

all, my eye fell upon a bit of dark brown near the rail on the nearby track,—a baby Wilson's Snipe. I picked it up in haste, and no sooner had done so than another little one appeared miraculously from under the huge, roaring train, and made straight for me. These little Snipes were well developed, and it was difficult to hold them delicately in my hands because they kicked so. I put them down by a little pool nearby, and I saw the mother join them shortly. By crawling carefully to the edge of the embankment I watched her run to the young ones and cover them. Upon seeing me she walked over them, and eventually led them into the higher grasses and weeds at the end of the pool.

Altogether it would seem from the above notes, that the Wilson's Snipe is a regular, fairly common breeder in the swampy areas of the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, and it should reasonably be expected to occur in the marshes similar to the cat-tail areas at Pymatuning throughout Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, and northern Lawrence counties.

SOME BIRDS OF THE OZARK REGION

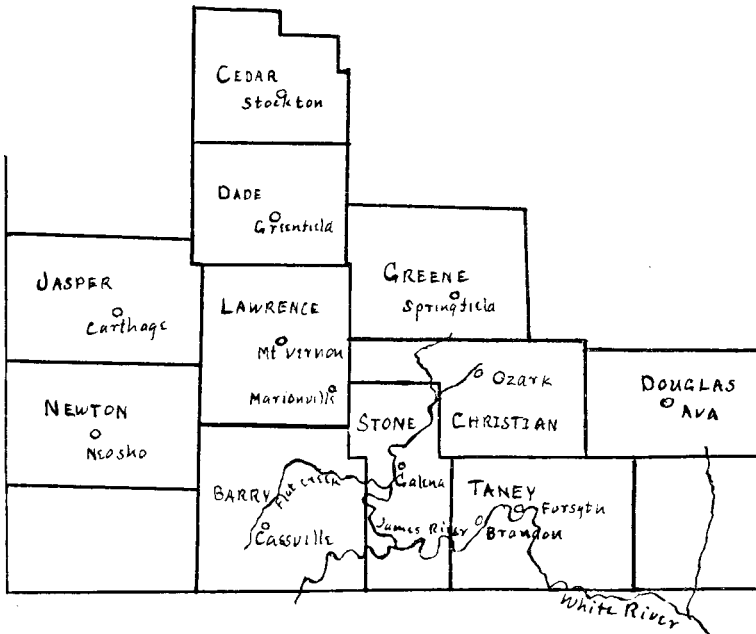
BY JOHNSON A. NEFF

When you read or hear anything derogatory to the Ozark region of Missouri and Arkansas do not let yourself be fooled into thinking that this region, famous in the comic columns of the daily papers, does not have its share of nature and especially of birds. Having lived all of my as yet rather short life in the Missouri Ozarks I admit a highly developed prejudice. I would not retract whatever I might say about the Ozarks for any cause whatever.

Since I made my advent onto the farm at the age of five I have always studied birds. As usual with most youngsters, much of my most interesting data was lost because I failed to keep dates and other interesting data. And now in the later years I must admit a lack of care and a lack of completeness and thoroughness in bird study, which has come from the necessity of making my study of birds a spare time pleasure, when spare time always seems to come at times when the birds are a minus quantity. For some time past, and for a year to come, I have been a student in the Missouri Agricultural College which has kept me out of the Ozark region for nine to ten months per year.

And during the time away from school each summer I have had to take my place along with my father in the attempt to make three men do the work of about four in the care of a large acreage of fruit, for we are commercial fruit growers. I do not complain of the work, but it is not the sort of work that will allow one to leave at the sound of a bird, nor even when birds are most common. I hope in the near future to do many of the things that I have failed to do in the past.

Volumes might be written about the Ozark region, and yet all would not be told. The Ozarks have their highest elevation in a



Sketch of the Ozarks covered in the accompanying article.

broad plateau which runs southwestward until it enters the above sketched counties in which it is found at an elevation of about 1,550 feet in Taney, Stone, and Barry counties. The area is interspersed with small streams and drains off mainly thru the James and White Rivers with tributaries. The region drained by these rivers is that portion with which the author is most familiar, having tramped and camped over it many times. This region comprises the heart of the Ozarks, the country of the Bald Knobbers, and of the "Shepherd of the Hills."

