

Howell (Florida Bird Life, 1932, p. 253) records three other occurrences for Florida; in 1914 west of Palm Beach; in 1918 at the mouth of the St. Johns River, and the last in 1928 in about the same locality as the above—thirty miles south of Key West.—PHILIP A. DuMONT, *Berkeley, California*.

Late Nesting of Barn Owl.—On May 26, 1931, I banded two juvenile Barn Owls (*Tyto alba pratincola*) at Bond Hill, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. On November 26 just six months later I banded five juveniles from the same nest which no doubt were the second brood of the same pair of adult birds. As it is unusual for Barn Owls to nest so late in the season, at least in this section, the fact seemed worthy of record.—CHRISTIAN J. GOETZ, *Cincinnati, Ohio*.

A Snowy Owl Record for 1932, in Columbiana County, Ohio.—A Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) was seen here January 12, a comparatively warm day. It flew over, not very high, and alighted in a chestnut tree a short distance away. Several hours later, in the evening, it was again seen by my brother not far from the same tree. "A large white bird" (probably the owl) was reported as seen on numerous occasions in a small wood on a neighboring farm. Several persons tried to shoot it, but fortunately were unsuccessful. Apparently this bird was the same owl, seen by the writer.—LONY B. STRABALA, *Leetonia, Ohio*.

Eastern Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*) Wintering, Alabama.—On January 6, 1931, Duncan McIntosh of Fairhope, Ala., found a dead Eastern Whip-poor-will at Fly Creek, near Fairhope. The bird was brought to me, and I sent it to Mr. Francis M. Weston of Pensacola, Fla., who verified the identification. Mr. Weston mentioned the incident in his "Season" notes in the March-April, 1931 issue of 'Bird-Lore.' His statement that the Whip-poor-will is "a rare but regular winter visitant" was based on its occurrence in Escambia County, Fla., and not on actual acquaintance with it in Alabama. Howell, in his 'Birds of Alabama,' states that the Whip-poor-will "occurs as a summer resident in the mountains. During migration it may be found in all parts of the State." He makes no mention of its possible occurrence as a winter resident. The present instance constitutes, as far as I can find out, the only known winter occurrence of this species in Alabama.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

A Sun-bathing Hummingbird.—It is not often that a hummingbird finds occasion to alight on the ground, and when one does so for the purpose of taking a sun-bath the event is probably unusual enough to be placed on record. Shortly after noon on a hot July day I saw an immature male Anna's Hummingbird alight on a bare patch of ground and, heading directly away from the sun, stretch out flat on the soil with wings fully extended and the feathers of the back erected. Again some two months later, at about the same time of day, the identical action was repeated on the

lawn by the same individual. In both cases he remained on the ground less than a minute. As I have never seen a similar performance by any other hummingbird, I should assume this to be an individual rather than a general habit.—ROBERT S. WOODS, *Azusa, California.*

Crested Flycatchers in Ohio in Mid-November.—On November 16, 1931, the writer was engaged in some field work in bottomland along Alum Creek, two miles north of Westerville, Delaware County, Ohio. Suddenly my attention was attracted to two birds flying overhead at a height of about 150 feet. No plumage coloration could be seen, but from the body flight pattern, it was possible to identify the birds as Northern Crested Flycatchers (*Myiarchus crinitus boreus*).

The two flycatchers alighted for a moment in a tall cottonwood tree at a distance of 200 yards, then proceeded in a southwesterly direction. A minute later two more birds flew overhead, followed by a single bird and then another group of two. One of these last birds was collected to verify the identification and now may be found in the Wheaton Club collection at the Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio. The bird, a male, when the skin was prepared, was found to be in excellent condition with a large amount of fat. Two more birds were seen later, making nine in all.

The Wheaton Club records for the central Ohio region show that the median date of departure of the Crested Flycatcher in the fall is September 23 and the latest date ever recorded was October 8, 1927. The presence of the species at such an extremely late date—more than a month and a half later than usual—can perhaps be explained by the unusually warm summer temperatures which prevailed during much of October and November. On the date of collection November 16, 1931, the writer listed twenty-eight species of wild plants found in a flowering condition.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Dept. of Botany, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

Late Occurrence of the Barn Swallow in New Brunswick.—On November 8, 1931, and again on November 9, I saw a Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) at my home in Memramcook, N. B. On the first date the bird which was in juvenal plumage, was observed from 9 to 10 A. M. on the south side of the house catching flies in the characteristic swallow manner and also resting on the radio aerial wire. At noon it was seen again about the farm buildings. The second morning it was feeding at the same spot as before where insects were probably more plentiful. During the two preceding nights there were several degrees of frost but the days were clear and the sun soon warmed the air. There was no question about the identification of the bird as all field marks were noted even to the white spots near the end of the tail on the under side. Dr. H. C. Oberholser kindly informs me that the latest date for the Barn Swallow in the records of the Biological Survey for the maritime provinces of Canada is September 29, 1892 for St. John, N. B., so that my observation seems worth recording.—REID McMANUS, JR., *Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada.*