

though there is a colony in St. Helen Sound, S. C., about sixty miles to the northward.

Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis. GRAY KINGBIRD.—Rossignol, who is thoroughly familiar with this species in its normal range, saw and heard a single bird near Quarantine Station June 8, 1933. Quarantine is near the river mouth, fourteen miles east of the city. There are no other Georgia records.

Muscivora forficata. SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER.—Rossignol collected a fine full plumaged male at Quarantine on June 5, 1933. This is apparently a first record for the state.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

Notes from the Coastal Counties of Alabama.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—On July 4, 1933, on a visit to a rookery in the northern part of Mobile County, eleven miles south of Mt. Vernon, a number of Egrets were found nesting in company with Anhingas, Little Blue Herons, and Yellow-crowned Night Herons. About 100 young Egrets were counted, most of them able to fly but some still in the nests. This is the only definite breeding record for this species in Alabama, although, as Mr. A. H. Howell says (*Birds of Alabama, 1924*), it undoubtedly bred in former times before its near extermination by the millinery trade.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Two of these Gulls, now in my collection, were taken by John Middlebrooks at Gasque in the southern part of Baldwin County, on January 14, 1933. Howell cites only a single record for the state—January 25, 1912. It is not unlikely, however, that this species has been merely overlooked on the coast of Alabama since it is known to occur commonly on the nearby coast of Florida.—DUNCAN McINTOSH, *Fairhope, Alabama.*

Notes from Buchanan County, Iowa.—*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. NORTHERN BLUE JAY.—Each year this bird performs a more or less regular migration in Iowa. While many remain as residents through the winter, small flocks are occasionally seen proceeding south during September and October. During the fall of 1933, I saw one flock of fifteen and another of fifty going south on September 21; another flock of 75 was seen on September 29. Doubtless there were other flocks that I did not see.

Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos. EASTERN CROW.—Seldom seen here in migration. On the afternoon of October 16, 1933, I saw a loose, scattered flock of about 75 Crows flying south. They appeared to be migrating, flying steadily and with apparent determination, and were soon lost to sight beyond the southern horizon. Another flock of 30, migrating in the same manner, was seen on October 19, 1933.

Colaptes cafer collaris. RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.—On October 29, 1933, one was seen in the woods about a mile south of the village of Otterville. My wife, my son Paul A. Pierce and I were walking through a field beside the woods, when the bird flew up from the ground a short distance in

front of us. We at once noticed the flash of the deep red wings as it flew. It alighted on a tree trunk about four rods away, and we studied it at some length with an 8 x glass in sunlight. The under side of the tail showed orange-red which Dr. Roberts in his 'Birds of Minnesota' says may be an indication of a hybrid bird. We were unable to make out the color of the cheek-patch. On a later trip I did not find the bird.

Buteo borealis. RED-TAILED HAWK.—In late October, 1933, while stacking corn-fodder, we had occasion to note the efficacy of this hawk as a mouser. The shocks of corn furnished homes for many field mice, which ran out in all directions as we loaded the shocks onto the wagon. The Hawks were in migration at this time. Shortly after we began work we noticed several immature Red-tails following our wagon and swooping upon the mice only three rods from us. These birds were much less wary than the adults, of which there were a few that perched in nearby trees or sailed about in the air at a safe distance. When we drove away from the field they joined the young birds in catching the mice. These four or five Hawks must have captured a great many mice from this field during the time we were at work there. Before our eyes we had an example of the valuable work this Hawk performs as a mouser, yet the young farmer who was helping me kept remarking about the "nice shot" and what he would like to do if he had a gun—showing a common prejudice inborn of many generations of farmers.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina. EASTERN EVENING GROSBEAKS.—On December 11, 1933, Mrs. John M. Pierce saw a flock of ten at her home in Winthrop. The birds remained about the place for several hours on that morning, while Mrs. Pierce studied them with her glass. The bright plumage, markings over eyes and on wings, and large, heavy bills, were carefully noted.—FRED J. PIERCE, *Winthrop, Iowa*.

Notes from Wisconsin.—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—This species appeared in several places in the late summer of 1933. In the period August 23 to September 14, one or two birds were seen by me in the pond formed by the dam on the Sugar River at Monticello, Green County. The keeper of the filling station at the bridge stated that at one time "over a dozen" of them were present.

I have been informed by Mr. R. J. Meyer, Secretary of the Outagamie County Park Commission that a flock appeared at the shallows of the Fox River below Kaukauna the end of July and remained until the opening day of the hunting season, September 21. The greatest number seen by him was twelve, though as many as twenty-one were reported.

Reports were received also of occurrences at Rock and Koshkonong Lakes in Jefferson County.

Mimus p. polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—The morning of June 11, 1933, a Mockingbird was found singing near Cross Plains, Dane County. The greater part of the day was spent searching for a nest, but without success. This was probably a drifting, unmated bird as it could not be found subsequently.