

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*.