

from the glass until satisfied. Several times during that day and the next I let the hungry bird feed in this manner. Always it took the largest flies first, cleaning the window completely of one kind before taking any of a smaller size. (I continually moved the bird about to within reach of the prey it indicated as "next" by stretching toward it.) The number of insects eaten at a meal was surprisingly large.

On the third day there was an unusually large number of flies on the window, and I supposed that the horse-flies alone would make a full meal for the bird. But after picking off the ten or twelve large horse-flies, the Swallow cleaned the glass of a much greater number of blow-flies and house-flies, then continued to feed on the smaller kinds. Suddenly it began to fidget, then snuggled down into my hand; within three minutes it was dead.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortune, Montana*.

Late Migration of Tree Swallows and Mourning Doves.—While the Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) is a comparatively late migrant and straggling individuals or pairs occur as far north as New England in winter, the birds are usually gone before the latter part of October. On November 11, 1934, while investigating water-fowl conditions near the mouth of the Connecticut River, Connecticut, I was much surprised to find a flock of more than a hundred of these birds busily feeding over the marsh. On the same day a single individual was seen flying low over the town of Saybrook.

As another late migration date, it may be of interest to report that on November 12, 1933, near Savoy Pond, not far from Plymouth, Massachusetts, I observed at very close range a flock of sixteen Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura m. carolinensis*). These were feeding at a snow clearing near a spring in a heavy though fairly young growth of timber.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biol. Survey, Washington, D. C.*

The Raven in the Virginia Blue Ridge.—In eight or nine years of study of the birds of the Virginia Blue Ridge I have found but one Northern Raven (*Corvus corax principalis*) (cf. The Raven, IV, p. 11, July, 1933). Five additional records have been made this past year. On May 13, 1934, two Ravens were seen at close range directly overhead, far back in outlying ranges of the Blue Ridge, along the St. Mary's River in Augusta County. On September 22 one was recorded at the Peaks of Otter in Bedford County; on September 26 four birds were seen in two places in the Blue Ridge in Amherst County, at the Hog Camp and on Mt. Pleasant and on September 30, another bird was seen on Rocky Row Mountain in Amherst County. A mountaineer who lives at the foot of Rocky Row said that a pair of Ravens had been nesting on the mountain for years.

In addition, Mr. Maurice Sullivan, naturalist assistant in the Shenandoah National Park since July, 1934, told me in a recent conversation that he has frequently seen Ravens in the area since he began his work.—RUSKIN S. FREER, *Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.*

Red Type of Crow Eggs.—After more than fifty years observing and collecting we have, at last, encountered this rare type of egg of the Eastern Crow (*Corvus b. brachyrhynchos*), the reddish tinge being far deeper than that shown in Bendire's work, or in any other illustrations that I have seen of this abnormal coloration.

On May first, 1934, my son-in-law, Minor Cole, shot a Crow as she left her nest. He decided to climb the easy fifteen feet to the nest in a willow and collect the eggs for me.

Incubation had evenly progressed in all the five eggs to about the fourth day. The eggs are rather sharply pointed ovate, of a type approaching elongate, rather than the usual true ovate or rounded ovate as found in the average Crow eggs.