

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.

Mrs. J. L. Hall, an intelligent observer living in the nearest house told me that she had seen the Crows coming to the hammock with the large cultivated mulberry, the nearest source of which was at the next neighbor's to the north, about three miles away.

Many of the egg shells were sufficiently intact to be calipered and I brought samples away and showed to Messrs. Arthur H. Howell and H. L. Stoddard of the U. S. Biological Survey, who happened to be in the vicinity, to whom I am indebted for their opinions as to the identity of the eggs.—WM. G. FARGO, *Jackson, Michigan*.

**Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) in South Carolina.**—In his 'Birds of South Carolina' (1910) Mr. Arthur T. Wayne records the taking of three males and two females of this western species at Chester, S. C., on Dec. 9 and 10, 1886, by Mr. Leverett M. Loomis. These were reported in the *Auk*, Vol. IV (1887), p. 76. We know of no other records from this state.

On April 17, 1926, Prof. F. Sherman shot a male at Clemson College, S. C. (western part of state), skin now in the collection of Mr. Wayne who confirms the identification.—Another specimen probably a female in company with the male collected, was not secured.

On December 18, 1926 (eight months later, a summer intervening) Mr. G. E. Hudson, a student interested in ornithology, collected a male and a female from a group of about 20 birds, apparently all this species. The identity is confirmed by Mr. Wayne and the skins are now in the collection of Clemson College.

These several records seem to establish this western species as at least an irregular winter resident in western South Carolina.—FRANKLIN SHERMAN and GEORGE E. HUDSON, *Clemson College, S. C.*

**Rusty Blackbird again in Colorado.**—Dr. Bergtold's note in the 'Auk' of April, 1927 prompts me to report that on February 12 of this year, I identified a male Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) near the banks of a small creek between Englewood and Littleton, Colo. It was rather early in the day, and the bird seemed somewhat sluggish, as if it had been affected by the cold, so that I was able to approach close enough to note the yellow eye, and the rusty markings on the back, without the aid of my glasses. The alarm note, uttered as the bird took flight, was noticeably sharper than that of Brewer's Blackbird.

This is evidently the eighth record of the Rusty Blackbird in Colorado, and confirms its status as a winter visitor. THOMPSON G. MARSH, *University of Denver, Denver, Colo.*

**Lark Sparrow in New Jersey.**—On August 21, 1927, at Avalon, Cape May Co., New Jersey in the yard of the hotel where I was stopping I saw and for half an hour studied a Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*). I was close to it, not more than fifteen feet, and examined it with field glasses, so that I was able to see every detail of plumage. The striking markings