

The next morning one of the parents and one of the young were missing. The other parent visited the bird bath of a neighbor and she thought she would try throwing out some cracker crumbs and bread crumbs. The bread crumbs were rejected but the cracker crumbs were thrown closer and closer to the edge of the porch until we could have reached and touched the parent. She would appease her own hunger and then hop off with a mouth full for the young which always remained at the edge of the yard. The youngsters insisted upon being fed until full grown.

Another bird deprived of food was the Eastern Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes virens*). The parent, in an effort to procure food which was abundant around the foundations of houses, would dash at its prey, often striking a person in its mad flight. The five young of one family perched for the greater part of the day on an apple tree limb about four feet from the ground and were very tame. They, too, insisted upon being fed until grown.

The winter of 1935-1936 here in contrast with other sections of the State, had about three times as many Carolina Wrens (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) as usual and these all remained for the summer of 1936, raising two large broods each, but in mid-November most of them departed.

During the winter of 1936-1937 the Eastern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) and White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) were seen frequently.

The Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*) has been unusually plentiful here this winter.—KATIE M. ROADS, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Records from Southeastern Missouri—Bennitt's "Check-list of the Birds of Missouri" (Univ. Mo. Studies VII, No. 3, 1933) recorded a number of species and subspecies whose status in Missouri was in doubt. During the summer of 1934 an attempt was made to determine the status of some of them by collecting in the lowland counties of southeastern Missouri. Dr. Harry C. Oberholser has kindly identified the specimens whose names are starred (*). All the birds collected are now in the museum of the University of Missouri.

*Southern Downy Woodpecker. *Dryobates pubescens pubescens*. *First Missouri record*. Previously reported from points close to Missouri in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas. There are four specimens from Dunklin County: two females (Cardwell, June 13; Campbell, June 20) and two males (Campbell, June 27).

*Southern Crow. *Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus*. *First Missouri record*. Previously reported in western Tennessee. A female was taken at Puxico, June 24, and two males at Campbell, June 20 and 27.

*Southern Robin. *Turdus migratorius achrusterus*. *First Missouri record*. Previously reported from points close to Missouri in Illinois, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Kansas. Two males were taken (White Oak, June 20, and Campbell, June 27), and two females (Kennett, June 21 and 27).

*Maryland Yellow-throat. *Geothlypis trichas trichas*. *First Missouri specimens*. According to the geographic range of the subspecies of *G. trichas* as outlined in the 1931 A. O. U. Check-List (p. 296), there should be no breeding yellow-throats in Missouri at all. The Northern Yellow-throat (*G. t. brachidactyla*), however, is a common breeder in most of the state, and *trichas* was included in Bennitt's "Check-list" (p. 56) on the basis of rather scant evidence. The presence

of *trichas* in summer in southeastern Missouri was established by two males taken at Cardwell, June 15 and July 5.

*Florida Blue Jay. *Cyanocitta cristata florincola*. First reported from southeastern Missouri in Bennitt's "Check-list" (p. 45) on the basis of three specimens. Six more were collected in Dunklin County during June, 1934, establishing this as the summer-resident race in that region.

*White-breasted Nuthatch. *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*. Three specimens were taken in Dunklin County during June and July, 1934. In view of the fact that a specimen of the Florida race, *S. c. atkinsi*, from Howell County is now in the National Museum collection, and that Dr. Oberholser has referred two specimens from Central Missouri to this subspecies (Bennitt, 1933, 46), it appears that both races occur in southeastern Missouri.

*Migrant Shrike. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. Eight specimens were taken in Dunklin County in June, 1934. Although the Loggerhead Shrike (*L. l. ludovicianus*) has been recorded at points near Missouri in southern Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, *migrans* appears to be the summer-resident shrike of southeastern Missouri.

*Western Parula Warbler. *Compsothlypis americana ramalinae*. Although this race is not now recognized by the A. O. U. Committee and typical specimens of the northern subspecies, *C. a. pusilla*, have been taken elsewhere in Missouri, it is worth recording that four birds taken in Dunklin County during June and July were all referred by Dr. Oberholser to *ramalinae*.

Southern Meadowlark. *Sturnella magna argutula*. Five males were taken in Dunklin County in June, establishing this as the summer-resident meadowlark of the southeastern Missouri lowlands. The only previous specimen from there was one taken by Howell in New Madrid County in 1910 (*Auk*, Vol. 27).

Painted Bunting. *Passerina ciris*. Reported from southern and western Missouri by Bennitt (1933, 60). This species was seen several times during June and July in Dunklin and Stoddard Counties, thus extending its known range in Missouri.—JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM, *Southwest High School, Kansas City, Mo.*