

Soon after it got away, Mrs. Bok wrote me, asking if I had heard anything from it, and if possible to have it returned to their sanctuary. Of the other caged birds that escaped in this section during the hurricane of 1926, two were later seen, and one was captured over six months later.

It would be natural for the Bok bird to work south with the other water birds during the early fall; and, having been in confinement for some time previously, it naturally would not migrate southward to Cuba or the Bahamas in one flight. The light color of the plumage, as noted by Mr. Stoddard, and the nearness of approach allowed by the bird, also indicates it to be the Bok or some other escaped caged bird.—HAROLD H. BAILEY, *Miami, Fla.*

The European Starling Nesting at Nashville, Tennessee—In the WILSON BULLETIN for September, 1925, I recorded the European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) as breeding at Bristol and at Knoxville, Tennessee, during May, 1925. About the first of June, 1927, Messrs. G. R. Mayfield and Vernon Sharp observed a pair in a pasture at Woodbury, forty miles southeast of Nashville, this date being reasonable evidence of their breeding. On March 24, 1928, in passing the same place, I observed two pairs going in and out of old Flicker holes in a dead tree, and presumed that they were making ready to nest.

On April 27, 1928, at Nashville, I observed several Starlings feeding in a pasture with Grackles, Meadowlarks and Robins. Realizing that this date meant nearby nests, I returned the next day to "sit it out" with them, so as to locate their breeding place. I did not have long to wait, for soon one of them made off in a low straight flight and dived into an old Flicker's hole in a telephone pole some forty feet from the ground. Within a half hour I located the nests of the other two pairs, also in old woodpecker holes in telephone poles, nine and twenty feet up, respectively.

Ascending the poles I enlarged the openings with a chisel and in the first nest found six young about ten days old, in the second were five young a week old and in the third were five young about five days old. Later in the day, I met Prof. J. M. Shaver who told me that he had just observed Starlings carrying food to young in three nests at another locality, some distance from where I had found mine.

Migrating Starlings were particularly abundant here this year, from January to the latter part of March; so abundant in fact that I felt sure that a number would remain to breed.—ALBERT F. GANIER, *Nashville, Tenn.*

Banding Robins in Florida.—The Banding of Robins was carried on around my place at Pass-a-Grille, Florida, during the week ending March 5, 1928, when a total of sixty-five Robins had been banded. I have measured some of the wings, and most of them appear to be northern birds. Today one female measured had a wing 120 mm. long, which I believe, together with the paleness of the bird, indicates a Southern Robin. Never before in my Florida experience of six seasons have there been so many Robins as this past winter. In April I made some cross sections of the Robin flocks, which covered a territory two and a half miles long on this island, and placed the number at 11,000 and with them about 4,000 Myrtle Warblers. The movement northward was apparent for some weeks prior to March 5, by which date only stragglers were lingering. They swarm where any fresh water is available in this region of salt water.—WM. G. FARGO, *Jackson, Mich.*