

Starlings Wintering in Southern Texas.—Previous reports of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) have recorded its spreading to new localities and indicated increases in numbers in New Mexico and Texas (Condor, 42, 1940:86; 43, 1941:197; 44, 1942:182; 45, 1943:161).

During the past winter, counts were made of flocks of Starlings when they happened to be noted adjacent to roadways on various occasions in Jim Wells and Nueces counties, Texas. No special effort was made to observe these birds and the counts evidently represent only a small portion of the total number of Starlings present. The counts were as follows:

December 8, 1944—Alice, Texas	18
January 19, 1945—Alice to Corpus Christi, Texas (4 flocks of 100, 25, 40, 250)	415
January 30, 1945—Near Agua Dulce, Texas	300
January 30, 1945—Agua Dulce to Bishop, Texas (4 flocks of 600, 275, 400, 70)	1,345
February 2, 1945—7 miles northeast of Alice	200
February 3, 1945—2 miles north of Alice	25
February 6, 1945—None noted on isolated ranch or vicinity in brushy range country 10 miles northwest of San Diego, Texas	
February 7, 1945—5 miles northwest of Bishop with Boat-tailed Grackles and blackbirds	300
February 16, 1945—Near Bishop	20
March 2, 1945—2 miles east of Bluntzer, Texas	2
Total	2,625

No Starlings were noted at any of the above places after March 2 and apparently these birds were only winter visitants as it was evident they had gone elsewhere for the breeding season. Size of future populations and their effects on production of sorghums for grain in this area will be of interest and details should be recorded.—CLARENCE A. SOOTER, *Alice, Texas, June 6, 1945.*

Winter Record of Red-winged Blackbirds at Grand Canyon, Arizona.—At about five o'clock on the afternoon of December 13, 1943, I discovered a blackbird feeding on the straw mulch in my back yard, an area free of snow. The twitching tail was a quick reminder that the bird was not a Brewer Blackbird and soon the orange-red epaulet showed. Then a streaked female was found feeding with the male. These birds were watched for about fifteen minutes when a Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) suddenly dropped out of the pine tree above them and struck and started to carry off the male bird. Pounding on the window frightened the hawk enough so that it dropped the bird. The next day the female fed all day but no male put in an appearance. Again on December 15 the female was seen for a short time and then no more.

Both Redwings seemed very hungry and worked hard culling grain from the straw. This record is the first for the South Rim of the Grand Canyon and merits special attention because of the presence of both sexes at 7000 feet in a piñon-juniper association in the middle of winter. The only other record for Grand Canyon National Park is based on a female taken on September 15, 1928, at the North Rim Checking Station, where attractive meadows are present.—HAROLD C. BRYANT, *Grand Canyon, Arizona, July 26, 1945.*

Breeding of the Green Heron in Northwestern Oregon.—On May 25, 1944, Joe Eckley of Portland, Oregon, found a well-grown fledgling Green Heron (*Butorides virescens anthonyi*) wandering along a well traveled boulevard in southeast Portland near what is locally known as the "Oaks Slough," a swampy section of bottomland bordering the Willamette River. This area is subject to inundation at the time of spring floods and is kept fairly well watered the rest of the year by several natural springs flowing through it. In addition to several small tracts of tules there are clumps of willows here and there over the tract. There are numerous summer records of the occurrence of this little heron along both the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers, but to date no nests have been reported as found. Mr. Eckley kept the young heron a few days, after which it died. The specimen was given to me and I prepared it as a study skin. The taking of this fledgling gives us the first definite breeding record for the species in Oregon.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, May 10, 1945.*

Autumnal Occurrence of a Mountain White-crowned Sparrow.—The Mountain White-crowned Sparrow usually migrates southward along the east side of the Sierra Nevada of California and is seldom seen in the coastal section of the state. At Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains, Mrs. Kent and I had a feeding tray at our cottage, and among many Gambel Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*) there appeared on October 3, 1944, one Mountain White-crowned Sparrow (evidently *Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha*). We observed it closely with our Bausch and Lomb binoculars on three consecutive days, after which it did not return again.—W. A. KENT, *Los Angeles, California, June 10, 1945.*