

was very bulky, composed mainly of grass, with some shreds from corn stalks, and a few horse hairs in the lining. A row of wheat supported the nest at the rear, the next row was several inches in front of it; there was no other vegetation about the nest.

The afternoon of May 16th Mr. Albert F. Ganier and myself were working over a clover and timothy field at my home place in hopes of locating a nest of the Grasshopper Sparrow. The proverbial barefoot boy appeared on the scene, and when he learned that we were looking for bird's nests told us of a "ground sparrow's" nest in an adjoining field, which we decided to investigate. Arriving at the nest we found one of the parent birds about to feed the young, and were able to get a good look at it and to satisfy ourselves that it was a Bachman's Sparrow. The nest held four birds about six days old. The location of the nest was very different from the first. It was under a piece of brush which had been thrown in a "gully" to check the action of the rain, on an old worn out, washed away piece of land. There was little vegetation about the nest, only a little grass and some weeds and briars growing up through the brush; and surrounding this the ground was almost bare for a space several feet wide. There was a great contrast between the situation and surroundings of these two nests and both are different from the situation in which Mr. Ganier has found this species nesting at Nashville, Tennessee, as described and illustrated in the March issue of the Wilson Bulletin.

BEN J. BLINCOE.

Bardstown, Ky.

STARLINGS NEST AT HURON, OHIO

During February, 1921, I had had reports that there were some strange blackbirds staying at Mr. Carl Heimberger's farm about two miles southwest of town, but it was March 13th before I had a chance to investigate.

On that day, however, my wife and I walked out that way on one of our hikes and found eight or ten starlings. They came from the cupola of the barn one or two at a time and there seemed to be more inside. The long yellow bill and speckled plumage identified them at once. Mr. Heimberger stated that this was the second winter these birds had been around the barn. The winter before there had been about six or eight, but they had left in the spring and returned again in the fall at the approach of cold weather. They had increased in number until in February there must have been nearly two hundred. They did not stay around in the daytime, but would leave and return in the evening about four o'clock, collecting first in some tree and then going to the cupola of the barn to roost. During the week following our visit all the starlings but one pair left and these seemed to be investigating the hollow stub of a branch on an old apple tree near the barn. On

April 21st Mr. Helmberger reported four pale blue eggs in a nest about a foot below the opening, and on May 1st I found the nest with five eggs and the female incubating. She left the nest at our approach, but was back in the tree when we withdrew and would not go on the nest as long as we were in sight.

This seems to be the first reported nesting for Ohio.

H. G. MORSE.

Huron, Ohio.

(On May 15 a Starling in full plumage and full voice was noted on Catawba Island, a few miles east of Port Clinton, Ohio. This bird was seen by three persons, including the writer, who are familiar with the species.—Lynds Jones.)

DENVER BIRDS

Since the last list published, of Denver birds, in this Bulletin (September, 1917), the writer has seen the following species, and subspecies within the corporate limits of this city:

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)—One appeared in a small lake in Washington Park April 27, 1920, and remained thereabouts all summer; another (or the same individual) appeared in the same place this spring.

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)—One seen in Washington Park April 24, 1920.

Buffle-head Duck (*Charitonetta albeola*)—Two males, and two females were seen in Washington Park October 26, 1919.

Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*)—One seen in Washington Park April 24, 1920.

Batchelder's Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens homorus*)—One noted in Cheeseman Park September 29, 1920, and on April 3, 1921.

Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis bercalis*)—One seen in Cheeseman Park May 13, 1921.

Western Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis difficilis*)—One detected in Cheeseman Park September 3, 1919.

Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli trailli*)—One seen on September 1 and 2, 1917, and on September 26, 1920, all in Cheeseman Park.

Clarke's Crow (*Nucifraga columbiana*)—A pair remained in the neighborhood of the Country Club and Cheeseman Park from January 1 to April 30, 1920.

Townsend's Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*)—Four were seen in Cheeseman Park by Dr. A. K. Fisher and the writer on September 23, 1920.

Pileolated Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pilcolata*)—One seen in Cheeseman Park September 5, 1917, and on September 14 and 23, 1920, all in Cheesman Park.

Olive-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*). All seen in Cheeseman Park June 2, 1920.