

While driving in from the "glades," I saw two birds perched on the telephone wires bordering the highway, and after passing them some hundred yards, I backed up and secured one, after both had descended into a newly burnt-over orchard. There were many migrant Robins feeding on the ground at the time, and the other Kingbird flew off with them when I shot.

The bird secured proved to be an adult female, in rather poor plumage, and is now number 3906 B. C. N. H.

The further report of a bird of this species having been seen on Sanibel Island, Florida, leads me to believe that the Arkansas Kingbird should now be classed as a rare winter migrant, instead of a straggler.—HAROLD H. BAILEY, *Miami, Fla.*

Scarcity of the House Wren at McMillan, Michigan.—The House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) continues to be a very much discussed species, since in many parts of the country it has been found to destroy the nests and eggs of other species of birds. On this account, many persons are taking down the houses which they had erected purposely for the House Wren. In a past number of the WILSON BULLETIN I gave a report of the House Wren and others nesting in my bird houses here in Luce County, near McMillan.

From May 19, 1925, to August 1, 1927, no one was at this place, and the birds using the houses had to "protect themselves." No English Sparrows had nested in any bird house up to that date (May 19, 1925) as they were kept trapped and destroyed. At the time of leaving in 1925, I made no change in the houses, there being some for the Purple Martins, Tree Swallows, House Wrens and Bluebirds. The first thing that I undertook on my return, on August 1, 1927, was to see if any great changes had occurred.

The English Sparrow had increased, but the Purple Martins, Tree Swallows and Bluebirds met with a great decrease in the number of families, and there were no House Wrens at all. It is certainly a good thing that I had some bird houses made purposely for the House Wren, or the English Sparrows would have had these filled up with nests, and therefore they would have had a much bigger army and more, or all, of the other birds would have been forced out. Nearly every house for Bluebirds or Tree Swallows, and some of the Purple Martin houses, had an English Sparrow's nest in it. But all of the houses erected for the House Wrens were entirely empty, showing that none were present during these years. I made no effort to destroy the House Wrens, and it has been my experience that the species nesting at the houses which I have up for their use are safer when the House Wren is present than they are with the English Sparrow. It is now four years since the House Wren used any of my houses. And during the time that I was away, the English Sparrows came and were in larger numbers than all the other species combined.—O. M. BRYENS, *McMillan, Mich.*

A Curious Flight of Nighthawks.—On September 3, 1926, I witnessed a flight of Nighthawks which I regard as the most curious sight that I have seen in two score years of bird study.

I live on a farm in Greene County, Ohio, about midway between Columbus and Cincinnati. On that particular day I had spent much of the afternoon in the center of a strip of woods, watching the squirrels, but at about 3:30 p. m. I moved my position to the west margin of the woods, where I could rest on a large log and have a good view of the sky. South of my position there is another