

GAVIA IMMER IMMER

One Male and three Females from Connecticut, North Carolina and Washington.

	Length	Extent
Average.....	834.9	1435.3
Largest.....	866.6	1479.6
Smallest.....	812.8	1381.6

GAVIA IMMER ELASSON

Three Males and four Females from North Dakota and California.

Average.....	751.6	1330.1
Largest.....	787.	1371.6
Smallest.....	715.8	1290.6

Measurements of eggs, of the two forms in millimeters are

GAVIA IMMER IMMER

Four (two sets) from southern New Hampshire.

	Length	Breadth
Average.....	90.7	57.2
Greatest.....	91.7	57.7
Least.....	88.9	53.9

GAVIA IMMER ELASSON

Six (three sets) from Turtle Mountain, North Dakota.

Average.....	81.	55.1
Greatest.....	82.6	56.9
Least.....	78.8	53.6

356 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

NOTES ON THE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING BIRDS OF SOUTHEASTERN ARKANSAS.

BY CHRESWELL J. HUNT.

Acre after acre of flooded woodland; a Turkey Buzzard soaring overhead; mud, mud everywhere and a woodpecker on every tree. That is my impression of winter in southeastern Arkansas.

The early part of 1920—January 24 to April 12—was spent in a construction camp in the northeastern corner of Drew County, Ark., living in a tent in the woods and spending all of my time

out-of-doors. During these eleven weeks I inspected the mixing and laying of eight miles of asphalt road which kept me fairly busy, but as this work kept me out-of-doors and as there were days off when the work was held up for one cause or another I managed to explore the locality quite thoroughly. Then too our road was bordered on one side by an interesting cypress bayou and on the other by open cotton fields and was in itself a good place for bird study. As there has been so little published on the birds of Arkansas it seems advisable to place on record what observations I made on the birds of this section. My thanks are due Mr. Benjamin T. Gault of Chicago for much assistance in the preparation and examination of specimens.

The camp was situated along the Missouri Pacific tracks, two miles north of Tillar, Drew County, about fifteen miles west of the Mississippi River, the character of the country being low and flat—land that was, prior to the building of levees along the Mississippi, under water annually during the freshet season. According to Mr. Arthur H. Howell in his 'Birds of Arkansas'¹ it lies in the lower Austral life zone. East of the camp, in Deshea County, near the river, is a stretch of really wild country where Wild Turkeys are plentiful, deer common and a few black bears and bobcats are still to be found. I should have liked to have explored some of those swamps but as my time was not my own and as the few Missouri Pacific trains always ran the right way at the wrong time, I found it practically impossible to make any extended side trips and had to confine my tramps afield to within walking distance of the camp. In this section the land is mostly owned by large estates, much of which is heavily wooded. The cleared portion is divided into small farms which are rented to negro tenants who plant and raise a crop of cotton. The white owners mostly live in the towns; hence there are few big plantation homes through the country, only the small houses of negro farmers scattered about. In this section "cotton is king" and some corn is grown; but most of the country is covered with a forest of hardwood, largely oak (I identified eight species of oak from the brown leaves underfoot), hickory and elm, white walnut,

¹ Birds of Arkansas, by Arthur H. Howell, 1911, Bulletin No. 38, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ash, sycamore, red and silver maple are common. Trees characteristic of the locality are the holly, china-berry, pecan, and sweet gum and along the streams the bald cypress and the tupelo gum.

To me it was a land of woodpeckers, especially during January and February, for while there were many other birds about, the woodpeckers, or "Peckerwoods" as they call them in Arkansas, were I believe the most abundant and I know they were the most conspicuous and noisy of them all. The Red-headed and Red-bellied Woodpeckers were my almost constant companions all day long. Practically every tree and fence-post had its "Peckerwood." They were even on the trees beside the dirty asphalt plant with its black smoke and noise. I really wish I could make it plain how abundant Red-headed Woodpeckers were about Tillar. To say they were extremely abundant does not begin to fill the bill. Every Red-head has his own special perch where he sits by the hour, sallying forth now and then after some insect in true flycatcher fashion, and he drives away any other bird that dares come near his favorite tree top. He is a noisy bird too with a variety of calls but is not given to drumming nearly as much as are the Red-bellied, Hairy and Downy.

