

The Hooded Warbler in Delaware.—On May 3, 1921, while out making observations on the spring migrations of our warblers I was pleased to record the appearance of a male Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*). This was in the morning. In the afternoon I observed two males of this species. The birds were not at all shy and permitted observation at close quarters so there could be no mistake as to identification.

So far as I know this species has never been recorded in any lists of the birds of this State. We may, therefore, add this warbler to the avifauna of Delaware as a transient migrant.—A. C. GARDNER, *Wilmington, Del.*

The Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) in Erie County, N. Y.—This species has always been regarded as a rare straggler in the western counties of New York, and I am consequently pleased to be able to record definitely its capture near Hamburg on April 3, 1921. Mr. James Savage, of Buffalo, and myself were entering a rather extensive hardwood swamp just south of Hamburg, when we heard the peculiar "peto, peto, peto, peto" call. The bird was soon located near the top of a rather large tree, and was readily identified as a Tufted Titmouse by its plain colors and crest.

It kept well to the tops of the taller trees, and moved gradually eastward through the woods. Its monotonous notes, with occasional pleasing variations, were heard almost constantly. The specimen was taken by Savage, and proved to be a fine male. The bird will be mounted for the collection of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

Although both Mr. Savage and myself were familiar with the species neither of us had ever met with it in any of the western counties of New York. The locality of the capture lies in the old lake plain, about five miles from the southern shore of Lake Erie, the region being drained by the Eighteen Mile Creek and its tributaries.—THOMAS L. BOURNE, *Hamburg, N. Y.*

The Willow Thrush in the District of Columbia.—Early on the morning of September 2, 1920, just inside one of the entrance gates of the National Zoological Park at Washington, D. C., I picked up a thrush, still in *rigor mortis*. The bird was recognized as an unusual one for this region and so was taken to the National Museum, where it was identified as the Willow Thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*). The specimen, a male, is now number 256,940 of the National Museum collection. This is the first record for the subspecies in the District of Columbia.—N. HOL-LISTER, *Washington, D. C.*

Notes on Alabama Birds. *Larus argentatus*. HERRING GULL.—While in the Eastern part of Elmore County on Tallapoosa River, on April 21, I noticed a young woman, a daughter of a planter, with a large Herring Gull, apparently two or three years, judging from its plumage, in her arms. On making inquiry I learned that it was captured on April 16, at her home nearby, after a considerable wind storm of that day.

The bird's wing was not broken, but injured, and it made no effort to fly. It was quite vicious when handled, but was in no apparent pain, from the injuries to its wing. This Gull has been reported several times in the interior of the State, and a large female in full plumage, is in the collection of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, which was shot at Lock 12, Chilton County.

Elaniodes forficatus. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.—The Alabama State Department of Archives and History has just added to its collection, a handsome specimen of the Swallow-tailed Kite, in full plumage and coloring. It was shot January 26, 1921, at Hartford in Geneva County, in the southern part of this State. The bird was killed by mistake as a hawk, and forwarded to the Conservation Commissioner, who in turn presented it to the Department. It has been mounted, and is on display in the Museum. This is the only bird of this species reported in the State, in a number of years, and has proven a very interesting contribution.

Astragalinus tritis tritis. GOLDFINCH.—For several years I have made records of the Goldfinch in the city of Montgomery. In 1918, the migration through the city took place from the 17th to the 24th of February, and 28 to 34 birds were noted on the grounds of the State Capitol daily. In 1919, they were noted during the last week in February. In 1920, they were noted on April 18, and remained in the city for several days. This year I had failed to note a single one, up to April 27, when two pairs were reported to me within two blocks of the Capitol, but I have made diligent inquiry and no one had observed any in this city up to this date.

The flight north has apparently been made earlier this year, on account of our extreme early Spring, or may be they did not stop in the city, though on 10 or 12 excursions to the country around the city of Montgomery, since the first of January, I have failed to note a single specimen.

Planesticus migratorius migratorius. ROBIN.—The annual migration of Robins through the city of Montgomery, took place this year, during the latter part of February, and for ten days thousands were observed on the city streets. Since that time occasional individual have been noted. On Saturday afternoon, April 23, two pairs were called to my attention on South Lawrence Street, in the heart of the residence section, and during that week, the female spent thirty minutes in my back yard, on High Street. I noted three days before a pair in the grounds of the State Capitol.

These records for the Robins are the latest in my possession and a pair was reported to me as nesting in the city, though I have not seen the nest.
—PETER A. BRANNON, *Montgomery, Ala.*

Some Birds Observed at Pine Mountain Kentucky.—I spent the week of April 28 to May 4, 1921, on the western slope of Pine Mountain, Harlan Co., Ky., in the region made familiar by the writings of John Fox,