The plateau is broken by numerous water-courses which have

worn deep valleys on their way to their destinations in the Arkansas or the Missouri; here is the wild, rugged scenic portion of the Ozarks, in which birds abound. The Ozark border region is a less rugged belt that encloses the Ozarks; it is broken country sloping off toward a more or less high prairie region toward the north and east. The Ozarks are as yet still wooded, but the woods are going fast, and little effort is made to conserve natural resources other than to make use of them. In spots one can see many miles of timber, with little farms spotting it, if desirous of visiting the higher altitudes of the cliffs, and if one is lucky enough to find a high point that is not tree covered. The tree growth of the region, however, is not of great commercial value; it is comprised of oaks of several types, mainly blackjack and post oak. We still find a few groves of pines scattered thruout the region, and the greatest pine forests are in Stone and Taney counties; other trees that grow in the river valley sections are: Red Gum, White Oak, Red Oak, Black Oak, Burr Oak, Chestnut Oak, Willow Oak, Maple, Ash, Elm, Sycamore, Hickories, Walnut, Pecans, Hackberry, Sassafras, Mulberry, Box Elder. Of smaller growth we have abundance of Dogwood, Redbud, Papaw, Hazel, Spicebush, and others unknown to the author, intertwined with masses of wild grapes and other vines, and carpeted with a great multitude of smaller plants and flowers which would take a talented botanist to catalog correctly.

Climate has a great deal to do with our bird study here in the Ozarks. In the first place, if there happens to be a low precipitation during the late summer then all water courses dry up except the rivers, and as a rule waterfowl give us a fairly wide berth, not being attracted by our scanty water-sites. It has been a great many winters since we had a really severe winter season. Snow has been a matter of hours rather than days; winter birds have not been forced to us in the past few years. We find that bird study in this region is subject to a great variation in the seasonal climate and weather conditions. There are numerous streams, and the flora and fauna is unlimited.

For a space of fifteen years the writer has been a student of the birds of this region and is rather closely familiar with most of the region concerned, having spent a great many days roaming over the Ozarks both as a business and as a recreation. The following list of about 170 species of birds does not include several species of which the author is himself satisfied, but for

which there is not evidence sufficient to list the species. There is much room for additions. Many of the species that have been reported for our district, the observer has not been lucky enough to find during his travels over the mountains. But as time goes on, scarcely a season goes by without at least one or more additions to the list as given below.

No attempt has been made to go into the extinct species. It was my father's good fortune years ago to see an Ivory-billed Woodpecker close to the location of our orchards, and Passenger Pigeons were of course very abundant in the region. No attempt has been made to list any birds except those observed by the writer or by close friends of his who are followers of ornithology. Here is given a short list of some species which have been reported from the counties of which I speak and which are not regular or commonly found in the state. For these species I am indebted to Widmann's "Catalog of the Birds of Missouri." The species, county, and observer, follow:—

Parasitic Jaeger,	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Ruddy Duck,	Southwest Missouri,	Nehrling.
Snowy Heron,	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Northern Phalarope,	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Pectoral Sandpiper (1887),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
White-rumped Sandpiper,	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Long-billed Curlew,	Jasper County,	Smith.
Eskimo Curlew,	Jasper County,	Savage.
Ruffed Grouse (1883),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Lesser Prairie Hen (1887),	Lawrence County,	Lawrence.
Swallow-tailed Kite (1880),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Swallow-tailed Kite,	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Mississippi Kite,	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Mississippi Kite,	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Krider's Hawk,	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Western Red-tail (1888),	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Harlan's Hawk (1905),	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Richardson's Merlin,	Stone County,	Kastendieck.
Barn Owl (1882-1887),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Long-eared Owl,	Greene County,	Kizer.
Long-eared Owl,	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Snowy Owl,	Jasper County,	Smith.
Poor-will (1885),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Poor-will,	Barry County,	Bush.
Arkansas Kingbird,	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Brewer's Blackbird (1885),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Lapland Longspur,	Christian County,	Kastendieck.
Vesper Sparrow (1902),	Jasper County,	?