As I recall those winter woods, with the warm vivid sunlight, there is always a Red-headed Woodpecker somewhere in the picture. Perhaps the immense flocks of Grackles and Rusty Blackbirds, that wandered about, were more of a novelty;—flocks of thousands, drifting through the woods and covering the ground in the half dry spots; but as you tramped through those woods there were ever Red-headed Woodpeckers about you, alighting on the tree trunk at your side, calling from the branches overhead or fluttering down from above like wounded birds, the white patches on their wings resembling scraps of paper blown before a wind. Then too these winter woods were by no means songless. There was the cheery whistle of the Carolina Wren and the Cardinal; White-throated Sparrows sang off and on; Tufted Titmice called, Blue Jays screamed and Mockingbirds scolded. Small flocks of quiet Robins darted about and Bluebirds were frequently seen. The Carolina Chickadee was everywhere and flocks of Goldfinches roamed here and there. Also one came upon an

occasional Phoebe, Hermit Thrush and Brown Thrasher, or a few Ruby-crowned Kinglets or Myrtle Warblers. Out in the open fields the Meadowlarks sang and you flushed coveys of Bobwhites and small flocks of Mourning Doves. Also there were Field, Vesper and Song Sparrows. Shrikes perched on the wire fences and above circled the Turkey Buzzards and Black Vultures or an occasional Red-shouldered Hawk. The absence of Crows was remarkable. I heard one on January 27 but I did not see or hear them again until April 7 when I saw several.

January 31 was warm, the elm trees were budding out and the little cricket frogs were singing all day and night. A Screech Owl was heard calling, which was the only Screech Owl heard in Arkansas.

February 1 the Mockingbird started to sing. By the 5th the red maples were in blossom and on the 8th there was a decided migration of Brown Thrashers and Robins in progress. On the 9th Killdeers were calling and a Red-winged Blackbird sang for the first time.

February 12 I saw the first Fox Sparrow and Sparrow Hawk. The Robins and Bluebirds were more plentiful and noisy than formerly. You now found the Robins scattered about the woods instead of in occasional flocks. Juncos and White-throated Sparrows were singing and Cardinals were to be seen everywhere. The farmers were starting to plow the cotton fields.

February 18 I found a little lake surrounded by a fringe of tall cypress and grown up in the center with a regular cattail marsh. In these southern marshes the brown cattails and marsh grasses of last year are standing just as tall and almost as thick as they were last summer, there being no ice and snow to break them down as happens farther north. From out of this marsh came the "Ka-ka-ka-ka" of Rails or Gallinules and the "Coo-coo-coo" notes of the Pied-billed Grebe. I saw six of the Greebes but nothing of the authors of those other mysterious noises and there was not a boat to be found about the pond.

I went to Little Rock on February 19 and while there visited the State Capitol and called on the Hon. Dick Brundage, Chief Game Warden. The State of Arkansas makes no provision for scientific collecting and they had written me, when I applied

for a permit, that they did not care to grant permits. So I took the matter up in person with the Chief Warden who gave me a special permit. But while the State has such rigid game laws I found that down in the southeastern corner these laws are not enforced and anyone who wants to shoot anything just takes his gun and shoots it.

On February 23 I found violets and spring beauties (*Claytonia*) in blossom and the peach buds were beginning to open. There are none of the cold set-backs to spring in Arkansas that we experience farther north. One day it is winter and you awake the next morning to find that spring has arrived. A flush of new green leaves on the woods; the rich black earth in the newly-plowed fields; a blossoming peach tree with a Mockingbird singing from its midst; that is March in southeastern Arkansas. On the morning of March 1 there was a regular sparrow chorus in the thickets, the Mockingbirds were heard all day long, and Bewick's Wrens were singing. On March 7 there was a decided migration of Swamp Sparrows and Hermit Thrushes in progress and the peach trees were in full bloom.

