

There are, apparently, three other records for the State. In the vicinity of Magnolia, in southwestern Arkansas, in the fall of 1941, J. R. Forbes saw two birds, an immature male from October 18 to November 1, and an adult male from October 28 to November 3. The former, collected on November 1, is now in the Cornell University collection (Forbes, 1942. *Auk*, 59: 579). At Mena, near the Oklahoma border in west central Arkansas, a Vermilion Flycatcher was seen on October 21, 1945. Details of the record, as reported to Dr. W. J. Baerg, will appear in the current revision of his "Birds of Arkansas," now in press.—BROOKE MEANLEY, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Stuttgart, Arkansas.*

Vermilion Flycatcher on east coast of Florida.—On March 25, 1951, Roger N. Early, of Lakeland, Florida, and I observed a male Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) near the United States Coast Guard Station, New Smyrna, Volusia County, Florida. We first saw it as it flew from a telephone wire along the highway to the top of a small tree. We spent an hour observing it at close range with and without the aid of a binocular. It continued perching in the tops of small trees, feeding with the characteristic technique of its clan. When approached too closely, it merely flew to the next bush or tree and continued feeding. Often it wagged its tail in the manner of a phoebe (*Sayornis*) just after alighting.

During the course of our observations Mr. Early obtained 40 feet of motion pictures in color from a distance of about 35 feet, using a six-inch lens. In my attempts to photograph the bird, I several times approached to within 20 feet before putting it to flight. It appeared to be established in one particular area. By persistent following I induced it to fly in short "hops" to a tree about 200 yards from the spot at which we had first seen it. From this place it circled back to its original perch. Mr. Early attempted to photograph it at close range, causing it to move about 150 yards, but again it returned to its 'base,' as before.

Although the Vermilion Flycatcher has been seen many times in winter in northwestern Florida, there are few published records for the peninsula proper, and this one may be the first for the east coast. We made no attempt to collect the specimen. Our photographs turned out well.—RUSSELL E. MUMFORD, *812 East Hendrix Street, Brazil, Indiana.*

Wing-flashing by male Mockingbirds.—My observations on a few marked Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*) run counter to Tomkins' belief that wing-flashing by males is rare (1950. *Wilson Bulletin*, 62: 41-42). This species is scattered through Baltimore's suburban sections as a permanent resident. On the grounds about my home, however, I have seen it only in winter, spring and fall. Six birds that I have color-banded have proved, by spring singing, to be males. I have seen wing-flashing by three of the six: on three occasions (March 21, April 18, April 27) by an individual present from October 1, 1947, to May 2, 1948; on seven occasions—March 6, 17, 21, 24 and 31 (twice), and April 1—by a bird present 43 days (March 4 to April 15, 1946); and on one occasion (April 16) by a bird present from April 9 to 22, 1950. I have seen wing-flashing by a silent (and therefore probably a female) color-banded bird on four occasions during a 7-day stay in April. Wing-flashing by unbanded Mockingbirds (sex ?) elsewhere I have witnessed in January (once), May, July and September.

Like Tomkins, I have seen the gesture made above the ground as well as on it. On the 22 occasions that I have seen adult birds perform, the place has been: lawn, 12 times; concrete paving, 1; my second-floor window feeding shelf, 8; on the bird's nest-bush, 1. I have also once seen a large fledgling flash its wings in a tree (wing-flashing by young birds on the ground appears to be common, but I have had no opportunity to study it systematically). Like Wampole (1949. *Wilson Bulletin*, 61: 113), I find that the extent to which the wings are lifted and spread varies greatly: sometimes they are moved only a little away from the sides and spread only slightly. I have included the less conspicuous instances in my tabulations.

On all but one occasion, as the above summary suggests, wing-flashing by adults has