

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