

Stomachs of 17 of the Ravens and 14 of the Crows contained food. From the appended table it will be noted that about half of the food of each species consisted of grain sorghums and corn. Insects, mostly grasshoppers, were a prominent food item of the Crows but less so of Ravens. Seeds of sunflowers, melons, and citrons were numerous in most of the Crow stomachs but only occasional in those of the Ravens. Hackberries constituted more than one-third of the food of the Ravens but were not found in the stomachs of the Crows; hackberries were eaten, however, by some Oklahoma Crows taken in nearby localities.

The Crows were apparently more beneficial in their feeding habits than the White-necked Ravens since they ate many more insects and weed seeds. The melons eaten at this season were waste products left in the field. Since the Crows had obtained more insects and sunflower seeds and less hackberries, it would appear that they fed on the ground more than did the Ravens.

Table showing percentages by volume of the food of White-necked Ravens and Crows collected at the Dempsey, Oklahoma roost, December, 1937.

Birds	Beetles	Grasshoppers	Mammals	Grain sorghums	Corn	Melons and citron seeds	Hackberries	Sunflowers	Debris
Crows	4.6	9.4	1.2	24.7	24.9	18.9	0.	16.3	0.
White-necked Ravens..	.1	1.8	4.5	29.8	17.3	3.0	37.5	4.5	1.5

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Long-billed Marsh Wren in Mason County, West Virginia.—Previous records from West Virginia show that only the eastern form of the Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatorhytes p. palustris*) has been found within the bounds of the State. While collecting birds near Lakin, I secured a male Long-billed Marsh Wren on September 17, 1937, in an overgrown weedy bottomland along the Ohio River. After comparing my specimen with the series in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., I labeled it as *T. p. iliacus*, a form not recorded in West Virginia so far as I am aware. The specimen was later examined by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the U. S. Biological Survey, who confirmed my identification.

According to the views of Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 50, 1937: 23-24), the name properly applying to the race of the interior (east to the Appalachians) is *iliacus* instead of *dissæptus*, which is inseparable from true *palustris* of the Atlantic coast region, from Virginia northward.—KARL HALLER, *Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia.*

Notes from Mississippi.—The following notes comprise a record of species as residents and as winter visitants in the immediate vicinity of Rosedale, Mississippi. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey for subspecific identifications.

Loggerhead Shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*. Four specimens were collected: two males on January 2, 1938; a male on July 25, 1937; and a female on August 5, 1937. The last two being in moulting plumage proved that this is the nesting form in this section of the Mississippi Valley.

Red-eyed Towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. One specimen of this subspecies, a male, was taken March 13, 1937.