

**Gray Kingbird Nesting Near Pensacola, Florida.**—On August 7, 1927, I saw my first Gray Kingbirds (*Tyrannus dominicensis*) in this region—four birds, of which two were taken. As soon as I picked up the second specimen, I saw that it was a very young bird that had evidently left the nest only a few days before. An examination through binoculars of the remaining living birds showed that one of these, too, was a young bird. Nothing more was seen of the birds that year on their supposed breeding ground, but three were seen on August 31 and two on September 18, probably in migration, at a point several miles to the eastward, which was entirely unsuited to the nesting of this species.

On June 9, 1928, a single Gray Kingbird was seen at the same place where the specimens had been taken in 1927. Hoping to establish an undoubted instance of nesting, another visit was made to the place on July 9, when my daughter found a nest with three eggs in an isolated, stunted live oak, among the sand dunes. The nest was not disturbed. A later visit, on July 25, showed all three eggs punctured as if by the beak of a bird, and the nest abandoned. A second nest, containing three well-feathered young birds, was found in a situation similar to the first and not twenty yards distant. Both owners of this second nest set up a great commotion at our approach and endeavored by every means short of actually striking us to drive us away. Another pair of adults, presumably the late owners of the abandoned nest, was located about two hundred yards away in a situation well suited to their nesting. Careful search, however, failed to discover another nest. On August 4, the pair from the second nest was seen with two young birds on the wing, and the adults alone were seen again on August 11. On both occasions the destitute pair was seen keeping close to their chosen territory, but, although their actions and their evident anxiety showed clearly that they were nesting again, the nest could not be found. Finally, on August 25, they were seen with three full-grown young on the wing. Thus, at least two broods of Gray Kingbirds were successfully reared here in the 1928 season.

The whole breeding territory covers an area of about one hundred acres on the shores of Pensacola Bay. Bordered by a brackish pond and a shallow lagoon, it comprises a patch of stunted pines and a white sand flat with a few low dunes that support a sparse and scattered growth of scrubby oaks. It is within sound of the surf on the outer beach, and is less than a mile distant from it.

Except for the foregoing, I know of no instance of the occurrence of this species nearer than 150 miles to the eastward. Mr. F. F. Gander, of San Diego, Calif., found the Gray Kingbird common and nesting at Apalachicola, Fla., some time in June, 1928; and Mr. Arthur H. Howell, of Washington, D. C., wrote me that he had seen Gray Kingbirds at St. George's Island, near Apalachicola, in May, 1926. The present record, then, seems to extend the western limit of the known range of this species.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, *U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*