March 17 there were great numbers of ducks and geese on the lakes over near the Mississippi but I was unable to see this vast congress of migrating water fowl. March 18 Bobwhites were calling and the Judas trees (*Cercis*) were in blossom. In the evening the first bats came out, while the Robins had apparently all gone north.

March 25 the Yellow-throated Vireo arrived. There were great numbers of butterflies about the woods and I noticed the Red Admiral and the big Tiger Swallowtail. In the bayous the turtles were out sunning themselves on every available log. The saffras trees were in blossom and yellow buttercups studded the railroad banks. A pair of Bluebirds were building a nest. The flowering dogwood was just coming into bloom and the red plumes of the buckeye (*Æsculus*) brightened the woods. The bald cypress was putting out little feathery leaves and the sweet gums were spreading their bright green stars. The young locust leaves were good to look at. Spring beauties covered the ground in places and May apples were in blossom.

The Chimney Swift arrived March 26; the Purple Martin March

29; and on March 31 the Parula Warbler, Solitary Sandpiper, White-eyed Vireo, Cowbird and Chipping Sparrow put in an appearance. Then on April 1 came the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Red-eyed Vireo. The Scarlet Tanager, Great Crested Flycatcher and Yellow Warbler arrived April 5 and on the 6th the Cerulean Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Black and White Warbler and Wood Pewee reached us. The Summer Tanager arrived April 7 and the Maryland Yellowthroat and Redstart on April 8. To one who has watched the spring arrivals in our northern states there were several surprises in this Mississippi bottom-land migration. Here on April 10 the woods were alive with warblers and yet, save for two Purple Martins, not a swallow had been seen. Also here were Wood Thrushes, Red-eyed Vireos and Scarlet Tanagers but not a Catbird or a House Wren to be found anywhere.

April 11, my last day a-field, the country had much the appearance of mid-May in northern Illinois: the flowering dogwood and the apple trees were in full bloom, the Kentucky Warbler, Warbling Vireo and Prothonotary Warbler arrived, I came upon a clump of blossoming buckeye and darting about it were a full dozen male Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. They would fly at each other uttering a sort of little scolding note. Over the trees above drooped a poison oak vine loaded with its trumpet-like flowers. Never before had I seen so many Hummingbirds at one time and I will make that my last picture of Arkansas; the bright plumes of the Buckeye; the gorgeous yellow and red trumpets of the Poison Oak and a dozen darting Ruby-throats.

LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED ABOUT TILLAR, ARKANSAS
January 24—April 12, 1920

1. *Podilymbus podiceps*. PIED-BILLED GREEBE.—Mr. Arthur H. Howell in his 'Birds of Arkansas', calls this a rare breeder. It is said locally to be a common breeder. Six were seen on February 18. It was observed again on March 26 and March 27.

2. *Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT—A flock of eight seen flying over March 22.

3. *Anas platyrhynchos*.—MALLARD.—Howell gives the Mallard as an abundant winter resident and says that numbers are found until the middle of April, but makes no mention of its nesting. This duck was seen several times during March and on April 1 a nest was found on an

old cypress stump in the bayou near Winchester. The man who found this nest hatched the ten eggs under a hen. These eggs hatched April 7 and I saw the downy young on April 11—four days old. I also examined the nest, a down-lined hollow in the decayed top of the stump. After examining young Mallard skins I have no doubt that those little ducks were young Mallards.

4. **Querquedula discors.** BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Two males observed on the Bayou near Winchester, April 11.

5. **Aix sponsa.** WOOD DUCK.—Howell calls this "The commonest of its family in both winter and summer," but gives no nesting records. I observed this bird on February 3 and again on April 3. On April 4 one of the men from the camp found a female Wood Duck taking her brood of thirteen youngsters to the water. They were crossing the railroad tracks when he saw them and he managed to capture ten of the little ducks. The mother tried by faking a broken wing and such stunts to divert his attention from the young birds but finding her efforts fruitless she flew away. He brought the ten little ducks to camp and fixed up a box for them. They were apparently but a day or two old as the egg sack had not yet been absorbed. They were very interesting babies. They kept up an incessant peeping. They had quite a claw on each toe and could climb up the side of a box as quickly as a mouse, using both bill and claws. They could also swim and dive and it was remarkable what a small hole they could squeeze through. Two days later they all died, chilled I believe, and are now in Chicago collections.

