

**Notes on Some Canal Zone Birds.**—On July 13, 1932, while standing in front of the Balboa station of the Panama Railway, I heard the song of a Mockingbird, and discovered the bird perched at the top of a flag-staff nearby. While I watched it through my fieldglasses, a colored man approached and asked me whether I would like to have it. When I asked how he intended to capture it, he informed me that they were common and that he could easily snare a dozen of them. I saw no others of the genus in the Zone and no Mockingbird is listed in Mrs. Sturgis's "Field Book of Birds of the Panama Canal Zone." To judge from locality, this should be a form of *Mimus gilvus*.

In her notes on the Fork-tailed Tyrant, *Muscivora tyrannus* (Linn.), Mrs. Sturgis says it is "common in the winter and early spring months" in the Zone. During the first fortnight of July I saw flocks of this species on five or six different occasions about Balboa and Panama City. They could be counted on in the trees of the Cathedral Plaza and in the grounds of the Administration Building, but might be seen flying overhead almost anywhere. In view of the extensive breeding range of this bird both to the north and the south of the Canal Zone, it seems likely that it will be found to occur there at all seasons of the year.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Washington, D. C.*

**Bird Actions During the Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 31, 1932.**—The following notes bearing on the action of birds have been received:

*At Freyburg, Me.* About five minutes before totality, when already twilight had come, I saw a flock of about thirty Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) settle in the top of a lofty maple that stood alone by the highway. As the shadow of totality swept southward from the mountains, bringing dusk, two or three Nighthawks (*Chordeiles minor*) appeared, flying southward overhead and a heron—a Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax n. naevius*) I think, flapped by, as though on his way to some feeding ground.—  
BAYARD H. CHRISTY.

*At Eagle Island, South Harpswell, Me.* About five minutes before totality the Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus smilhsonianus*) began to call much as they do toward nightfall, yet they continued to feed. As the sun passed into totality they arose all together, about fifty in number, and started toward Brown Cow, a barren ledge on which they roost, but before they were little more than under way the sun again appeared and they circled back and settled on the ledges from which they had flown.

Just before totality the plover, sandpipers, and turnstones began to call, but not to such an extent as the gulls. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, feeding near me, paid no attention to the shaded sun until totality when they all disappeared toward the woods though it was so dark that I could only follow their flight a short distance. Sparrows acted in the same way.—  
AARON MARDEN.

*At Montreal, Canada.* As darkness began to make itself felt the number

of Goldfinches (*Spinus t. tristis*), which had been feeding on thistles, and of Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*), which had been hawking overhead, gradually grew less and when the sun was almost obscured not a bird was to be seen. Crows were seen in twos and threes, before totality, winging their way to their roost, but, apparently taken unawares by the suddenness of the darkness, decided to settle in whatever trees were nearest at hand. When the sun once more appeared there was a general cawing and uprising as they resumed their flight, and the Goldfinches and Swallows reappeared as if by magic. The crowing of cocks was heard, as would be natural at dawn, but they also crowed at the time of totality.—HENRY MOUSLEY.