

apparently an old woodpecker hole and was situated about twenty-four feet from the ground. The bird allowed us to pluck her from the nest and offered little resistance when in hand. Aside from snapping the beak she showed no inclination to fight. The situation was interesting, furthermore, in that there were several nests of the Violet-green and Tree Swallows as well as one Purple Martin nest in the same tree. While this owl undoubtedly is generally distributed throughout the State in suitable habitats, I have not seen it recorded in any of the lists.

Northwestern Horned Owl. *Bubo virginianus lagophonus*. A specimen was collected near St. George, Washington County, October 22, 1933, undoubtedly a migrant individual. I have not noted any previously published record of this subspecies for the State. The status and distribution of the breeding horned owls of Utah are not as yet positively established from our collections. Considerable collecting during the breeding season should be done throughout the State. The Montana Horned Owl (*B. v. occidentalis*) has been established as the breeding subspecies of the Wasatch Mountains east of Provo. Mr. James Bee and the writer obtained a set of partially incubated eggs in South Fork, Provo Canyon, March 21, 1936, and took the female as she left the nest. The nesting site was in a cottonwood tree about fifty feet from the ground. On the same day a set of three eggs, advanced in incubation to the formation of small bones, was taken about one mile west of Charleston, Wasatch County. The nest in this case was also located in a cottonwood tree about fifty or sixty feet from the ground. We have noted that this subspecies also often nests in cliffs along the sides of canyons. The Western Horned Owl (*B. v. pallescens*) is undoubtedly the breeding bird of the southern part of the State, but the exact extent of its range is not evident from our collections.

Western Nighthawk. *Chordeiles minor henryi*. An adult female was obtained at 10-Mile Spring, south of Escalante, Garfield County, June 22, 1936, by D. E. Beck. Oberholser in his monograph of the genus *Chordeiles* (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 86, pp. 65-70, 1914) does not record this subspecies for Utah, but in his map (ibid., pl. 3) indicates its presence in the extreme southwestern corner of the State. A series of five specimens from the La Sal Mountains, Grand and San Juan Counties, taken by the writer in July, 1934, appear on the basis of Oberholser's descriptions and comparisons, to be intergrades between *C. m. henryi* and *C. m. howelli*. Such an intergradation would be expected on the basis of Oberholser's map of distribution. The establishment of the breeding range of these two subspecies as well as that of *C. m. hesperis* of the western part of the state will require considerable more collecting.

Alaska Hermit Thrush. *Hylocichla guttata guttata*. A specimen was taken on Pine Valley Mountain, Washington County, October 12, 1935, by D. E. Beck. While this subspecies undoubtedly migrates regularly through the State in autumn, this is the first specimen to come into our collection. It was reported by Ridgway (Bull. Essex Inst., 5: p. 170, 1873) as occurring in the Wasatch Mountains in autumn.—C. LYNN HAYWARD, *Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah*.

Neighboring Wood Thrushes and Other Birds.—The summer of 1936 was marked by the most prolonged heat and drought on record. This had its influence on the feeding habits of the late nesting birds. A pair of Wood Thrushes (*Hylocichla mustelina*) always nest in the yard and are very shy. On July 15 the second brood left the nest. The two young were just able to fly a short distance.

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 yellowthroats 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