

The bird's wing was not broken, but injured, and it made no effort to fly. It was quite vicious when handled, but was in no apparent pain, from the injuries to its wing. This Gull has been reported several times in the interior of the State, and a large female in full plumage, is in the collection of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, which was shot at Lock 12, Chilton County.

Elaniodes forficatus. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.—The Alabama State Department of Archives and History has just added to its collection, a handsome specimen of the Swallow-tailed Kite, in full plumage and coloring. It was shot January 26, 1921, at Hartford in Geneva County, in the southern part of this State. The bird was killed by mistake as a hawk, and forwarded to the Conservation Commissioner, who in turn presented it to the Department. It has been mounted, and is on display in the Museum. This is the only bird of this species reported in the State, in a number of years, and has proven a very interesting contribution.

Astragalinus tritis tritis. GOLDFINCH.—For several years I have made records of the Goldfinch in the city of Montgomery. In 1918, the migration through the city took place from the 17th to the 24th of February, and 28 to 34 birds were noted on the grounds of the State Capitol daily. In 1919, they were noted during the last week in February. In 1920, they were noted on April 18, and remained in the city for several days. This year I had failed to note a single one, up to April 27, when two pairs were reported to me within two blocks of the Capitol, but I have made diligent inquiry and no one had observed any in this city up to this date.

The flight north has apparently been made earlier this year, on account of our extreme early Spring, or may be they did not stop in the city, though on 10 or 12 excursions to the country around the city of Montgomery, since the first of January, I have failed to note a single specimen.

Planesticus migratorius migratorius. ROBIN.—The annual migration of Robins through the city of Montgomery, took place this year, during the latter part of February, and for ten days thousands were observed on the city streets. Since that time occasional individual have been noted. On Saturday afternoon, April 23, two pairs were called to my attention on South Lawrence Street, in the heart of the residence section, and during that week, the female spent thirty minutes in my back yard, on High Street. I noted three days before a pair in the grounds of the State Capitol.

These records for the Robins are the latest in my possession and a pair was reported to me as nesting in the city, though I have not seen the nest.
—PETER A. BRANNON, *Montgomery, Ala.*

Some Birds Observed at Pine Mountain Kentucky.—I spent the week of April 28 to May 4, 1921, on the western slope of Pine Mountain, Harlan Co., Ky., in the region made familiar by the writings of John Fox,

Jr. As ornithologists have rarely visited the mountains of eastern Kentucky there is but little on record regarding the bird life, practically the only paper being that of Mr. A. H. Howell ('Auk,' 1910, p. 295). Mr. Howell's observations were made on Black Mountain to the east, on the Virginia line, and at other points to the west of the ground I covered, Pine Mountain is a long ridge running parallel to Black Mountain and separated from it by a valley through which runs the Poor Fork of the Cumberland. It forms an absolute watershed with no break north of Cumberland Gap. The streams arising on its western slope flow north or south along a narrow valley at its base until they break through the lower mountains to the west. Pine Mountain rises to an elevation of 2750 feet, being 500 feet above the valley. Both valleys are Carolinian in their fauna, such birds as the Cardinal, Chat, Louisiana Water-Thrush, Worm-eating Warbler, Carolina Wren, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Tit and Greatcatcher being common in the western one and many of the same with the addition of the Rough-winged Swallow and Summer Tanager about Dillon on the Poor Fork, although my observations at this point were but casual.

Birds not mentioned by Mr. Howell which I found near Pine Mountain Post Office on the western side of the mountain are: Great Horned Owl, Turkey Vulture, Pileated Woodpecker, Whip-poor-will, Blue Jay, Towhee, Scarlet Tanager and Cedar Waxwing, and among the migrants which were passing through at the time of my visit the White-throated Sparrow, Myrtle, and Chestnut-sided Warblers and Tree Swallow. Quite likely the last two were summer residents in the neighborhood. Other species which I took to be transient migrants were the Redstart, Blackburnian and Black-throated Green Warbler, all of which were found as summer residents on Black Mountain by Mr. Howell.

A few pairs of English Sparrows are established near Pine Mountain P. O., and I found a single pair of Song Sparrows and a few Grackles (*Quiscalus q. aeneus?*) at the Settlement School though both species seem to be rare in the district. Phoebes were especially common among the wild mountain ridges where they seemed out of place, and also Hooded Warblers, Ovenbirds, and White eyed Vireos, and it was interesting to find the Osprey so far inland, along the Poor Fork of the Cumberland.

My friend Mr. Herman Behr, who was with me, and had visited the region earlier in the year, adds the following species not listed by Mr. Howell; Barred Owl, Red-tailed Hawk, Ruffed Grouse, Wild Turkey and Spotted Sandpiper.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Records of Interest from Meriden, Connecticut.—I submit below a few notes on the rarer species of birds for this vicinity; from records that I have carefully kept and assembled during the past twenty years.

Colymbus auritus. HORNED GREBE.—Fall migrant, August 25, 1916 to November 18, (1913) on inland ponds. February 1, 1914, speci-