Vesper Sparrow (1902)	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Bachman's Sparrow (1884),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Blue-headed Vireo (1902),	Jasper County,	Savage.
Bell's Vireo (1901),)	Jasper County,	Savage.
Golden-winged Warbler (1884),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Cape May Warbler (1884),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Black-throated Blue Warbler,	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Blackburnian Warbler (1884),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Black-throated Green Warbler,	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Palm Warbler (1902),	Jasper County,	Savage.
Long-tailed Chickadee (1884),	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Carolina Chickadee,	Lawrence County,	Nehrling.
Willow Thrush,	Jasper County,	Savage.

The above list of thirty-seven species, many of which are not common, and some of which have not been reported since the days Nehrling spent in Pierce City, Lawrence County, in 1882-1887, leave to the observer of the present time a challenge and an objective to which to work. Many days pleasure and recreation may be spent upon them.

PIED-BILLED GREBE—*Podilymbus podiceps*.

A regular migrant. None have been known to breed here.

RED-THROATED LOON—*Gavia lumme*.

One bird was seen on a small lake in Stone County, May 2nd, 1920. It was observed by several people, and is authentic.

HERRING GULL—*Larus argentatus*.

A common spring and autumn migrant—mostly spring.

FRANKLIN'S GULL—*Larus franklini*.

A fairly common migrant across this section.

COMMON TERN—*Sterna hirundo*.

A somewhat rare migrant in my observations.

LEAST TERN—*Sterna antillarum*.

A somewhat rare migrant.

BLACK TERN—*Clidonias nigra surinamensis*.

Much the commonest of the family here. Seen every season.

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT—*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*.

One bird was seen on Lake Taneycomo, Taney County, May 6th, 1922. It was perched on a limb of the "sunken forest." Was also observed by Prof. L. T. Reser of Ozark Wesleyan College, who is an experienced ornithologist.

WHITE PELICAN—*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*.

It has never been the writer's privilege to see this bird here, but a flock was seen several times in the spring of 1921 while I was out of town, and two birds were killed this last spring some miles from Marionville, Lawrence County, and identified by townspeople who had seen the bird elsewhere.

MALLARD—*Anas platyrhynchos*.

All ducks are irregular visitants in the Ozarks. One never knows

where to find them, for some seasons they fail to appear in great numbers. The Mallard is by far the commonest species. I have seen it on Taneycomo in May, and in August.

BALDPATE—*Mareca americana*.

One lone bird is the entire list for this species. It was killed at Marionville, Missouri (Lawrence County), in 1919.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL—*Nettion carolinense*.

A common transient visitant.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL—*Querquedula discors*.

A fairly common migrant visitor.

SHOVELLER—*Spatula clypeata*.

A pair was wing-tipped on a pond here on our farm in 1910, but I have since lost my records from 1909 to 1912.

PINTAIL—*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*.

A very common transient visitant here.

WOOD DUCK—*Aix sponsa*.

A rather uncommon migrant. I saw many flocks in the fall of 1909, and saw two killed in 1916 which bore Biological Survey bands Nos. 1950 and 1953.

SNOW GOOSE—*Chen hyperboreus nivalis*.

A fairly common migrant. I saw a large flock in the fall of 1922 with a huge Canada as flock leader.

CANADA GOOSE—*Branta canadensis canadensis*.

A fairly common transient. There is hardly enough water in most seasons to attract great numbers of water fowl.

HUTCHIN'S GOOSE—*Branta canadensis hutchinsi*.

A common migrant in fairly large numbers.

WHISTLING SWAN—*Cygnus columbianus*.

This species is recorded on the identification of John C. Melton of Cape Fair, Stone County, who saw a new bird on the James River in the fall of 1917. John is an old-time river man and is experienced as a hunter. He should know whereof he speaks, for he says that never before had he seen the bird.

BITTERN—*Botaurus lentiginosus*.

A common migrant, and a possible summer resident.

LEAST BITTERN—*Ixobrychus exilis*.

A common migrant, and an occasional summer resident. In past often seen during nesting season along the rivers.

GREAT BLUE HERON—*Ardea herodias herodias*.

A common migrant, and an occasional summer resident. In past years several rookeries were known along James River, but at present none nest there to my knowledge.

EGRET—*Casmerodius egretta*.

During the past six years this species has been increasingly common during migrations, and also seen along the James and White Rivers during the summer, although I have no knowledge as to any nearby nesting site.

LITTLE BLUE HERON—*Florida caerulea*.

