

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

found nesting. On the day that this colony was discovered, June 3, 1940, the nests with one exception held young that were well grown, and in several instances almost fully fledged. The one exception was a nest that contained three fresh eggs. The nests were all characteristic of those built by this species, and were either in the Fort itself, or scattered through the adjoining buildings that originally housed ammunition for the big guns. While no definite information could be obtained as to how many years these birds had been nesting here, indications were that this colony had been long established at this spot, and had apparently merely been overlooked. In his 'Birds of Alabama' (1924), Arthur H. Howell cites as the only breeding record for the State a nest found at Tuscomb on May 15, 1892, and in the fourth edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-list' (1931) the breeding range of the Barn Swallow is given as south to northern Alabama.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Gulfport, Mississippi.*

**Migration of Blue Jays.**—At Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, and along the adjacent ridges, the Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta c. cristata*) occurs in migration from the third week in September until mid-October. The jays may be seen in loose flocks, or in orderly processions, on either side of the ridge, and at any elevation, in numbers varying from twelve to three hundred or more birds. I have noticed each season that jays are on the move by 7 a. m., but by mid-afternoon their flights terminate. As a rule, the birds keep just above the treetops, and seldom is there much fuss or noise; indeed, observers at the lookout must be keenly alert to detect each passing group of jays. At times, an entire group will alight on the trees for a moment of rest. It is then that a Sharp-shinned Hawk may appear suddenly, and plunging into the jays, precipitate a confused scramble of flashing blue feathers and a chorus of screams, which may be the signal for the jays to move on. I have never seen a Blue Jay fall prey to a Sharp-shin. At Point Pelee, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, during the hawk flights of 1905 and 1906, P. A. Taverner and B. H. Swales reported migrating jays much harrassed by Sharp-shinned Hawks (Wilson Bull., 19: 142, 1907). In 1939, at Hawk Mountain, the heaviest flight of Sharp-shins on record (8,529 individuals) was coincident with the most remarkable flight of jays that I have known, but very little harrassing was noticed. Prior to the fall of 1939, I have recorded inconsequential numbers of Blue Jays, with the exception of 603 birds counted on September 26, 1935.

During a sixteen-day period beginning September 24, 1939, I made an approximate count of 7,350 Blue Jays. Doubtless many jays slipped by uncounted. The majority of the birds passed through in a constant stream regardless of the weather conditions, from September 30 to October 6. The peak of the migration came on October 1, a day of alternating rain and mist, with raw northerly winds; at least 1,535 birds passed the lookout, even during the rain, in groups of from 100 to 350. Again on October 3, despite obliterating mists during the forenoon, and fresh easterly winds all day, I counted several large flocks at various parts of the Sanctuary, and the far from complete count for the day was 1,250 birds. On October 4 I noticed a curious thing. During the forenoon the 'lookout watch' was taken by Harold Axtell, while I repaired to Dreherstown at the foot of the mountain. Standing on the railroad tracks and looking up to the crest of the ridge, I saw (in the space of fifteen minutes) three groups of jays numbering 85, 25 and 65 birds, respectively, leave the ridge and fly due west high over Dreherstown!

Other observers reported to me "large numbers" of Blue Jays on the adjacent ridges. On our big jay day, October 1, Mrs. E. C. Spaide was observing the hawk