

first, about one month from the beginning of the nesting. This is in strong contrast to the very noticeable scarcity in the year 1926, although the last two winters have been approximately equal in amount of rainfall. In the case of the Hummingbirds it is evident that fluctuations of such magnitude must be a matter of distribution, and not the result of varying success in the previous year's nesting, as it might be with species which lay eight or a dozen eggs each season.

A change, or perhaps standardization, in the Hummingbirds' choice of nesting sites has become increasingly apparent. In 1923 two-thirds of the nests, and in 1925 nearly half, were in feijoa bushes; but in 1927 not a single nest could be found in the feijoas, nearly all of them being located near the tips of long branches of spreading avocado trees, at heights of from two to five feet. Had regular cultivation been carried on during the nesting period of 1927, many of these nests would have been destroyed. As it is, all but five of the birds (with two sets of eggs and four half-grown young remaining) have abandoned their nests or met with loss, so that the number of young raised does not promise to be much larger than in former years.—ROBERT S. WOOD, *Azusa, Los Angeles Co., Calif.*

White-throated Swift in Michigan.—There seems to be no authentic record of the occurrence of the White-throated Swift in Michigan so far as the writer can ascertain. One of this species was taken alive in the Biology laboratory of Hillsdale College in August 1926, by Miss Mildred A. Hawkes, assistant in biology. If these birds customarily migrate across Michigan, it seems strange that no other records occur. Otherwise this must have been a lone wanderer, which accidentally found its way into the building.—BERTRAM A. BARBER, *Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.*

White-throated Swift in Denver, Colo.—A disabled individual of this species was picked up by one of my pupils on May 11, 1927, on the grounds of the Clayton School, Colorado Boulevard, Denver, Colorado. The bird lived two days after being found. Its skin is now in the collection of birds at the Manual Training High School, Denver. This is, so far as I can learn, the first published record of this Swift's occurrence in Denver.—PRUDENCE BOSTWICK, *Denver, Colo.*

The Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*) again on the Coast of South Carolina.—On May 17, 1927, while in the company of Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., *en route* to a large breeding colony of American Egrets, I saw a Gray Flycatcher fly by the automobile in which we were riding and alight on a plow handle on this plantation and very near my house. The identification was easy and absolute and confirmed by us. As no doubt existed in my mind that this rare bird was settled for the summer, and about to build a nest near the waters edge, I did not molest it.

When we returned in the afternoon we searched for the bird in a pecan grove that borders a large tidal creek, but we could not find it. The next

day I looked in every suitable locality but was unsuccessful; later on I sent a careful observer to Sullivan's Island, he also was not successful.

This makes the fifth Gray Kingbird I have seen in S. C., since 1885 when I took a nest and one egg and shot one of the birds on Sullivan's Island on May 28, 1885. On May 30, 1893, on Sullivan's Island I took a nest and two eggs and collected both birds which are still in my collection. These birds have longer wings, culmen and middle toe than specimens from the Bahamas, Florida, Greater Antilles and Caribbean Sea showing that the birds that breed on the coast of S. C., have a much longer distance to travel and hence possess longer wings. For an account of the capture of these birds on Sullivan's Island see 'The Auk,' XI, 1894, 178.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Arkansas Kingbirds at Madison, Wisconsin.—While the writers were on a field trip on July 31, 1927, three Arkansas Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) were discovered near Nakoma. They were recognized by Mr. Griffiee. The afternoon of August 1, Mr. French found the birds on the south side of the golf links and informed Mr. John Main, who collected two of them. These were immature birds. Early the following morning, Mr. French went to the spot with Mr. A. W. Schorger, who collected the third bird, an adult female which is now No. 211 in his collection. There is little doubt but that the young birds were reared in the vicinity.

There is but one previous record for the state, a female shot at Albion, June 11, 1877. It is singular that all of the records are from Dane County.—G. E. FRENCH and W. E. GRIFFEE, *Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.*

Feeding Station Habit of Fish Crow.—At Wakulla Beach on the Gulf Coast, 28 miles south of Tallahassee, Florida I saw on May 19, 1926 an interesting example of the habit that the Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) is said by inhabitants of that region to have; that is of bringing its food to one particular place to be eaten. Wakulla Beach is a collection of 12 or 15 houses and cottages, only three or four being permanently occupied, the others only in summer. These houses are in a pine and oak hammock about a thousand feet back from the shore and separated from it by salt marshes in which numerous Florida Clapper Rails (*Rallus crepitans scotti*) some Willet (*Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus*) and other birds were nesting. There are no other dwellings for several miles in any direction.

Within fifty yards of one of the permanently occupied dwellings in a small yellow pine tree in the open grove, the Fish Crows came regularly with food and sat and ate it on branches about twenty feet from the ground. There were no Crow's nests in this hammock.

Beneath this feeding station in a space about four by six feet I saw the remains of the following: 79+ Clapper Rail's eggs, one Willet's egg, two Wilson Plover's eggs, seven hen's eggs, several turtle's eggs, 1 fish head, one rock crab. All of the egg shells seemed to have been recently brought.