

**The Arkansas Kingbird and Evening Grosbeak in Northern Michigan in Summer.**—On June 1, 1925, on the Salmon Trout River, a small stream of northern Michigan which enters Lake Superior about thirty miles west of Marquette, I was surprised and pleased to come upon an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)—a lone individual, so far as I could discover—in association (accidental?) with a band of Cedar Waxwings scattered through a grove of aspens. I could but wonder whether the bird had “decoyed” to the waxwings, particularly as there is a certain resemblance in size, and notably in the black beak and black stripe from the beak rearward, surrounding the eye. The bird perched quietly, was not feeding, and allowed a close approach. When disturbed it flew but a short distance and perched again. I found it a second time, after an interval of an hour or two, but a week later it was gone. This bird's normal range is west of the Mississippi, and it must be accounted an accidental visitant in northern Michigan. On May 31st, and in the same region, I found a pair of Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*), in open woods, near the shore of Lake Superior. It seemed to me that the date was very late for this winter visitant.—BAYARD H. CHRISTY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**Some Notes on the Summer Birds of Warren County, Kentucky.**—Several times this spring (1925) I have made short or long trips in my paddle boat on Drake's and Jennings' Creeks and Barren River. One of the interesting things I have discovered is that the Louisiana Water-thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*), about which I have formerly been doubtful, really spends the entire summer here. I have not found the nest this year, although I found some nests in distant parts of the state several years ago. Along the upper reaches of Drake's Creek I found this species positively numerous on June 6, when I rowed some twenty miles. I also found several Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*), which are usually not very common here in summer, although I have suspected for many years that they were summer residents. The greatest joy of my several midsummer trips in my little boat has been the sight of numerous Prothonotary Warblers (*Protonotaria citrea*), always a delight along our streams here. On one day in July I must have seen not fewer than fifty pairs, the males nearly always in full song.—GORDON WILSON, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

**Some Notes on the Birds of Versailles, Woodford Co., Kentucky.**—The following notes are submitted to show the observed changes in abundance among the birds of my neighborhood between the season of 1924 and the previous season, 1923, which latter season was reported upon in my notes published in the WILSON BULLETIN for September, 1923.

The Yellow-billed Cuckoo was seen only occasionally, and is not believed to have nested in the immediate vicinity. The Downy Woodpecker and the Flicker were the same as last year. The Red-headed Woodpecker was reduced one-half, only one pair being noted. The Kingbird was the same as last year. The Crested Flycatcher decreased in numbers. The Blue Jay was the same as last year, and there were several authentic reports of it having killed the nestlings of other and smaller species. The Bronzed Grackle showed a decided increase in numbers. The English Sparrow more than doubled, probably trebled, in numbers.

The Cardinal and the Summer Tanager were not often seen, and no nests of either were located. The Cardinal especially was very shy and wary after the first of May. The Purple Martin was about sixty percent as numerous as last

year. The Red-eyed Vireo was not observed at all, and no Yellow Warblers were seen after the migration period, when they were rare.

A pair of Mockingbirds started a nest the first of June, very late, in a quince tree in a yard on the opposite side of the avenue and when it was more than half finished they deserted it. No reason can be assigned for this as the tree was close to a house and the birds were given every possible encouragement and protection. No later nesting of this species was seen, although they remained in the neighborhood. The Catbirds held their own, and the Brown Thrasher remained the same as in the preceding year.

One additional species was noted, the Bewick's Wren. A pair built a nest in an old tin bucket that had been hung on the fence between my neighbor's garden and my own, and just as it was completed, but, I think, before any eggs were laid, the bucket was knocked down. How, I do not know. The wrens remained and were seen and heard every day through the summer and fall, as late as I continued to visit the garden, but I never saw any sign of another nest and do not believe they built one. The Chickadee decreased in numbers. The Wood Thrush remained the same as in the preceding year. The Robin increased in numbers very noticeably.

In my note on the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in the March, 1925, number of the WILSON BULLETIN, p. 41, the ninth line should read "while the flight strokes were even and regular, they were slow", etc., and in the closing line read "and" for "but".—L. OTLEY PINDAR, *Versailles, Ky.*

**The Starling Breeding in Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia.**—The spread of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), particularly as a resident species, is being watched with considerable interest. In the WILSON BULLETIN for March, 1924, pp. 31-32, I recorded it as having become abundant as a winter visitor at Nashville, Tennessee, and may add now that it has continued since then as an abundant though somewhat erratic winter visitor, remaining into March.

I am now able to record it as a breeding bird in Tennessee, having found several nests in the city of Bristol, which is located in the extreme northeastern part of the state. On May 24, 1925, while in the outskirts of that city, I noticed ten or a dozen of these birds feeding in a cow pasture. Suspecting that they were nesting, and would at this date be feeding young, I set about to see if they were carrying food. I soon had the satisfaction of seeing them make trips directly towards the business section of the city, a half mile away. By taking up stations along the route I finally found that at least four pairs had built nests in the metal cornice of the tower of the First Presbyterian Church. A week later while at Knoxville, Tennessee, Mr. Paul Adams told me that he and Mr. S. A. Ogden had found ten or more nests in and about Knoxville this year. This is the first year that they have been recorded at Knoxville as breeders.

On May 25 I saw six Starlings at Shenandoah, Virginia, and a few hours later, in the outskirts of Luray, eight more. I also saw six at Roanoke. Col. H. J. Benchoff, of Luray, tells me that they began nesting there in 1924, when two pairs built in cavities of trees in town.

In discussing these birds with Prof. W. O. Coker, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, who was attending a convention near Luray (Skyland) at the time, he told me that he had recorded two nests this year at Chapel Hill, the first he knew of for his state. These nests were built in the cornices of buildings on the college campus.