

8. *Nyctea nyctea*. SNOWY OWL.—Mr. Howard H. Cleaves and I saw a Snowy Owl on Fright Island, in the Mingan Islands, near Havre St. Pierre, on June 4, 1927.

Another individual of this species spent the summer in the vicinity of Perroquet Island, in Bradore Bay, where the thousands of nesting Puffins and Razor-billed Auks offered an abundant food supply. This Owl was seen frequently by Officer Esdras Carbonneau, who was stationed at this point to protect the seabird colonies, and it was also seen, on June 28 and August 26, by Mr. Howard H. Cleaves.

9. *Nuttallornis borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Two individuals of this species were clearly seen and identified near the mouth of Kégashka River on June 10. As they were hunting insects along the beach, they were probably still on migration. This is my easternmost record for this species on this coast.

10. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE.—A Bronzed Grackle was seen at Tabatière, on July 7 and 8, by both Mr. Howard H. Cleaves and me. This is the easternmost point on this coast at which this species has so far been recorded.

11. *Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.—An individual of this species was clearly observed and identified as it was creeping up the trunks of fir trees in a small grove in Natashquan village on September 13. This is the third record of this species in the Labrador Peninsula, and extends the known range of the Creeper in that area eastward from Seven Islands to Natashquan—a distance of about two hundred miles.¹—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Ottawa, Ontario*.

Migration Flight of Goldfinches, Kingbirds, and Nighthawks.—At 7:40 A.M., December 22, 1927, I observed a large flock of Goldfinches (*Astragalinus tristis tristis*) flying northward back of the sand dunes which line the ocean beach. Goldfinches are usually uncommon in this part of Florida (Daytona Beach). Accordingly, I was much surprised when several more large flocks passed in the course of the next ten minutes, totalling an estimate of about 1000 birds.

At 8:30 A.M., observing that still other flocks were passing, I began to count the birds, by estimating the approximate number in each flock. Some flocks certainly contained more than 200. Small bands of 10 to 20 were not counted. 60 flocks were counted in the next 40 minutes. In the next 20 minutes, 28 flocks were counted. On a basis of 50 birds per flock (a conservative estimate), at least 4400 Goldfinches were seen to pass in this hour.

The rate of passing, which was about 100 birds per minute at 7:40 A.M. declined to about 50 per minute by 9:30 A. M. A count from 9:55 A.M. to 10:20 A.M. gave 20 flocks, or at least 1000 birds—a rate of 40 per minute. Occasional observation, as business permitted, until 12:05,

¹ Auk, XLIV, No. 1, p. 66.

showed that the flight continued regularly, but in somewhat diminishing numbers. A count from 12:05 P.M. to 12:20 P.M. gave five flocks, or a rate of about 16 birds per minute.

In the 100 minutes of actual counting at a given station, it is estimated that at least 6400 Goldfinches were seen. Inasmuch as the flight extended from at least 7:40 A.M. to 12:20 P.M., or 280 minutes, an average of 50 birds per minute (which seems conservative), gives a total of not less than 14,000 Goldfinches in the movement. How many passed before 7:40 A.M. and after 12:20 P.M., and how many passed too far to the west to be seen, can only be conjectured. It is further worthy of note that on the next two days, flocks of Goldfinches were noted flying northward.

This unprecedented concentration recalls two others of somewhat similar but less gigantic proportions that have been observed in the Daytona Beach region.

On August 26, 1923, after a heavy rain and windstorm at noon, and with a light rain still falling, I saw loose flocks of Passerine birds flying southward in large numbers, but at such an altitude that I could not determine the species. However, I found a place where some individuals from the flocks were descending to alight on or to hover over a clump of "poke-berry" bushes, and thus learned that the passing birds were Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). I discovered the flight some ten minutes before its end, but in that short space of time I estimated that at least 2000 Kingbirds were seen.

On May 11, 1926, at 6:10 P. M., I noticed several Nighthawks (*Chordeiles v. virginianus*) beating to the north along the coast, against a strong northwest wind. Further observation showed still other Nighthawks following in the distance. For a period of forty minutes I watched the procession. At times the birds passed in such numbers that I was unable to count them with accuracy. In the space of a six-minute period, I counted 400 Nighthawks. There were still some passing after sunset (7:00 P.M.). I estimated that upwards of 3000 Nighthawks passed my station as I watched. How many went northward before I discovered the flight is of course unknown.—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Florida*.

Nocturnal Song of Migrants.—About the middle of October, 1927, from my sixth story apartment in the residential section of Washington, at two o'clock on a moonlight night, I heard a large flock of birds suddenly alight in the tops of the street basswoods outside my window. Immediately at least ten Wood Thrushes burst into full song. They sang continuously for twenty minutes. At the end of that time one lone bird sang until the disappearance of the flock at two forty-five. The Thrushes were accompanied by small tree-top birds either Vireos or Kinglets.—H. H. HAZEN, M.D., *1911 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.*