A common summer resident somewhere in southwest Missouri, as the young birds in white plumage are a common sight in July and Au-

gust. I examined two in the summer of 1921 which had been killed and left on a gravel bar.

GREEN HERON—*Butorides virescens virescens*.

A common summer resident—the commonest of the family.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON—*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*.

One bird was seen in 1921 on the White River, Taney County.

SANDHILL CRANE—*Grus mexicana*.

The writer saw one of these birds soaring far above the river hills in Stone County in 1917, and one was killed in Lawrence County in 1920.

KING RAIL—*Rallus elegans*.

One bird of this species was killed here some years ago, and mounted by a local amateur taxidermist. I identified the bird, but have lost the date of collecting. It is a rather uncommon visitor.

VIRGINIA RAIL—*Rallus virginianus*.

I found a wing-tipped specimen of this species in about 1910, but that has been its only occurrence to my personal knowledge. I am sure that it is a common transient, however.

SORA—*Porzana carolina*.

The Sora is a common migrant. I have seen numerous specimens lately. I caught one by hand in May, 1923, and banded it before I allowed it to go free.

COOT—*Fulica americana*.

The Coot is a very common migrant.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE—*Steganopus tricolor*.

I found three of these birds feeding at a pond on May 2nd, 1920. Two were females in full plumage, so were easily identified. I hope to find it a fairly common migrant.

WOODCOCK—*Rubicola minor*.

The Woodcock is becoming more abundant. Never saw one in the state until October, 1922, and have seen two this spring within a few rods of my residence.

WILSON'S SNIFE—*Gallinago delicata*.

A common migrant, and an occasional winter resident, as it has been included in Christmas Census' several times.

LEAST SANDPIPER—*Pisobia minutilla*.

A fairly common migrant.

YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus flavipes*.

A fairly common migrant; occasionally abundant.

WESTERN WILLET—*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*.

I have seen one bird of this species for which I will vouch. It was seen in Stone County in 1920 (May 2nd).

SPOTTED SANDPIPER—*Actitis macularia*.

A fairly common summer resident along the streams.

KILLDEER—*Oxyechus vociferus*.

The Killdeer is a rather common migrant in this section.

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER—*Charadrius semipalmatus*.

A rather common migrant. Many flocks were seen during the spring flights of 1923.

BOB-WHITE—*Colinus virginianus virginianus*.

A very common, and increasingly abundant (in the past few years)

resident of the section. Farmers are more and more giving protection to the quail.

WILD TURKEY—*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*.

Ten years ago there were many wild turkeys in the tier of counties which are named in the second paragraph, but at the present date there are only a few remote districts where signs of wild turkeys may still be seen. Illegal killing by hunters and persecution by natural enemies have almost killed them out, to say nothing of the great amount of the Ozarks that is being cleared of timber and underbrush.

MOURNING DOVE—*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*.

The Mourning Dove is a very common summer resident, and in mild seasons seems to stay about all winter.

TURKEY VULTURE—*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*.

A very common summer resident, and an occasional visitor during very mild spells in the winter season.

BLACK VULTURE—*Coragyps urubu urubu*.

A rather common summer resident, being almost if not totally as common as the Turkey Vulture.

MARSH HAWK—*Circus hudsonius*.

A common migrant, and seemingly an occasional summer resident in some sections of the Ozarks, for it is often seen.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK—*Accipiter velox*.

A not uncommon migrant, and a rather rare summer resident.

COOPER'S HAWK—*Accipiter cooperi*.

A common summer resident, and not uncommon winter resident.

RED-TAILED HAWK—*Buteo borealis borealis*.

A common resident all over the Ozarks.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK—*Buteo lineatus lineatus*.

Rather an uncommon resident, the majority of them having been seen here during mild winters.

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK—*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*.

This species is a not rare winter resident and transient.

BALD EAGLE—*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*.

The last Bald Eagle seen here was in 1919, when it soared about over the town of Marionville for about half an hour. There are still a very few of the birds in the most remote parts of the district.

SPARROW HAWK—*Cerchneis sparverius sparverius*.

A very abundant resident, and many nests are found every season in woodpecker holes in deadened timber far out of reach of man.

OSPREY—*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*.

Seen rather often along the streams of the Ozarks. Is possibly a summer resident and breeder in the timber of the bottoms.

