

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. GRIFFIEE, *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.