6. **Branta canadensis canadensis.** CANADA GOOSE.—Howell states that a few pair remain to breed in the most secluded parts of the Sunken Lands. I observed a small flock in March and am assured by residents that wild geese sometimes nest in this locality.

7. **Ardea herodias herodias.** GREAT BLUE HERON.—This bird was observed on February 8, March 6, March 14, and April 7.

8. **Fulica americana.** COOT.—Several seen February 12 and again seen March 27.

9. **Philohela minor.** WOODCOCK.—A pair observed March 21.

10. **Gallinago delicata.** WILSON'S SNIPE.—Common. Frequently flushed from wet spots while crossing fields.

11. **Helodromas solitarius solitarius.** SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—One of these birds observed March 31 around a small pool in the woods.

12. **Actitis macularia.** SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Arrived March 17.

13. **Oxyechus vociferus.** KILLDEER.—First noted February 9. Seen frequently after that date.

14. **Colinus virginianus virginianus.** BOBWHITE.—Common. Would flush one or two coveys on every tramp afield.

15. **Meleagris gallopavo silvestris.** WILD TURKEY.—Still said to be common in the wild country near Arkansas City. On March 14 I saw a gunner entering McGehee, Deshea Co., with one he had taken that morn-

ing. They are said to be sold all winter in the McGehee market and are brought in in lots of ten or twelve.

16. **Zenaidura macroura carolinensis**. MOURNING DOVE.—Abundant. During January and February I found them mostly in small flocks about the cotton fields but during March they became generally distributed. Nests found April 3 and April 9, females incubating.

17. **Cathartes aura septentrionalis**. TURKEY VULTURE.—Abundant. Seen everywhere and at all times.

18. **Catharista urubu**. BLACK VULTURE.—Abundant. Perhaps a little less so than the Turkey Buzzard. The two species frequently seen together.

19. **Accipiter velox**. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—One observed on April 6.

20. **Accipiter cooperi**. COOPER'S HAWK.—This bird was seen January 25 and again February 24. A pair were found nesting on April 3.

21. **Buteo lineatus lineatus**. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—Common about the camp woods. The birds were paired and apparently nesting about April 1 though I discovered no nests.

22. **Falco columbarius columbarius**. PIGEON HAWK.—One observed February 8.

23. **Falco sparverius sparverius**. SPARROW HAWK.—First seen on February 11 but became fairly common after that date.

24. **Strix varia alleni**. FLORIDA BARRED OWL.—Barred Owls were common at all times about the camp woods. Were heard calling day and night. From what Howell says in his report I class them as the southern form though no specimens were taken.

25. **Otus asio** subsp. ?. SCREECH OWL.—One heard calling the evening of January 31 which was the only Screech Owl noted during my stay in Arkansas.

26. **Bubo virginianus virginianus**. GREAT HORNED OWL.—Heard calling February 18, March 11, March 14, and March 23.

27. **Ceryle alcyon alcyon**. BELTED KINGFISHER.—Tolerably common. Known by the negroes as "Fish Hawk."

28. **Dryobates villosus villosus**. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Hairy Woodpeckers were tolerably common during February and one taken February 3 proved to be *villosus*.

29. **Dryobates villosus auduboni**. SOUTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.—After March 1 Hairy Woodpeckers were not nearly so common and I believe all seen were *auduboni*.

30. **Dryobates pubescens pubescens**. SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER.—The little Downy Woodpecker was common at all times. One male was taken April 3.

31. **Dryobates pubescens medianus**. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Howell states that this sub-species has only been taken at one locality in the state, Van Buren, where 6 specimens were secured by Mr. G. Dal-

las Hanna between November 29 and January 7. I took a male *medianus* on February 3.

32. *Sphyrapicus varius varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—Common. Specimens taken February 3 and April 7. On March 17 there was a decided migration of Sapsuckers in progress.

33. *Phloeotomus pileatus pileatus*. PILEATED WOODPECKER.—Known locally as "Lord God" and "Wood God." Said to be common in the cypress swamps. I saw the bird but twice, February 16 and 23.