SHORT-EARED OWL—*Asio flammeus*.

This species is a fairly common resident. It is often seen during the breeding season, and was collected several times in various winter seasons. It is hard to mistake when in action.

BARRED OWL—*Strix varia varia*.

A common resident of the more heavily wooded sections.

SCREECH OWL—*Otus asio asio*.

A very common resident over all the sections of the Ozarks.

GREAT HORNED OWL—*Bubo virginianus virginianus*.

A fairly common resident in the wooded sections.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO—*Coccyzus americanus americanus*.

A common summer resident.

KINGFISHER—*Ceryle alcyon alcyon*.

Common summer resident, and not uncommon winter resident.

HAIRY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates villosus villosus*.

A fairly common resident; found throughout the year in the deeper woods.

DOWNY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates pubescens medianus*.

An abundant resident, worth many dollars to the fruit man of the region for his untiring work against larva-stage Codlin-moth during the winter seasons.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER—*Sphyrapicus varius varius*.

A not uncommon migrant, and a fairly common winter visitor.

NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER—*Phloeotomus pileatus albaticola*.

We are fortunate enough to have this magnificent bird as a regular and fairly common breeder. I will long remember floating down James River, late one fall afternoon, and watching, at the level of the hills far above me in the evening sunlight, two old Pileated's lead their brood of five grown young across the wide valley.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER—*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.

An abundant summer resident and occasional winter visitor.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER—*Centurus carolinus*.

A fairly common resident.

NORTHERN FLICKER—*Colaptes auratus luteus*.

Common summer resident; also abundant in mild winters.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW—*Antrostomus carolinensis*.

More common in the wooded sections than the next species.

WHIP-POOR-WILL—*Antrosomus vociferus vociferus*.

A fairly common summer resident, but not abundant at any time.

NIGHTHAWK—*Chordeiles virginianus virginianus*.

An abundant summer resident.

CHIMNEY SWIFT—*Chattura pelagica*.

An abundant summer resident.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD—*Archilochus colubris*.

Common summer resident in all sections.

KINGBIRD—*Tyrannus tyrannus*.

A familiar bird to everyone, and very common.

CRESTED FLYCATCHER—*Myiarchus crinitus*.

Very common summer resident.

PHOENIX—*Sayornis phæbe*.

Common summer resident, and one was seen Christmas day, 1922.

WOOD PEWEE—*Myiochanes virens*.

A fairly common summer resident. It builds its nest in wild-plum thickets in the hollows and wooded thickets.

TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax trailli trailli*.

A fairly common migrant. I believe it nests, but not sure.

LEAST FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax minimus*.

A fairly common visitant; not seen regularly.

PRAIRIE HORNED LARK—*Otocoris alpestris praticola*.

A common resident throughout the open part of the region.

BLUE JAY—*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*.

A common and mischievous resident.

CROW—*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*.

A very abundant resident. It spends the winters in huge flocks, which sometimes become so large and destructive that they must be thinned out. These flocks are immense. I once drove fourteen miles, during which time I was never out of sight of great numbers of the crows returning to the roost, and at the time I left the roost to start on the fourteen-mile drive home there were already many crows at the nest. For the sake of temperance I have estimated the flock at 10,000 at that time. I believe there were more.

BOBOLINK—*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.

A rather uncommon migrant, but seen almost every season.

COWBIRD—*Molothrus ater ater*.

A summer resident, many times too numerous to suit the author.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD—*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*.

Not a common migrant, but occasionally seen. More were seen during the spring of 1920 than at all other times combined.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD—*Agelaius phaniceus*.

An abundant migrant, a common summer resident in the marshes, and a very uncommon winter resident. No studies have been made at this point to determine the subspecies present.

MEADOWLARK—*Sturnella magna magna*.

A rare winter resident, but an abundant summer resident.

ORCHARD ORIOLE—*Icterus spurius*.

An abundant summer resident.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE—*Icterus galbula*.

A rather uncommon migrant; not seen during every migration.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD—*Euphagus carolinus*.

Rather uncommon, only a few specimens having been seen.

BRONZED GRACKLE—*Quiscalus quiscula ancus*.

A common summer resident.

PURPLE FINCH—*Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*.

Not very common either as a migrant or winter resident.

