

This is apparently the only Michigan specimen of this species that has been preserved. It should be pointed out that at Sault Ste. Marie the northern peninsula is only separated from Canada by the width of the Saint Mary's River, so that northern forms may enter our limits most easily at this place.—NORMAN A. WOOD, *Museum of Natural History, University of Michigan.*

**Arkansas Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) **in Delaware.**—On December 31, 1912, while on a collecting trip with Mr. Charles J. Pennock at Rehoboth, Delaware, we fell in with four individuals of this species, two of which were secured. The birds were apparently engaged in catching some kind of small insect near the ground over an old corn field, darting down from the tops of the stripped stalks and returning to the same perch in the regular Kingbird manner. They were rather wild and difficult to approach. On examination the stomach was found to contain numerous fragments of some small beetle-like insect. The specimens secured were an immature male and female. The occurrence of this species so far to the east of its normal range is further attested by the specimen captured by Mr. F. H. Kennard on October 20, 1912, at Monomoy Island, Chatham, Mass., "just off the heel of Cape Cod" (*The Auk*, Vol. XXX, Jan. 1913, p. 112). All of these individuals were thus close to the sea, our birds being just back of the beach, with a strip of salt marsh and narrow tangle of green-brier intervening.

It seems reasonable to believe that these were all birds that had bred or been raised in the northern portion of the species' range, possibly somewhere in the Saskatchewan region, and that they went adrift in some westerly gale far to the southeast of their regular track at the outset of the fall migration, reaching the coast of New England and moving to the southward along the shore, lingering, without doubt, on the prairie-like stretches of the Coastal Plain in Long Island and New Jersey.—SPENCER TROTTER, *Swarthmore College, Penna.*

**The Wood Pewee as a Foster Parent.**—The past season a pair of Kingbirds reared a brood of young in a burr oak standing near my parlor window. In my yard all summer long a lone Wood Pewee took up its headquarters. This latter bird, so far as I could learn, was not breeding—at least there was no nest within a half mile of the house. Early in July we had a severe wind and electrical storm. A few days later I failed to find the parent Kingbirds, though three young, just from nest were about the yard, very noisy all the while. On July 20, when within 100 feet of them, I saw a lone Wood Pewee feeding these young Kingbirds—and was an interested spectator of the act for a full half hour—and the same thing was observed daily for about ten days, when the Kingbirds left for other quarters.—W. E. SNYDER, *Beaver Dam, Wis.*

**Two Flycatchers of the Genus Empidonax New to the Fauna of South Carolina.**—Since my 'Birds of South Carolina' was published in

1910, I have identified two Flycatcher's near Mount Pleasant which I wish to place on record. On October 8, 1912, a young female Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) was taken in a large deciduous swamp, which is the first specimen I have ever seen or taken during the past 30 years of almost uninterrupted observations. When first seen I, of course, supposed the bird to be an example of the Green-crested Flycatcher (*E. virescens*) and, as it was 16 days later than I had ever detected the latter species, I concluded to obtain it. Upon securing the specimen I realized at once that I had a prize and thoroughly explored the entire swamp with the hope of finding others. But in this quest I was disappointed, as no Flycatcher of this genus was seen after that date.

In 'Birds of South Carolina' I listed the Alder Flycatcher (*E. t. alnorum*) as the form which occurs here in late summer and autumn. Upon looking over some of these Flycatcher's, which I had packed away ever since 1900, I came across a very brownish bird that I secured on September 14, 1900. In comparing it with an example of *E. trailli trailli* from British Columbia, kindly loaned to me by Dr. Louis B. Bishop, I found no difference between them, while all the other specimens I have are apparently true *alnorum* for they agree with birds from North Dakota sent to me by Dr. Bishop.

This specimen of *Empidonax trailli trailli* evidently migrated from Ohio or Illinois.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**A Baltimore Oriole in Winter.**—On January 15, 1913, I observed a male Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) in first year plumage, at the home of H. D. Rymer, a farmer living near Columbiana, Ohio.

The Oriole first appeared a few days before Christmas and has been feeding there regularly ever since. While I was observing him, he went from the suet to an orchard where he was eating apples that remained on the trees. Mr. Rymer informs me that when he first appeared his feathers were ruffled, and he did not seem to be in nearly as good condition as at the present time. I am inclined to think the bird was disabled at migration time and could not leave for its usual winter home with the other migrants. I judge this from the fact that the left wing appeared to be about an inch lower than the right when the bird was perching with the wings folded to his body.—GEO. L. FORDYCE, *Youngstown, Ohio.*

**Starlings and Turkey Vultures Migrating.**—On January 3, 1912, the weather became bitter cold — following an open winter to that date, and January 4 found a flock of Starlings in Warwick Co., Va., January 6, there was a heavy snow for this section, and on the 8th a large flock was seen again in Warwick Co., while birds were killed by local gunners in Elizabeth City and Norfolk Counties. Cold weather continued until January 24 when a bright warm day induced a big flight of Turkey Vultures to recross James River at a point opposite my house — their numbers being in the hundreds. The night of March 5 it snowed again, and on the 6th a small