

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