about her at a distance never 
greater than three feet, but generally very much nearer, often alighting and showing 
off, now in front, now behind her. He uttered no notes. After a few rounds at this 
the female flew to another rock and the curious performance was repeated. In each 
case, such antics went on for several minutes before copulation took place. After 
mating the female flew to a new location at some distance, the male erraticly 
following. Courting was resumed after a lapse of 15 or 20 minutes, and then another 
copulation took place.—EDUARD C. JAGER, Riverside College, Riverside, California.

Another Record of the Cedar Waxwing, Bombycilla cedrorum, Feeding on 
Dragonflies.—Kennedy, in his study of birds feeding on dragonflies, found that 
only three of a total of 225 stomachs of the Cedar Waxwing contained dragonflies 
and Donald McCarraher, observed at close range a Cedar Waxwing perched on a low 
limb at the edge of Wingfoot Lake near Suffield, Ohio, devour a large specimen of a 
dragonfly in the early evening of August 10, 1948. The bird struggled with the insect 
which nearly proved to be too large to swallow; after repeated gulping and manipulation 
with its bill for a minute or two, the waxwing was finally able to swallow it. 
The difficulty of feeding on such large prey, with other reasons given by Kennedy, 
probably explains why this bird seldom does so.—RALPH W. DEXTER, Kent State 
University, Kent, Ohio.

Some Observations on the Nesting and Feeding Habits of the Starling, 
Sturnus vulgaris.—During 1949 and 1950 some observations were made on the 
nesting and feeding habits of a pair of Starlings which nested under a window sill at 
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Kentucky.

They were first observed feeding young on April 28, 1949, and all the birds had left 
the nest by June 21. In early April of 1950 a pair nested in the same location, and by 
April 11 six eggs had been laid. One of the eggs was removed but no more were laid. 
By April 24 all eggs had hatched, thus making an incubation period of about 13 days. 
More complete observations were made on the frequency of the feeding of the young 
at this time (Table 1). The time of the observations varied between 4:30 a. m. and 
7:35 p. m., and both parents took part in the feeding, as they were often seen at the 
nest at the same time. The food consisted of earthworms, grub worms, insects, some 
vegetable matter and fruit. By May 11 the young were almost grown and were 
trying to get out of the nest, and by May 14 all had left the nest. Some of them 
were later seen on the campus following the parents which occasionally fed them. 
On May 15, presumably the same pair was seen bringing straw and grass to the old 
nest, but only a very thin layer was added. By May 22 two eggs had been laid and
later three others, on consecutive days. Two of these were removed but no more were laid, so that five completed the clutch this time.

Because of absence from the campus at this time no further observations were made until June 11, when it was found that the eggs had hatched and the birds were quite large.

The major value of these observations on the Starling is to show the frequency of feeding of the young, which was at about six-minute intervals.

### TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Age in days</th>
<th>Number watched</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
<th>Number visits</th>
<th>Frequency feeding per hour</th>
<th>Max. and min. temp. in degrees F.</th>
<th>Precipitation in inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949 April 28</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>max. 67, min. 48, p. 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>max. 76, min. 59, p. 0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950 April 25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>max. 66, min. 48, p. 0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>max. 70, min. 46, p. 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.5+</td>
<td>max. 78, min. 47, p. 0.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>max. 61, min. 51, p. 0.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>max. 57, min. 50, p. 0.97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>max. 86, min. 61, p. 0.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>max. 75, min. 50, p. 0.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>max. 79, min. 57, p. 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>max. 69, min. 53, p. 0.13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>max. 59, min. 43, p. 0.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 15 quite large</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>sunshiny, temp. 88 at nest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13.0+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>temp. 75 at nest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>rain at nest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total time watched was 35.03 hours.

The average number of feedings per hour was 10.9.

*The temperature and humidity records are from Lexington Airport which is about 18 miles from Winchester.—MARY J. BROWN, Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Kentucky.