

climb the tree, since it was of large girth and branchless to thirty feet above the ground, and no climbing implements were available, so it is not known whether the nest was empty, or contained eggs or young.

The Arivaipa is an eastern tributary of the San Pedro River, which in turn flows into the Gila. The lower Arivaipa is in the northeastern corner of Pinal County, Arizona, and in a comparatively remote and isolated area. Among the other birds seen on the same date and in the same place were: Treganza's Heron (*Ardea herodias treganzai*), Western Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria cinnamomea*), Western White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica mearnsi*), Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca inca*), Western Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon caurina*), Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*), Bridled Titmouse (*Baeolophus wollweberi annexus*), Arizona Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps flaviceps*), Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*), Lucy's Warbler (*Vermivora luciae*), Arizona Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus nelsoni*), Arizona Pyrrhuloxia (*Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuata*), and Green-backed Goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria hesperophilus*.)

Since breeding records, to say nothing of sight records, of the Mexican Black Hawk are so few, it is thought that the above item may be of interest.—GALE MONSON, *Soil Conservation Service, Safford, Ariz.*

American Pintail Exhibits Feigning Behavior.—On July 17, 1935, while driving along the road grade which separates a small marsh from the northwest end of Heron Lake, in Minnesota, I stopped to watch some American Bitterns (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) and Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*) feeding. Suddenly I became aware of an American Pintail (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*) in the road about twenty feet in front of the car. It made a great commotion flopping around in the road, and my first thought was that it was injured. I had watched it for a full minute when a car approached from in front of me. The car was twenty yards away with the pintail directly in its path, when I realized that it would surely be run over. It was now too late for me to do anything about it as the car was close and moving quite rapidly. To my surprise and relief, the bird took wing easily and gracefully, made a half circle about ten feet from the ground and lit in the weeds to the left of the road. I had hardly recovered from my surprise when out of the weeds on the right marched six young pintails about half grown. They paid no attention to me whatever, but peeping at the top of their voices, waddled across the road ten feet in front of me and disappeared in the tall weeds where their mother kept up a continued quacking. A few moments later I saw the hen followed by her brood emerge into the open pasture thirty yards beyond and waddle down to the marsh, all complaining bitterly. This pantomime is common to a great many birds, but this is the first time I ever knew of it being performed by a duck, and I was completely "taken in".—BRUCE F. STILES, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Supplementary Bird Records from Missouri, for 1934.—During the summer of 1934 some observations were made of the bird fauna of the lowland counties of southeastern Missouri. Some species and subspecies whose status in Missouri was in doubt, but which were recorded in Bennitt's "Check-list of the Birds of Missouri" (*Univ. Mo. Studies*, VII, No. 3, 1933), were collected. The specimens the names of which are starred (*) were kindly identified by Dr.

Harry C. Oberholser of the United States Biological Survey. All the specimens secured are now in the collection 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; Campbell, June 27), and two females (Kennett, June 21 and June 27).

*Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas trichas*). First Missouri record. The A. O. U. Check-List of 1931 (p. 296) does not list this form as occurring in Missouri, but Bennitt includes it in his hypothetical list (p. 56). Two males were 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 in 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. A specimen of the Florida race, *S. c. atkinsi*, collected in Howell County is now in the National Museum collection. Oberholser has referred two specimens from central Missouri to this subspecies (Bennitt, 1933, p. 46). It appears that both subspecies occur in southern Missouri.

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

*Western Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana ramalinae*). Specimens of the Parula Warbler had not been collected from southeastern Missouri. Typical specimens of the northern subspecies have been taken elsewhere in Missouri. The western subspecies is not now recognized by the A. O. U. Committee, but it is interesting to note that the four birds taken in Dunklin County in June and July, 1934, were all referred by Oberholser to *ramalinae*.

*Southern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna argutula*). Five males were taken in June, 1934, establishing this as the summer resident meadowlark of southeastern Missouri. The only previously recorded specimen from there was one taken by Howell in New Madrid County in 1910.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*). Reported from southern and western Missouri by Bennitt (1933, p. 60). A male in full plumage was observed at close range July 4, 1934, near White Oak, Dunklin County. This extends the known range for this species in Missouri.—JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM, *Dept. Zoology, Univ. Mo., Columbia, Mo.*