GOLDFINCH—*Astragalinus tristis tristis*.

A common summer resident, and occasional winter resident.

ENGLISH SPARROW—*Passer domesticus*.

While the zenith of its abundance is said to have been reached in the cities already, it has not come in the country, as it is still on the increase. It nests in the wildest parts of the Ozarks in trees and posts, and seems to know no limits.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW—*Ammodramus savannarum australis*.

A common migrant here. It has not been possible for the writer to make a detailed study of the smaller sparrows here, and the present list is sadly lacking in that regard.

LECONTE'S SPARROW—*Passerherbulus lecontei*.

A common migrant.

LARK SPARROW—*Chondestes grammacus grammacus*.

A common summer resident, and well known.

HARRIS'S SPARROW—*Zonotrichia querula*.

Formerly a very common migrant and winter resident, but in the last few years not nearly so common as before.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia leucophrys*.

A common migrant and winter resident.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia albicollis*.

A very common migrant and winter resident.

TREE SPARROW—*Spizella monticola monticola*.

A fairly common winter resident in mild winters; more common in severe winters.

CHIPPING SPARROW—*Spizella passerina passerina*.

A very abundant summer resident.

FIELD SPARROW—*Spizella pusilla pusilla*.

A common summer resident, and occasional winter resident.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO—*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*.

An abundant winter resident. As with other species I have not had opportunity to make a study for subspecies.

SONG SPARROW—*Melospiza melodia melodia*.

A common migrant and fairly common winter resident.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW—*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*.

A common migrant, and occasional winter resident.

SWAMP SPARROW—*Melospiza georgiana*.

A fairly common winter resident and migrant.

FOX SPARROW—*Passerella iliaca iliaca*.

A not uncommon winter resident, but not so common in late years as formerly.

TOWHEE—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*.

Common summer resident, and occasional winter visitor.

CARDINAL—*Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*.

Abundant resident in all sections.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK—*Hedymeles ludovicianus*.

A fairly common migrant.

BLUE GROSBEEK—*Guiraca caerulea caerulea*.

A common, fairly abundant summer resident in brush-covered pastures and hillsides.

INDIGO BUNTING—*Passerina cyanea*.

A very common summer resident.

DICKCISSEL—*Spiza americana*.

Abundant summer resident.

SCARLET TANAGER—*Piranga erythromelas*.

A common summer resident.

SUMMER TANAGER—*Piranga rubra rubra*.

Very common summer resident.

PURPLE MARTIN—*Progne subis subis*.

No farmhouse is found without a few pairs of martins in some sort of bird box.

BARN SWALLOW—*Hirundo erythrogastra*.

A common summer resident. A few breed in every community.

TREE SWALLOW—*Iridoprocne bicolor*.

A common migrant. Have seen it during the breeding season, but not commonly, and do not know where it nests.

BANK SWALLOW—*Riparia riparia*.

A fairly common summer resident. The river banks are too small to attract them in great numbers, as they do the next species.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW—*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.

A very common summer resident along the streams.

CEDAR WAXWING—*Bombycilla cedrorum*.

An irregular but not uncommon migrant at all seasons of year.

MIGRANT SHRIKE—*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*.

A common resident, nesting commonly in the region.

RED-EYED VIREO—*Vireosylva olivacea*.

A common summer resident in all wooded sections.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO—*Lanivireo flavifrons*.

A fairly common summer resident along the smaller streams in the wooded districts.

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER—*Mniotilta varia*.

A common migrant, and rather uncommon summer resident in the wilder sections.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER—*Protonotaria citrea*.

A fairly common summer resident in the heavier bottom woods.

SWAINSON'S WARBLER—*Limnithlypis swainsonii*.

I found Swainson's Warbler present in Lawrence County, Missouri, in May, 1917, and again in July of the same year in Stone County.

WORM-EATING WARBLER—*Helmitheros vermivorus*.

A not uncommon summer resident along the creek bottoms.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER—*Vermivora pinus*.

Not uncommon, but was found breeding along the James River in 1917 by the author.

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER—*Vermivora celata celata*.

A fairly common migrant along the wooded creeks.

NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER—*Compsothlypis americana pusilla*.

An abundant migrant, and found breeding along the heavily wooded creek bottoms.

YELLOW WARBLER—*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*.

