

The European Starling in Porter County, Indiana.—During the early spring months of 1927 I was greatly pleased to see a fine specimen of an European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) at my farm near Wheeler, Indiana. His mate appeared a few days later. The pair nested in the cupola of a high barn. Later on, the whole family could be seen wheeling when in flight in their customary manner. All of these birds disappeared about Thanksgiving Day. This year two pairs nested in the cupola. They have now (October 2) all left the vicinity, except an adult male which can be seen every morning and evening perched on the top of a weather vane, enlivening the surroundings with his pleasing half whistling notes. I am anxious to encourage these birds, although they are fond of fruit and eat grain during the severe cold weather. They are insectivorous and frequently ride on the backs of sheep, searching for food.—THOS. D. NEWTON, *Wheeler, Ind.*

The European Starling at North Bristol, Trumbull County, Ohio.—A flock of eleven European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) appeared in Norton's ravine during zero weather in January, 1924, and remained about a month, feeding about the outlet of a spring. Several pairs nested the following summer in various hollow trees on the outskirts of the village of North Bristol. In every succeeding summer these trees have been occupied by this species. For five successive winters Starlings have spent considerable time in and near the ravine during the severest weather, feeding and bathing at the spring outlet where I first saw them, but they never nested in any of the adjacent trees until 1928, when a pair occupied an old nesting site which had been used for years by Red-headed Woodpeckers. When the Red-headed Woodpecker arrived and found the site taken, it tried unsuccessfully to dispossess the intruders. After the Starlings had raised their brood, the red-heads again took possession of the hole. In 1927 it was the Starling which tried to dispossess the Red-headed Woodpecker. It launched no aggressive tactics, but sat in the tree hour after hour and squeaked, evidently hoping to wear out the patience of the other birds. Whenever the Red-headed Woodpecker could stand it no longer he flung himself at the Starling, but the latter bird only sailed into the air, then circled back to his perch, where he again continued his irritating squeak. After a week of this, the Starling gave up and left the vicinity. In August, 1926, appeared the first large flock of Starlings roaming around with a huge flock of Bronzed Grackles.—MARCIA B. CLAY, *North Bristol, Ohio.*

The Tennessee and Connecticut Warblers in Michigan.—On July 16, 1928, I found, in a small tamarack swamp at the head of an inland lake, at Huron Mountain, in northwestern Marquette County, Michigan, both the Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) and the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporonis agilis*). Both were still in song, intermittently; and, while I could not be sure, I judged that more than one pair of each species were present. There was a thick undergrowth of alders, footing in the sphagnum bog was uncertain, and mosquitoes were rather bothersome. For all that, the birds responded to squeakings, and with the exercise of patience it was possible at length to get good views of both of them through the glass. The Connecticut Warbler was the more easily seen, perching more openly and moving in a more leisurely way, like a vireo; but the Tennessee Warbler, rather wary and ever active in the tangle of alder tops, was difficult. Unquestionably these were nesting birds.—BAYARD H. CHRISTY, *Sewickley, Pa.*