

though there is a colony in St. Helen Sound, S. C., about sixty miles to the northward.

*Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis*. GRAY KINGBIRD.—Rossignol, who is thoroughly familiar with this species in its normal range, saw and heard a single bird near Quarantine Station June 8, 1933. Quarantine is near the river mouth, fourteen miles east of the city. There are no other Georgia records.

*Muscivora forficata*. SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER.—Rossignol collected a fine full plumaged male at Quarantine on June 5, 1933. This is apparently a first record for the state.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

**Notes from the Coastal Counties of Alabama.**—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—On July 4, 1933, on a visit to a rookery in the northern part of Mobile County, eleven miles south of Mt. Vernon, a number of Egrets were found nesting in company with Anhingas, Little Blue Herons, and Yellow-crowned Night Herons. About 100 young Egrets were counted, most of them able to fly but some still in the nests. This is the only definite breeding record for this species in Alabama, although, as Mr. A. H. Howell says (*Birds of Alabama, 1924*), it undoubtedly bred in former times before its near extermination by the millinery trade.

*Larus philadelphia*. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Two of these Gulls, now in my collection, were taken by John Middlebrooks at Gasque in the southern part of Baldwin County, on January 14, 1933. Howell cites only a single record for the state—January 25, 1912. It is not unlikely, however, that this species has been merely overlooked on the coast of Alabama since it is known to occur commonly on the nearby coast of Florida.—DUNCAN McINTOSH, *Fairhope, Alabama.*

**Notes from Buchanan County, Iowa.**—*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. NORTHERN BLUE JAY.—Each year this bird performs a more or less regular migration in Iowa. While many remain as residents through the winter, small flocks are occasionally seen proceeding south during September and October. During the fall of 1933, I saw one flock of fifteen and another of fifty going south on September 21; another flock of 75 was seen on September 29. Doubtless there were other flocks that I did not see.

*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*. EASTERN CROW.—Seldom seen here in migration. On the afternoon of October 16, 1933, I saw a loose, scattered flock of about 75 Crows flying south. They appeared to be migrating, flying steadily and with apparent determination, and were soon lost to sight beyond the southern horizon. Another flock of 30, migrating in the same manner, was seen on October 19, 1933.

*Colaptes cafer collaris*. RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.—On October 29, 1933, one was seen in the woods about a mile south of the village of Otterville. My wife, my son Paul A. Pierce and I were walking through a field beside the woods, when the bird flew up from the ground a short distance in