

- ORIE, N. G. M. 1952. *Candida (Monilia)* infection of the respiratory tract. *Dis. of the Chest*, 22 (1): 107-117.
- SELIGMANN, E. 1952. Virulence enhancing activities of aureomycin on *Candida albicans*. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.*, 79: 481-484.
- STABLER, R. M., and C. M. HERMAN. 1951. Upper digestive tract trichomoniasis in Mourning Doves and other birds. *Trans. 16th N. Amer. Wildlife Conf.*, pp. 145-163.
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—ROBERT M. STABLER and MARY ALICE HAMILTON, *Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

Ornithology in Barton's Medical and Physical Journal.—In the outstanding bibliographical contributions of Elliott Coues, Barton's magazine either is unnoticed or is labelled "not seen." It was a notable periodical for its time and deserves remembrance. Its title in full is: "The Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal. Collected and arranged by Benjamin Smith Barton, M.D." All of it was published at Philadelphia. A collation of the volumes and parts is:

- Vol. I. Part I. 1804. x + 185 pp.
 Vol. I. Part II. 1805. vii + 192 + viii pp.
 Vol. II. Part I. 1805. xii + 208 pp.
 Vol. II. Part II. 1806. ix + 209 + [10] pp.
 Vol. III. Part I. 1808. viii + 190 pp.
 First Supplement. March 1806. [3] + 98 + [1] pp.
 Second Supplement. 1807. pp. 103-201.
 Third Supplement. May, 1809. iv + pp. 207-312.

The periodical included some plates, but they are lacking in the set examined. Disregarding the convention of brackets indicating that the name of the author has been supplied, it may be stated that only the last of Barton's contributions here listed was signed with his name; the others were "by the Editor."

Barton, Benjamin Smith.

Facts relative to the food of the hummingbird. I (I), 1804, pp. 88-89. (Takes insects and spiders as well as nectar.)

Note on the natural history of the substance called Guano. II (I), 1805, pp. 66-68. (Compiled.)

Ornithology. II (I), 1805, pp. 161-164. (Magpie taken on the Lewis and Clark Expedition; canvasback on the Susquehanna by his brother Matthias Barton; wild-celery as food of that species; wild turkey.)

Ornithology. First Supplement, March 1806, pp. 67-68. (Anhinga; charcoal for fattening poultry.)

A discourse on some of the Principal Desiderata in Natural History, and on the best means of promoting the Study of this Science, in the United-States. III (I), 1808, pp. 165-175. (Old accounts of torpidity of hummingbirds.)

Bartram, William

Anecdotes of an American crow. I (I), 1804, pp. 89-95. (Traits of a bird reared by hand: tractable, benevolent, docile, humble, prone to imitation, had an excellent memory, mischievous.)

Description of an American species of *Certhia* or Creeper. I (II), 1805, pp. 103-106. Pl. I. (The brown creeper; no binomial name.)

Ellicott, Andrew

Hints relative to Swallows. Second Supplement [1807], pp. 116-118. (Extracts on subaqueous torpidity of swallows from [Jean Francois] Regnard, Voyage into Lapland, 1681, Edition Stéréotype Vol. 5.)

Gregg, Amos

Memoranda on the natural history . . . of the Island of Hayti. II (II), 1806, pp. 18-23. (Birds, pp. 19-21.)

Peck, William D.

Tabula Avium alibi hiemantium tempore vernali adventum commonstrans. First Supplement, 1806, pp. 55-56. (Introductory remarks and table giving dates of arrival of 20 species at Kittery, Maine, during the years 1792 to 1800, inclusive.)

Vaughan, John, and Robert Milligan

Facts and observations relative to the North-American Woodcock. II (I), 1806, pp. 68-70. (Mating performance and song.)

Cessation of publication was for some unforeseen reason, as in the terminal section the Editor refers to a biographical sketch, "it is the intention . . . to give in a future number . . ."—W. L. McATEE, 3 Davie Circle, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Cassin's Kingbird in Canada.—On June 4, 1953, Mr. Alan Gordon, a forester with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, observed a strange kingbird "lazily flycatching from the tall shrubs along the beach" of Grand Lake, at Achray, in northeastern Algonquin Park, Ontario. On the following day (June 5) he secured the bird and prepared it as a specimen which was forwarded to the Royal Ontario Museum (no. 81283). The specimen proves to be an example (sex not determined) of Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*).

Except for the tertials the flight feathers are worn and the outer primaries are not emarginate. The rectrices are worn and relatively narrow. These features suggest that the specimen is a yearling. In color, tone, and size, it agrees with specimens from Arizona and California with which it was compared. Measurements in millimeters are as follows: length (by collector), 215; chord of wing, 126; tail, 90; length of bill from anterior edge of nostril, 14; width of bill through nostril, 8.8. The specimen is accordingly referred to the nominate race.

The species has not been recorded previously for Canada, and its occurrence northeastward far beyond its normal range is apparently unique.—L. L. SNYDER, Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto 5, Canada.

Birds and Butterflies or Vice Versa.—During the third week in June, 1952, while driving along the Steece Highway (which runs in a north-easterly direction from Fairbanks to Circle, Alaska), I noticed a congregation of the Pacific Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio rutulus*) "drinking" at a damp spot a few yards off to one side of the highway. After stopping the car to investigate and "flushing" the butterflies, it was noticed that there were many detached butterfly wings scattered over the ground where the insects had gathered. The probable reason for the presence of the wings soon became apparent when a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) was seen to make an unsuccessful attempt to catch one of the butterflies after the swarm had resettled on the damp patch of ground they had previously occupied.

Further evidence that birds actually catch and feed on butterflies assembling at favorite places, at least in this part of Alaska, was found a few days later while on a