

—Mr. John A. Fulton of Cumberland, a very capable observer, writes me that on January 23, 1921, he heard and saw a Catbird in a thicket near the city, and that a Mockingbird wintered in the shrubbery around a residence in "The Dingle," an outlying residence district of the city.—G. EIFRIG, *Oak Park, Ill.*

Early Spring Records at Hatley, Stanstead County, Que.—I suppose the very early and abnormal spring of 1921 has been the means of creating innumerable ornithological, as well as entomological and botanical records. Most of the early wild flowers are at least a fortnight in advance of previous years, and amongst the birds the following are ahead of any previous records during the past eleven years, viz.: Bittern (13 days), Wilson's Snipe (14), Red-shouldered Hawk (10), Belted Kingfisher (5), Ruby-throated Hummingbird (7), Rusty Blackbird (12), White-throated Sparrow (6), Cliff Swallow (8), Black and White Warbler (4), Black-throated Blue Warbler (2), Ruby-crowned Kinglet (6), Bluebird (8). At the time of writing (May 14) the real warbler wave has not yet set in, the only species present being males of the Black and White, Black-throated Blue, Myrtle, and Black-throated Green.—H. MOUSLEY, *Halley, Que.*

Unusual Winter Occurrences at Chicago.—The last unusually mild winter (1920-21) had some curious effects on the movements of several species of birds. There was an invasion of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) if the seeing and reporting of about fifteen specimens may be so termed. They appeared in October, despite the warmth of this month, and were seen in many places in and about the city. I saw three in one day at Millers, Indiana, in the dunes, on November 26, 1920. The previous winters we had the Bohemian Waxwing, the Evening Grosbeak, both in numbers, the Pine Grosbeak, the Crossbills, and the Redpolls, and now the Three-toed Woodpecker. We must be getting an arctic reputation among the birds up north.

A belated Lincoln's Sparrow was secured by Mr. S. S. Gregory at Beach near Waukegan, on December 26, 1920.

At the same place a Black-crowned Night Heron in immature plumage was shot on January 4, 1921.

Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) seems to be shifting its migration routes farther east, at least it is seen more often of late. Mr. H. L. Stoddard saw one in Jackson Park in September, and took several in the Sand Dunes, Lake County, Indiana.

A shifting of breeding range northward, probably owing to the mildness of the winter, seems to have occurred in the case of the Tufted Titmouse, at River Forest. About eight of them came into Thatcher's Woods there, during the winter, and in April were seen inspecting holes in the trees.

On May 11, 1921, a Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) was seen in the same wood and was noted by several observers for about a week. This and one last year, seen at Addison, are the only ones I ever observed here.

A Mockingbird (*Mimus p. polyglottos*) stayed about my house all day on May 21, 1921. Several more were reported at the same time from the neighborhood. This is the second one I have seen during my twelve years' residence in northern Illinois.—G. EFRIG, *Oak Park, Ill.*

Additional Notes on Arkansas Birds.—Since writing my paper on the 'Birds of South-eastern Arkansas' (Auk, July, 1921), I spent two weeks—September 24 to October 8, 1920, at Chicot, Chicot County, and while there observed several species not listed before which it might be well to mention here. Chicot is the southeasternmost county of Arkansas and the character of the country is similar to that of Deshea and Drew Counties. At this season the cotton was being picked and ginned and during the first week of my stay the temperature ranged around 100° F. to 110° F.

The Mockingbirds were ever the persistent singers even during the noon-tide, under this blazing sun, and the Carolina Wrens sang in spite of the heat. On October 3 the weather turned cool and from then on was delightful.

Migrating warblers thronged the cypresses along the Bayou Mason. I listed the Tennessee Warbler (one im. collected September 26); Black and White Warbler (one collected September 25); Redstart (one collected September 26); Magnolia Warbler (one im. collected September 26); Blackburnian Warbler (October 4); and Black-throated Green Warbler (October 4).

Turkey Buzzards and Black Vultures were abundant and Red-shouldered Hawks were common. The Barred Owl, Great Horned Owl, and Screech Owl were heard calling. One Black-crowned Night Heron was heard; the Green Heron was seen along the Bayou Mason and one small white heron which I failed to identify. I was told of a swamp west of Chicot, along the Bayou Bartholomew where more White Herons or "cranes"—some with plumes and some without plumes—are said to nest than at any other point north of Louisiana. I was really surprised at not seeing numbers of White Herons during my stay but one of our men who had spent the whole year in this section told me that he never saw one although he is familiar with these birds in Florida.

The Bald Eagle is said to have nested recently near Lake Chicot. The Anhinga is said to spend the winter on Grand Lake and the White Pelican has been seen there.

Catbirds were common during my stay and numbers of Yellow-billed Cuckoos were seen. Crows were fairly common; several Kingbirds and Acadian Flycatchers were noted; also the Wood Thrush and Bluebird