

12, 1957, north of Calgary; Mrs. Scouler one bird March 17, 1957 five miles south of Red Deer.

ERSKINE, ALTA.—**Lloyd M. Lohr** has records dating from 1954, as follows: March 2, 1954 (2), March 22 (12), June 12 (young first seen), June 16 (large flock at barn); March 27, 1955 (first arrival date), March 19, 1956 (first arrival), May 13 (young heard in old woodpecker hole), June 5 (young flying); March 2, 1957 (first arrival). These records

show that Starlings do not winter in the locality. "They move in during March and feed around the buildings mostly on offal from butchering kitchen scraps, or suet at the feed tray. By April's end they are nesting in the surrounding poplar grove in old woodpecker holes. The young are very noisy and are easily located. In June finds the young flying, and in July they flock up and are seen along roadsides and are gone by August."

SPECIMEN RECORDS: Department of Biology, University of Sask., Saskatoon. No. 384. 1947. ♀ Scott, Sask. coll. by F. Rouse; No. 389. Nov. 28, 1947. ♀ Fairy Hill, Sask. coll. by Mrs. C A Stewart; No. 390 April 5, 1949. ♂ Lake Lenore, Sask. coll. by R. N. Lemms; No. 392. March 17, 1950. ♂ Hodgeville, Sask. coll. by M. Atherton.

The New York State Standards of Abundance, Frequency and Occurrence

(A committee from the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs has, after much consideration and study, formulated a set of standards so that bird abundance and occurrence can be uniformly reported. It is hoped that these will be adopted across the continent. They have given permission to reproduce these in the BLUE JAY—C.S.H.)

1. ABUNDANCE SCALE, NON-BREEDING

Abundant: Occurring in such numbers that a competent observer at the appropriate time and place might see or hear more than 500 individuals in a single day.

Very common: 101-500 in a single day.

Common: 26-100 in a single day.

Fairly common: 6-25 in a single day.

Uncommon: 1-5 in a single day (no more than 25 per season).

Rare: 1-5 in a single day (no more than 5 per season).

Very rare: No more than 1 per day (and 1 per season).

2. ABUNDANCE SCALE, BREEDING

| | <i>Breeding density (flicker size or smaller)</i> | <i>Breeding density (larger than flicker)</i> |
|---------------|---|---|
| ABUNDANT | 1 pair per 1-5 acres. | 1 pair per 1-25 acres. |
| VERY COMMON | 1 pair per 6-25 acres. | 1 pair per 26-125 acres. |
| COMMON | 1 pair per 26-125 acres. | 1 pair per 125-640 acres. |
| FAIRLY COMMON | 1 pair per 125-640 acres. | 1 pair per 1-5 sq. miles. |
| UNCOMMON | 1 pair per 1-5 sq. miles. | 1 pair per 6-25 sq. miles. |
| RARE | 1 pair per 6-25 sq. miles. | 1 pair per 26-125 sq. miles. |
| VERY RARE | 1 pair per 26 or more sq. miles. | 1 pair per 126 or more sq. miles. |

3. FREQUENCY STANDARD

Regular: Recorded every year.

Irregular: Recorded less than once every year, but no less than once in five years, on the average.

Occasional: Recorded less than once in five years, but no less than once in ten years on the average.

Sporadic: Recorded less than once in ten years, but no less than once in twenty years, on the average.

Casual: Recorded less than once in twenty years, on the average.

Exotic (or Accidental): Recorded but, because of its normal range, not expected to occur again.

4. SEASONAL OCCURRENCE

Residents: Breeding species; may occur as summer residents or permanent residents.

Transients: Birds of passage which occur in spring and/or fall but do not breed; may occur as spring transients or fall transients.

Visitants: Non-breeding birds which occur as temporary visitors; may occur as summer visitants, winter visitants or vagrant visitants (irregular season).