A common summer resident throughout the Ozark region.

MYRTLE WARBLER—*Dendroica coronata*.

A common migrant.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER—*Dendroica magnolia*.

A fairly common migrant visitor.

SYCAMORE WARBLER—*Dendroica dominica albilora*.

A rather uncommon summer resident, and a more common migrant.

PRAIRIE WARBLER—*Dendroica discolor*.

A common summer resident of the Ozark and Ozark border region.

OVEN-BIRD—*Sciurus aurocapillus*.

A fairly common migrant, and an occasional breeder in the less civilized sections.

GRINNEL'S WATER-THRUSH—*Sciurus noveboracensis notabilis*.

A fairly common migrant in the spring.

LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH—*Seiurus motacilla*.

A common summer resident along the streams of the Ozarks.

KENTUCKY WARBLER—*Oporornis formosus*.

A common summer resident of the river districts.

MOURNING WARBLER—*Oporornis philadelphia*.

A casual migratory visitor, not at all common.

MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT—*Geothlypis trichas trichas*.

An abundant summer resident.

YELLOW-BREADED CHAT—*Icteria virens virens*.

A common summer resident, and well known to even the uninitiated who call them "Yellow Mockingbirds" in some sections.

HOODED WARBLER—*Wilsonia citrina*.

A not uncommon summer resident, and common migrant.

CANADA WARBLER—*Wilsonia canadensis*.

One specimen was seen here in the spring of 1920.

REDSTART—*Setophaga ruticilla*.

A common summer resident in the river valleys.

PIPIT—*Anthus rubescens*.

A fairly common migrant, but not regularly seen.

MOCKINGBIRD—*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*.

An occasional winter resident, and a very common summer resident throughout the Ozark region.

CATBIRD—*Dumetella carolinensis*.

An abundant summer resident.

BROWN THRASHER—*Toxostoma rufum*.

An extra-abundant summer resident.

CAROLINA WREN—*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*.

Commonly found resident throughout the region.

BEWICK WREN—*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*.

This representative of the wren family entirely replaces the House Wren in this part of the state. It is a very abundant summer resident, and occasionally stays over the milder winters.

HOUSE WREN—*Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*.

The House Wren is a common migrant through this section, but is rarely found resident here.

WINTER WREN—*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*.

Is a very friendly and unmistakable visitor during our winters, and especially so if the winter be severe.

PRAIRIE MARSH WREN—*Telmatodytes plaustris iliacus*.

A not uncommon summer resident in the lowland section along creek bottoms.

BROWN CREEPER—*Certhia familiaris americana*.

A very common winter visitant and migrant, frequenting all wooded sections.

WHITE-BREADED NUTHATCH—*Sitta carolinensis*.

A fairly common resident, breeding along the larger rivers in the deeper woodlands, where observation is difficult.

TUFTED TITMOUSE—*Beolophus bicolor*.

A very abundant resident all over the Ozarks.

CHICKADEE—*Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*.

Like its relative, the Tit, it is very common and well distributed.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus satrapa satrapa*.

A fairly common transient visitor.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus calendula calendula*.

A common migrant, and occasional winter resident in mild seasons.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER—*Poliophtilla carulea carulea*.

A common, fairly abundant, summer resident all throughout the Ozark section. I never take a trip to the rivers without seeing a few pairs of them. The nests have been observed in Newton County.

WOOD THRUSH—*Hylocichla mustelina*.

An increasingly common summer resident. I have seen more of them during this 1923 season than ever before.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH—*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*.

A very common and regular migrant through our territory.

ROBIN—*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*.

A very abundant migrant, an abundant summer resident, and a regular winter resident in small numbers.

BLUEBIRD—*Sialia sialis sialis*.

An exceedingly common summer resident, and a winter resident in numbers varying with the severity of the winters.

ADDENDA

SWAINSON'S HAWK—*Buteo swainsoni*.

A rare migrant, and a very rare breeder. A very occasional one is seen during the nesting season.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax virescens*.

A fairly common summer resident in thickly wooded regions.

WHITE-EYED VIREO—*Vireo griseus griseus*.

A common summer resident, nesting in brushy ravines and pastures.

TENNESSEE WARBLER—*Vermivora peregrina*.

An abundant migrant, flooding the woods every migration.