

notes on it for future reference. Since the great nesting colony on the Dry Tortugas was famous Sooty ground, that was the species which naturally came to mind, but the writer has only been in that famous colony at egg-time, never having seen the young birds. Later on, as we came up to Bottlepoint Key some two miles to the eastward, the tern was still with us, and actually allowed us to catch it. It was banded with a no. 4 Survey band of the number 359976, and liberated on Bottlepoint Key. While the bird was in the hand notes were taken on the plumage which is as follows. The forehead and *entire* under parts were pure, snowy white. The top of the head and neck were quite gray and streaked with blackish. The back and wings were a very dark brown. On looking up the Sooty and Bridled Terns in Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Gulls and Terns,' on my return to Charleston, I find that the above description tallies exactly with his account of the Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus melanopectera*). In the immature Sooty, the under parts are a "uniform 'olive brown' shading to grayish white on the belly." Our bird was pure white underneath from bill to, and including, under tail-coverts, and the forehead white as well. This is conclusive.

Howell gives only three records of the Bridled Tern for Florida in his 'Florida Bird Life,' so that this seems well worthy of record. Though not stated definitely, all the previous records seem to have concerned adult specimens. Certainly, in the immature plumage, there is no difficulty in distinguishing the two.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Nat'l. Assoc. Audubon Soc's., Charleston, South Carolina.*

Black Terns nesting in New Brunswick.—On June 20, 1940, accompanied by R. W. Tufts, Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Maritime Provinces, and John Campbell, game warden, I found two nests of Black Terns (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*) in Big Timber Lake, near Sheffield, Sunbury County, New Brunswick. Each nest contained three eggs and was built upon a small mound of vegetation in the shallow lake. As many as seventeen adult terns were counted at one time flying over the lake, indicating the probability of other nests nearby.

This is believed to be the first definite nesting record of this species in New Brunswick although as reported before (Auk, 56: 476, 1939) I had found adult Black Terns in this immediate area on June 14, 1937, on May 26, 1938, and on May 24, 1939. On these dates I was unable to find any nests, partly because of the lack of time available from my waterfowl investigations.—HAROLD S. PETERS, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Eastern Mourning Dove in the Dominican Republic.—The occurrence of the eastern form of the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) in Cuba has been previously reported (Auk, 54: 391, 1937). The basis for that record is the recapture of two birds banded at Key West, Florida.

Upon going through the recovery records for this species in the banding files of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, I discovered another case that should be noted, as it extends considerably the known range of *Z. m. carolinensis*. The bird in question was marked with band no. A-441887 at Gulfport, Florida, on March 30, 1932, by Mrs. Daisy M. Morrison. It was retaken at Santiago, Dominican Republic, about July 25, 1934.

It will be observed that all eastern Mourning Doves thus far reported from the Caribbean region are individuals that were banded in Florida. The cooperators responsible for the banding have, of course, merely listed them as "Mourning Doves" and the subspecific designation is made entirely upon geographic grounds and present knowledge of the range of the three recognized races. Nevertheless,

there is a possibility that the West Indian Mourning Dove (*Z. m. macroura*) is a more or less regular visitor to southern Florida. The date of recovery of no. A-441887 is significant and it is suggested that it might be interesting to reexamine specimens of *Zenaidura macroura* collected in the lower half of the Florida peninsula.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

Color attractive to hummingbirds.—Evidence which seems to indicate that hummingbirds are attracted to certain colors was obtained on August 10, 1940, near the Utah copper mines, Bingham, Utah. A Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus p. platycercus*) was noted feeding on a patch of purple beewees (*Cleome serrulata*) near the mouth of the two-mile Bingham tunnel. Traffic lights control the traffic at this long tunnel which is located at the base of a rather precipitous mountain-side. Twice during an interval of ten minutes, while I waited to drive through the one-way tunnel, a hummingbird poked its bill against the red light in what appeared to be an attempt to feed. That it was not attracted to the green or amber light might suggest a greater attraction to the red coloring.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

Red-headed Woodpecker in Quebec.—While searching for birds on Mount Royal, Montreal, August 30, 1939, I was surprised to see at close range two adults and one juvenile of this species, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, searching oak trees and a telephone pole for food. I had them in view for fully five minutes, using bird-glasses which were not really necessary. Mrs. Phillips, who knows these birds well, was with me. This woodpecker is common about Sarasota, Florida, where we now spend our winters. I notice the species is of but casual occurrence in southern Quebec according to the 1931 A. O. U. 'Check-list.'—CHARLES L. PHILLIPS, 5 *West Weir St., Taunton, Massachusetts.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Florida.—While at old Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, May 11, 1940, I noticed a small group of large flycatchers among the lower branches of several large cedar trees near Matanzas Bay. A closer inspection with ten-power glasses showed that two Gray Kingbirds (*Tyrannus dominicensis*) and one Arkansas Kingbird (*T. verticalis*) were associating and feeding together. Possibly these birds had been winter companions farther south. The striking white outer webs of the lateral rectrices were noticeable as were the other characters of the western visitor. I at first thought that the glasses would reveal the Southern Crested Flycatcher which is common in the spring in Florida. I am familiar with all the species mentioned above as I have specimens of each, and I met *Tyrannus verticalis* in Colorado several years ago.

I have located fifteen fall and winter records of the Arkansas Kingbird in Florida, but no other spring occurrence.—CHARLES L. PHILLIPS, 5 *West Weir St., Taunton, Massachusetts.*

Barn Swallow breeding in southern Alabama.—In view of the uncertain status of the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) as a breeding bird in Alabama, it is felt advisable at this time to place on record the recent discovery of a breeding colony of these birds in the extreme southern part of the State. Because of the presence of Barn Swallows on the Mississippi coast during the summer months there was a possibility that they might also nest in suitable situations in southern Alabama, so an attempt was made to verify this supposition. Among the places visited was Fort Morgan, lying at the entrance to Mobile Bay, and approximately thirty miles south of Mobile, and here a colony of thirty pairs of these birds was