

there is a possibility that the West Indian Mourning Dove (*Z. m. macroura*) is a more or less regular visitor to southern Florida. The date of recovery of no. A-441887 is significant and it is suggested that it might be interesting to reexamine specimens of *Zenaidura macroura* collected in the lower half of the Florida peninsula.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

Color attractive to hummingbirds.—Evidence which seems to indicate that hummingbirds are attracted to certain colors was obtained on August 10, 1940, near the Utah copper mines, Bingham, Utah. A Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus p. platycercus*) was noted feeding on a patch of purple beewees (*Cleome serrulata*) near the mouth of the two-mile Bingham tunnel. Traffic lights control the traffic at this long tunnel which is located at the base of a rather precipitous mountain-side. Twice during an interval of ten minutes, while I waited to drive through the one-way tunnel, a hummingbird poked its bill against the red light in what appeared to be an attempt to feed. That it was not attracted to the green or amber light might suggest a greater attraction to the red coloring.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

Red-headed Woodpecker in Quebec.—While searching for birds on Mount Royal, Montreal, August 30, 1939, I was surprised to see at close range two adults and one juvenile of this species, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, searching oak trees and a telephone pole for food. I had them in view for fully five minutes, using bird-glasses which were not really necessary. Mrs. Phillips, who knows these birds well, was with me. This woodpecker is common about Sarasota, Florida, where we now spend our winters. I notice the species is of but casual occurrence in southern Quebec according to the 1931 A. O. U. 'Check-list.'—CHARLES L. PHILLIPS, 5 *West Weir St., Taunton, Massachusetts.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Florida.—While at old Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, May 11, 1940, I noticed a small group of large flycatchers among the lower branches of several large cedar trees near Matanzas Bay. A closer inspection with ten-power glasses showed that two Gray Kingbirds (*Tyrannus dominicensis*) and one Arkansas Kingbird (*T. verticalis*) were associating and feeding together. Possibly these birds had been winter companions farther south. The striking white outer webs of the lateral rectrices were noticeable as were the other characters of the western visitor. I at first thought that the glasses would reveal the Southern Crested Flycatcher which is common in the spring in Florida. I am familiar with all the species mentioned above as I have specimens of each, and I met *Tyrannus verticalis* in Colorado several years ago.

I have located fifteen fall and winter records of the Arkansas Kingbird in Florida, but no other spring occurrence.—CHARLES L. PHILLIPS, 5 *West Weir St., Taunton, Massachusetts.*

Barn Swallow breeding in southern Alabama.—In view of the uncertain status of the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) as a breeding bird in Alabama, it is felt advisable at this time to place on record the recent discovery of a breeding colony of these birds in the extreme southern part of the State. Because of the presence of Barn Swallows on the Mississippi coast during the summer months there was a possibility that they might also nest in suitable situations in southern Alabama, so an attempt was made to verify this supposition. Among the places visited was Fort Morgan, lying at the entrance to Mobile Bay, and approximately thirty miles south of Mobile, and here a colony of thirty pairs of these birds was