

to have been present the week before. These birds evaded collection by flying low over a large corn field and could not be found again.

Why have these waifs from the west turned up on at least four occasions during the last 15 years in a 20-mile-long strip of dry prairie-lake plain in northwestern Ohio? There have been a number of other reports from eastern states during the same period but the only other Ohio record is of a juvenile male found dead on September 6, 1944, by Merit B. Skaggs, near Cleveland (Auk, 62: 313, 1945). The five records all fall during a 40-day period in late summer (July 28 to September 6).—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

Additional notes on the Arkansas Kingbird in Luce County, Michigan.—Since sending in my date of observing the Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), which appears in Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne's list of Michigan records of this species (Auk, 50: 107, 108, Jan., 1933), I have seen this species on nine more dates. These are: September 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30, and October 1, 1945. Only one bird was seen on each day, and as all observations were within a small area, it seems certain that it was the same bird. It was first noted in a lane on the place where I formerly resided, two miles south and between one-half and three-fourths of a mile east of McMillan, Luce County, Michigan, and it was very near the same place on the next two days. On September 30, it was on a fence by a corn field not over 50 feet from the east side of a large area of hardwood forest. This is the nearest to any woodland that I observed it. On each of the other five days, it was seen at various places about the farmyard. The entire area is not over 40 rods north and south, and 70 rods east and west. The bright yellow on the breast and some of the other under parts and the light-colored head and neck were among the chief field marks used in identification.

This bird encountered most unfavorable conditions for capturing insects on the wing during the time it was at this locality. The first two days were the best, with fair weather and a temperature ranging from 32° to 61° F. From September 22 to 28 there were snow storms and cold weather so that very few if any insects were flying about. Snow fell on each of these days, covering the ground at times, but usually gone by sundown. Rain also fell on each of these seven days, except the 27th, and the temperature ranged from as low as 25° F. on the 25th to as high as 49° on the 23rd. On three of these days, I did not see the temperature above the 30's. September 29 was mostly cloudy and cold (35° to 43°). On one day of this cold period, September 27, I was fortunate in seeing the kingbird feeding on mountain ash berries on a tree in the yard; it took at least two berries. It would be of interest to know to what extent this wild fruit served for food for this bird when flying insects were scarce. Natural feeding conditions were very much better on the last two days (September 30, October 1), when fair weather prevailed and the temperature ranged from 36° to 67° F.

Readers may note that this bird was last seen on a day when natural feeding conditions were favorable. It remains a mystery to me why it remained at this locality during unfavorable weather and at a time which seems to be unusually late for this species in the northern part of its range, judging by Mr. A. C. Bent in his "Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows and Their Allies" (U. S. National Museum Bulletin No. 179: 69, 1942).—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, *Three Rivers, St. Joseph County, Michigan.*

Migration of the Sooty Shearwater off the Washington coast.—On September 2, 1945, Earl J. Larrison, Jr. and I observed a large migration of the Sooty