

throughout this vicinity. If this species keeps increasing at its present rate, it will not be long before it may be considered as a common summer resident here. These data should go far in proving the rapid spread of this species northward.—
WILLIAM JENNER, *Fayette, Mo.*

Eastern Goshawk Flights in West Virginia.—One of the interesting features of *Bird-Lore's* Christmas Bird Census for 1933 (*Bird-Lore*, Jan.-Feb., 1934) was the scarcity of observations of the Eastern Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*). In view of the fact that the seven-year cycle since the great goshawk flight of 1926-27 was completed during the 1933-34 season, this seemed noteworthy, and it may be of interest to record that West Virginia did have an extended goshawk flight during the latter season.

For purposes of comparison, I quote from my 1926-27 notes on this species:

"First observed on November 2, 1926, when a neighbor woman shot a female goshawk while it was raiding her flock of chickens. During November and December, 1926, seven dead specimens came under my observation, all taken in Upshur County, West Virginia. I observed the species almost every day, specimens being taken in Lewis, Harrison, Barbour, and Monongalia Counties, and seen in a number of others. Three were captured alive by state trappers in pole traps at French Creek. One individual attacked a full-grown Wild Turkey at the State Game Farm at French Creek. The species was common throughout the winter, and was last seen on March 20, 1927."

Notes for 1933-34 summarize as follows:

"First observed near top of Cranberry Mountain, Pocahontas County, October 15, 1933. Two individuals seen that day, one flying over Big Glade (*WILSON BULLETIN*, March, 1934, page 65). One seen at French Creek, Upshur County, October 17. A dead specimen brought in by one of my students on October 20. Fairly common in Upshur County during November and December. Individuals seen in Barbour and Harrison Counties. Species not seen during January and February, but an individual observed March 7, at French Creek. Seen in Upshur County, March 9, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, and 29, and April 2; the latter being last one seen."

From these notes it may be seen that during the normal winter of 1926-27 the birds wintered in Central West Virginia, but that during the excessively cold 1933-34 winter they moved out, presumably farther south, since they reappeared in March. Not nearly so many individuals were seen during the latter flight as during the former, nor were so many poultry depredations reported. There was, however, a large 1933-34 flight in Central West Virginia, more individuals being seen than in all the intervening years since 1926-27.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

Winter Birds of the Mississippi Gulf Coast.—During February of 1934, Mr. Charles F. Walker and the writer spent several days (February 12 to 16) in field work along the Mississippi Gulf Coast. As little has been recorded of the birds of southern Mississippi, a summary is made of the forms observed. The daily lists of species were 50, 58, 61, 66, and 60. The total list of species was 98, and the total number of individuals counted was 10,701.

Because of other field work being done, it seems certain that many species present were missed. However, the numbers listed probably give a fair picture of the relative abundance of most of the species observed. From headquarters at a camp in the long-leaf pine woods, six miles north of Biloxi, trips were made

to inland portions of Harrison and Jackson Counties, to the large Pascagoula River Swamp, and along the gulf shore from Pascagoula to Bay St. Louis.

For the sake of brevity, only the common names are used, following the nomenclature of the 1931 A. O. U. Check-List. No collections were made to determine subspecific forms present, the form listed being the one probable from known distributional data. The list, with the number of individuals checked for each species, is as follows: Horned Grebe, 1; Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Eastern Brown Pelican, 41; Double-crested Cormorant, 6; Great Blue Heron, 3; Louisiana Heron, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; American Bittern, 1; Common Mallard, 6; Gadwall, 65; American Pintail, 1; Lesser Scaup Duck, 12; Red-breasted Merganser, 22; Turkey Vulture, 32; Black Vulture, 105; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 3; Eastern Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Florida (and Northern?) Red-shouldered Hawk, 9; Marsh Hawk, 3; Eastern Pigeon Hawk, 6; Eastern (and Little?) Sparrow Hawk, 31; Eastern Turkey, 1; Yellow Rail, 2; Killdeer, 27; Ruddy Turnstone, 6; Sanderling, 312; Herring Gull, 29; Ring-billed Gull, 346; Laughing Gull, 186; Bonaparte's Gull, 2; Forster's Tern, 8; Common Tern, 1; Royal Tern, 127; Caspian Tern, 1; Black Tern, 2; Black Skimmer, 382; Eastern Mourning Dove, 177; Southern Screech Owl, 3; Florida Barred Owl, 3; Eastern Belted Kingfisher, 7; Southern (and Northern?) Flicker, 51; Southern Pileated Woodpecker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 28; Red-headed Woodpecker, 3; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 15; Southern Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Southern Downy Woodpecker, 2; Red-cockaded Woodpecker, 11; Eastern Phoebe, 29; Tree Swallow, 42; Florida Blue Jay, 53; Southern Crow, 56; Fish Crow, 62; Carolina Chickadee, 25; Tufted Titmouse, 34; Florida Nuthatch, 2; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 93; Brown Creeper, 1; Eastern House Wren, 2; Eastern Winter Wren, 2; Carolina Wren, 6; Prairie Marsh Wren, 1; Eastern Mockingbird, 78; Brown Thrasher, 20; Northern (and Southern) Robin, 4,570; Eastern Hermit Thrush, 36; Eastern Bluebird, 389; Blue-grey Gnatcatcher, 2; Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 84; American Pipit, 24; Cedar Waxwing, 127; Loggerhead (and Migrant) Shrike, 66; Blue-headed Vireo, 3; Myrtle Warbler, 96; Northern Pine Warbler, 212; Yellow (?) Palm Warbler, 76; Southern Meadowlark, 224; Eastern (and Gulf Coast) Redwing, 372; Rusty Blackbird, 32; Boat-tailed Grackle, 78; Bronzed and Florida (and Purple?) Grackle, 954; Eastern Cowbird, 184; Louisiana (or Eastern?) Cardinal, 118; Eastern Goldfinch, 236; Red-eyed Towhee, 19; Eastern Savannah Sparrow, 62; Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow, 2; Eastern Vesper Sparrow, 32; Slate-colored Junco, 2; Eastern Chipping Sparrow, 31; Eastern Field Sparrow, 26; White-crowned Sparrow, 3; White-throated Sparrow, 37; Eastern Fox Sparrow, 5; Swamp Sparrow, 6; and Mississippi Song Sparrow, 12.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Columbus, Ohio*.

A Close Up of the Cardinal.—Last summer, 1933, we had the same pair of Cardinals that has been with us for several years, winter and summer. They are very tame and come to the feeding station whenever they are hungry and food is scarce elsewhere, but birds generally get their own food when possible. In the summer of 1932 they first nested in the yard of a neighbor to the east of us, in a dense shrub, but cats or Blue Jays destroyed the nest and the eggs were thrown out on the ground. They then built in the yard west of ours, about eight feet up in a mulberry tree, where sprouts grew upright, making a perfect nesting site. But when the young birds were beginning to feather, a pair of Blue Jays tried to do away with them. The brave parents fought them off in a terrific