

from York Factory, Manitoba, on Hudson Bay, taken forty-four years apart, November (?) 1880, and October 2, 1924. There are records of other Canadian specimens: Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, October 13, 1884 (Auk, 5: 218, 1888); Point des Monts, Quebec, August 14, 1894 (N. Comeau, 'Life and Sport on the North Shore,' p. 434, 1909); Clarendon Station, New Brunswick, May 21, 1906 (Auk, 23: 460, 1906); Alma, Albert County, New Brunswick, June 20 (year?) (Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, 6: 64, 1908); Whale Cove, Grand Manan, New Brunswick, October 26, 1924 (Canadian Field-nat., 39: 86, 1925). Besides these actually taken, are credible sight records of this unmistakable species for southern Manitoba in 1899, 1908, and 1930.—P. A. TAVERNER, *National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.*

Tree Swallows and highways.—Abbey Dawn Sanctuary near Kingston, Ontario, has great stretches of marsh land where it borders the St. Lawrence River. Among the vegetation, largely *Typha*, migrating Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) find suitable overnight roosts. On September 14, 1938, Wallace Havelock Robb, the founder of the Sanctuary, was called to the highway that crosses the marsh. He found speeding cars were killing many of the swallows and more than one hundred dead birds were counted along the half-mile strip of pavement. When one of them was hit the others nearby would swoop around the victim and in turn be caught by following cars. The trap was self-baiting and the killing continued all day. By the next morning the survivors had departed. While a few birds and animals are killed each year on this part of the road, Mr. Robb states that this is the first time he had ever noted Tree Swallows caught in numbers.—G. C. TONER, *Gananoque, Ontario.*

Mockingbirds in Panama.—In January 1938, with Dr. Herbert Clark, I saw two mockingbirds, apparently a pair, in the grounds of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, Panama City. About a month later I again saw two mockingbirds, also a pair, but presumably not the Memorial Institute pair, on the hillside between the Balboa railway station and the Zone Administration Building. In February 1939, Dr. Troy W. Earhart wrote me that mockingbirds were nesting near the Ancon tennis court, and in July of that year Mrs. Gladys C. Barnard reported their breeding at Pedro Miguel in 1938 and also in 1939. Adding to these definite records several rumored occurrences it seems evident that the mockingbird is becoming established in the Zone.

Apparently no form of mockingbird has been recorded from the Republic of Panama, nor is it contained in Mrs. Sturgis's 'Birds of the Panama Canal Zone' which is based on published papers as well as on her own observations. Since it is inconceivable that the author of this volume during her several-years' residence in the Zone could have overlooked so conspicuous a species as a mockingbird, we conclude that the bird has reached the Zone since the publication of her work in 1928.

It remained now to discover what manner of mockingbird had made the Zone its home. This could be done only by examination of specimens. These were subsequently supplied by Dr. Earhart with the assurance that their capture would in no way endanger the continued existence of the species in the Zone. These specimens show that the Zone bird is not referable to the North American *Mimus polyglottos* but to the Venezuelan *Mimus gilvus melanopterus*, the Black-winged Mockingbird. Only one form of this species is known from Venezuela, but in Colombia a larger race (*M. g. tolimensis*) occupies the upper Magdalena Valley