34. *Melanerpes erthrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—Abundant everywhere. I believe the Red-headed Woodpecker or "Peckerwood" as they call it in Arkansas was the most abundant and noisy species seen.

35. *Centurus carolinus*. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—Abundant everywhere; but less so than the former species. A pair taken March 6. A sociable and noisy bird.

36. *Colaptes auratus auratus*. FLICKER.—Common.

37. *Chaetura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Arrived March 26. Were common April 6.

38. *Archilochus colubris*. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—Arrived April 1 and were about in numbers April 11. A specimen taken April 11.

39. *Myiarchus crinitus*. CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—Arrived April 5 when two were seen and one taken.

40. *Sayornis phoebe*. PHOEBE.—Tolerably common during January, February, and March, becoming less so about April 1. Were silent before March 6 when I heard the first one calling. Specimen taken April 7.

41. *Myiochanes virens*. WOOD PEWEE.—Arrived April 6 and again heard calling on the 7th. These were the only birds noted.

42. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. BLUE JAY.—Abundant. Specimens taken.

43. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*. CROW.—I heard one on January 27 and several were seen on April 7. These are my only Arkansas records.

44. *Molothrus ater ater*. COWBIRD.—Arrived March 31 and seen in small numbers during the rest of my stay.

45. *Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Common.

46. *Sturnella magna* subsp. ? MEADOWLARK.—Common and in song during my entire stay.

47. *Euphagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Abundant. Flocks of hundreds drifting about the woods. One collected March 6.

48. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE.—One of the most abundant birds. Flocks of thousands about the woods and flying over toward their roosts at evening. A pair taken March 3.

49. *Passer domesticus domesticus*. ENGLISH SPARROW.—Common in the towns and a few seen about the barns and houses through the country.
50. *Astragalinus tristis tristis*. GOLDFINCH.—Common.
51. *Poocetes gramineus gramineus*. VESPER SPARROW.—A small flock seen on February 8. Also saw an occasional bird but they were not common.
52. *Chondestes grammacus* subsp.? LARK SPARROW.—A single bird seen January 26.
53. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Abundant everywhere during my entire stay.
54. *Spizella passerina passerina*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Arrived March 31. Common during balance of my stay.
55. *Spizella pusilla pusilla*. FIELD SPARROW.—Common in small flocks about the cotton fields. Frequently heard singing after February 23.
56. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Abundant. In the flooded woods they kept up in the tops of the trees. On April 3 I shot one which I mistook for a warbler. This bird was moving actively about among the new leaves in the top of a tall tree apparently catching insects. They were still about April 11.
57. *Melospiza melodia melodia*. SONG SPARROW.—Tolerably common up to April 3 but not seen after that date. First heard singing February 18.
58. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.—A few seen during February. March 5 there was a decided migration and by March 7 they had become common. They were still about and singing April 11.
59. *Passerella iliaca iliaca*. FOX SPARROW.—This bird was first seen February 12 and on February 23 I saw quite a flock of them.
60. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. TOWEE.—Common up to February 15 when there was a decided influx of them and after that date an abundant species.
61. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*. CARDINAL.—One of the most abundant birds and heard singing at all times. Two specimens taken. Two nests found April 8 with females incubating three and four eggs.
62. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET Tanager.—Arrived April 5. Two specimens were taken April 6.
63. *Piranga rubra rubra*. SUMMER Tanager.—Arrived April 7 and first heard singing about the camp. Two specimens taken.
64. *Progne subis subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.—Arrived March 29. Seen again on March 30. I saw only these two birds and they were the only swallows seen in Arkansas.
65. *Bombycilla cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.—A flock of eight seen April 7 one of which was collected.
66. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. MIGRANT SHRIKE.—Shrikes were common throughout my stay. Specimen taken March 31.

67. *Vireosylva olivacea*. RED-EYED VIREO.—Arrived April 1. Specimen taken April 5 at which time they were common and singing everywhere.

