

The Southern Crow in Arkansas.—On May 18, 1929, I shot a smallish Crow on the bank of the Arkansas River near Fort Smith, Ark. As the Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) had been previously reported to Dr. H. E. Wheeler as occurring at this locality I took it for granted that my bird was referable to that species. Later Dr. Louis B. Bishop obtained the specimen in question and identified it as *C. brachyrhynchos paulus* the Southern Crow.

The question now arises whether the Fish Crow really occurs in Arkansas, since apparently no specimens have been collected, and also whether any of the Arkansas birds are the large Crow (*C. b. brachyrhynchos*) or are all referable to the smaller race. I feel quite sure that the Crow of the Ozark Mountains in the northern part of the state is the large form—typical or nearly typical, but more collecting is necessary to determine definitely the true nature of the Arkansas Crows.—J. D. BLACK, *University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kas.*

The Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) in Wisconsin.—On November 5 a Magpie was reported in Milwaukee, and I collected it for the Milwaukee Public Museum. I immediately got in touch with the Zoo but no Magpie had escaped, nor did the bird show any signs of having been kept in captivity, the tail being in no way frayed as it would be in a cage bird. Due to the prevailing drought there may have been an eastern movement of this species. Hollister states that in 1848 a specimen had been reported by Hoy, and again later in 1860 and 1878. Since then I do not recall any records of their appearance.—WALTER J. MUELLER, *Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.*

Mockingbird in Summer at Wood's Hole, Mass.—On June 8, 1934, I heard a bird singing about dusk near one of the bathing beaches at Woods Hole, Mass. The song was so clear and varied, I thought it must be a Mockingbird. On the following two days, one of which was rainy, the bird was heard again at the beach but not seen. Then, convinced that it must be a Mockingbird far from its usual habitat, it was sought and proved to be an adult Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*). For about two months the bird sang daily from shrubbery, housetops, wires, and chimneys. Not once within many observations was it seen more than a hundred yards from where it was first heard. It sang early and late, even by moonlight, and in fair or foggy weather. Its song displayed all the well known Mockingbird traits, and once at least it gave an excellent imitation of a Cardinal although Cardinals are not found in this locality. It was also fond of the Mockingbird habit of springing into the air in full song for a short flight, then returning to the same perch.

After about two months it disappeared, and, although a few inquiries were made, its fate was not learned. The writer was told however that it had occupied the same location for a while in the summer of 1933.—JAMES B. LACKEY, *Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.*

Mockingbird in Wisconsin.—Two adult Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) were seen by the writer on July 27, 1934, in a clump of scrub oaks on the west side of the McCoy Airport, about eight miles northeast of Sparta, Munroe County, in west central Wisconsin. Since the writer is thoroughly familiar with this species, there is no chance for error in identification. This record the writer presents as an addition to the none too numerous records of the northward wanderings of this erstwhile southern species.—CHARLES THEODORE BLACK, *407 E. Daniel St., Champaign, Ill.*

Southern Robin (*Turdus migratorius achrusterus*) in Houston, Texas.—

About ten or twelve years ago the first pair of Robins bred in Houston. Since then the number of breeding birds has steadily increased, until now there must be as many as twenty-five pairs. The center of their distribution is on the grounds of the Houston Country Club but for the last two years they have been breeding in the vicinity of our home at No. 16 Courtlandt Place. There is a hiatus between the coming of these breeding birds and the leaving of the winter residents, the latter leaving two or three weeks before than the arrival of the summer residents. It would be very interesting if observers in other parts of Texas and southern Louisiana, where I understand Robins also breed, would investigate the earliest appearance of these summer residents and their present status. The identification of my bird was by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser.—J. J. CARROLL, *Box 356, Houston, Texas.*

The Migrant Shrike in the North Carolina Mountains.—For the past 23 summers the writer has paid considerable attention to the birds of the mountains of western North Carolina, and not until 1934 did he ever note the occurrence of any Shrike in that territory. On August 31, 1934, however, he saw two of these birds at the roadside between the town of Old Fort, and the resort of Ridgecrest, at an elevation of about 2400 ft., in the county of Buncombe. The birds were seen from a car, at a range of only a few feet, and were about a mile apart. They are referred to *Lanius l. migrans* as this is the form found in the western part of the state; *ludovicianus* being confined to the coast region. *Migrans* is mentioned by Cairns as a migrant in Buncombe County but it must be a very rare bird there, unless it passes through during October or later. The writer's residence in the mountains usually terminates on or about October 1.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

Food Carrying by the Crested Starling.—While feeding meal worms (larvae of the Tenebrio beetle) to a specimen of the Crested Starling (*Galeopsar salvadorii*) in the National Zoological Park, I noticed that instead of eating them at once he took them one at a time from my hand and held them in his beak, working each one back towards the base of the beak and repeating the process with the next one offered. I purposely fed the bird all that he could hold between his mandibles until there were 21 worms protruding from the sides of the beak.

He was apparently following the practice, so common during the time that the nestlings are fed, when the parent secures a beak full of food before visiting the nest. This bird however having no youngsters, I was interested to see what he would do next. He simply walked to the rear of the cage, which he shared with a number of Doves, dropped all of the worms and devoured them in haste seeming to lose any further impulse to feed young.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *Nat. Zool. Park, Washington, D. C.*

Some Observations on the Behavior of Starlings and Grackles in Relation to Light.—From the middle of September to October 17, 1934, large numbers of Bronzed Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*) and Starlings (*Sturnus v. vulgaris*) roosted in the shade trees of a residential district of Columbus, Ohio, a half mile from our home; an acquaintance informs us that this is the first time that this has happened in the fifteen years he has lived in this district.

On nine mornings and five evenings, between October 6 and 15, I watched the flights of these birds from our lawn, noting the time and also the light as measured by a Weston photometer lent me by Dr. W. M. Barrows of the Zoology Department of Ohio State University. This instrument received full zenithal light. In the morning I faced the roost, so could easily see the first flock that rose. Many flocks consisted of one species only, while others were mixed. The roar from the roost was