68. *Vireosylva gilva gilva*. WARBLING VIREO.—Howell says: "The only record of the species in Arkansas is from Helena where it is reported by Mrs. Stephenson as a common summer resident." I saw and heard one singing near Winchester April 11.

69. *Lanivireo flavifrons*. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.—Arrived March 25 and specimen taken on that date. A common species from then on.

70. *Vireo griseus griseus*. WHITE-EYED VIREO.—Arrived March 31. Specimen taken April 1. Tolerably common after April 1.

71. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—Arrived April 6 but heard only once after that date.

72. *Protonotaria citrea*. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—First seen near Winchester April 11.

73. *Compsothlypis americana ramalinae*. WESTERN PARULA WARBLER.—Arrived March 31. Three specimens taken.

74. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.—Arrived April 5. Seen only once.

75. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.—A tolerably common winter resident. On March 7 there was a decided migration. Specimens taken March 25 and April 5. They were still about April 11.

76. *Dendroica cerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.—Arrived April 6. One taken April 8.

77. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—Arrived April 6. Two males taken both in winter plumage.

78. *Oporornis formosus*. KENTUCKY WARBLER.—One heard singing April 11.

79. *Geothlypis trichas trichas*. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—Arrived April 8 and became common April 9.

80. *Wilsonia citrina*. HOODED WARBLER.—Arrived April 5.

81. *Setophaga ruticilla*. REDSTART.—Arrived April 8.

82. *Anthus rubescens*. PIPIT.—A single bird flushed from a cotton field February 5 and a flock of twenty seen south of McGehee, Deshea Co., on March 14. These may have been *spraguei*.

83. *Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*. MOCKINGBIRD.—Abundant everywhere—in the woods; about the houses and gardens; on the fences along the roadside and in the road itself. First heard singing February 2. I found two completed nests April 7 but no eggs had been laid up to April 11.

84. *Toxostoma rufum*. BROWN THRASHER.—An occasional bird seen up to February 8 when they became common and remained so until April 1 when the bulk seemed to have moved north. A few birds were still about April 11 when I left. It seemed remarkable that I never heard a Brown Thrasher sing in Arkansas. In southern Louisiana, in 1918, I frequently heard them sing during February.

85. **Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus.** CAROLINA WREN.—Common and singing at all times. A specimen taken March 5.

86. **Thryomanes bewicki bewicki.** BEWICK'S WREN.—Arrived February 25 and one collected on that date. Was heard singing and was seen at various localities during March but none were noted after April 1.

87. **Troglodytes aëdon aëdon.** HOUSE WREN.—I observed one bird exploring an old fence February 18. Howell gives but one winter record for the state.

88. **Nannus hiemalis hiemalis.** WINTER WREN.—One taken February 25. This was the only bird seen.

89. **Certhia familiaris americana.** BROWN CREEPER.—One seen February 10. March 25 they became common for a few days. Not seen after April 4.

90. **Sitta carolinensis carolinensis.** WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—A tolerably common bird. Seen at numerous localities during my entire stay.

91. **Baeolophus bicolor.** TUFTED TITMOUSE.—One of the most abundant birds. Its cheery whistle heard everywhere.

92. **Pantheristes carolinensis carolinensis.** CAROLINA CHICKADEE.—Abundant.

93. **Regulus calendula calendula.** RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—An occasional kinglet seen during January and February. February 15 they became much more common and were about in numbers and singing when I left Arkansas April 12.

94. **Polioptila caerulea caerulea.** BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—First seen and specimen taken April 1. Were common April 7.

95. **Hylocichla mustelina.** WOOD THRUSH.—Arrived April 3. Were common and singing April 11.

96. **Hylocichla guttata pallasii.** HERMIT THRUSH.—About in small numbers during January and February. March 7 they became common. Not noted after April 1.

97. **Planesticus migratorius migratorius.** ROBIN.—Common; roaming about in silent flocks through the winter woods. A migration took place February 8 and after that date they became abundant and noisy and generally distributed. March 18 they had apparently all departed north except one bird that continued to stay about the camp and was still there when I left April 12.

98. **Sialia sialis sialis.** BLUEBIRD.—Common during my entire stay. A pair were building a nest in an old stub March 25.

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