

Lophodytes cucullatus. HOODED MERGANSER.—Two were flushed from the Galien River in Warren's Woods near Three Oaks on August 28. It is not included in Mr. Norman A. Wood's list of birds seen in the county (Univ. Mich., Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., no. 119).

Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.—A single individual seen on the beach at Tower Hill, August 27. Not included in Mr. Wood's list.

Bartramia longicauda. UPLAND PLOVER.—Three were seen August 26 in a field northeast of Three Oaks, where they breed every year. They were exceedingly wary. Mr. Wood gives it as rare.

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. TURKEY VULTURE.—One seen August 26 near Three Oaks.

Empidonax virens. GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—A specimen secured on August 28 (Warren's Woods) was the only one seen.

Vireosylva olivacea. RED-EYED VIREO.—Omitted from Mr. Wood's list, probably through a printer's error. It is, of course, common.

Protonotaria citrea. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—A fine male was secured in Warren's Woods August 28. It was a bird of the year.

Dendroica caerulea. CERULEAN WARBLER.—About six singing males were found in Warren's Woods on August 28. They were much too shy for me to get a shot.

Sitta c. carolinensis. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Common, and specimens were taken. Apparently its status has changed since Mr. Wood worked this region, as he gives it as very rare.

Baeolophus bicolor. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—Very common in Warren's Woods August 28, when several were taken.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evans-ton, Illinois*.

Summer Notes from Southern Illinois.—Messrs. James Stevenson, Leland Quindry, and I spent June 15 to 24, 1928, in southern Illinois, and some of the more interesting records follow.

Nyroca collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—A full-plumaged male was seen on June 22 near Marion, Williamson Co., where it remained for about a week.

Nyctanassa violacea. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—One seen on June 18 near Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., was too wary to permit a shot.

Catharista urubu urubu. BLACK VULTURE.—Seen June 19 at Alto Pass, and June 22 near Marion.

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK.—One was seen at Marion on June 16.

Antrostomus carolinensis. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—Several were seen and heard June 22 near Marion.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris. STARLING.—Five were seen within the city limits of Olney on June 16, and Mr. Ridgway informed us that he shot several there in January, 1928.

Peucaea aestivalis bachmani. BACHMAN'S SPARROW.—We found this bird breeding quite commonly at several points near Marion, where a male was taken on June 17.

Compsothlypis americana ramalinae. WESTERN PARULA WARBLER.—A male was secured June 19 at Alto Pass. The spot where it was collected has about the highest elevation in the state and was some distance from water.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

Order of Awakening of some Arizona Birds.—The following observations were made in course of night observation of the porcupine in the yellow pine forest near the Southwestern Forest Experiment Station, Flagstaff, Arizona, on July 6, 1925.

The first bird to awaken and become active was the Violet-green Swallow, which began flying about, twittering at 3:37 A.M. Two or more individuals were noted. At first the twittering was subdued, but it became stronger and stronger as the Swallows seemed to get in the spirit of the thing. Their activity continued right on through until daylight.

The Robin began singing at 4:04. Other species were first noted as follows: Chestnut-backed Bluebird, 4:30 A.M.; Mourning Dove, 4:30 A.M.; Arizona Chipping Sparrow, 4:56 A.M.; Rocky Mountain Jay, 5:03 A.M.; Junco, 5:09 A.M.; Broad-tailed Hummingbird, 5:11 A.M.; Pigmy Nuthatch, 5:16 A.M.; Cabanis' Woodpecker, 5:20 A.M.; Slender-billed Nuthatch, 5:23 A.M. Nighthawks (*Chordeiles*) were heard booming at intervals from 1:00 A.M. on to daylight.—WALTER P. TAYLOR, *Tucson, Arizona*.

Birds and Motor Cars.—In April, 1927 ('Auk', XLIV, 265-6) was published a note by me about birds killed on New England roads, and about rate of flight indicated by speedometer. To continue that note, I will now add as to birds killed that from the spring of 1927 to the spring of 1929, driving twenty-two thousand miles or so in New England, most of which driving was done from the middle of June to the middle of September, I have seen only nine dead birds in the road: one Oven-bird, one Goldfinch, and the others unidentified.

As to speed of flight, the following figures were determined by entirely satisfactory observations: many observations less satisfactory bore out the general rates: Ruffed Grouse at 22 miles per hour; Northern Flicker, 20; Kingbird, 15; Bluejay, 20; Starling, 18; Bronzed Grackle, 30; Vesper Sparrow, 17; Indigo Bunting, 20; Catbird, 16; Robins, 20, 23, 30, 32; Bluebirds, 17 (carrying food), 17 (not carrying food).—F. B. WHITE, *Concord, N. H.*

Plates of 'Birds of Patagonia.'—When I undertook the completion of the report on birds obtained by the Princeton Patagonian Expedition, which had been begun by the late W. E. D. Scott, I found a number of colored plates reproduced from paintings, made under his supervision at the British Museum. Some of the titles on the plates, which had been printed in Germany, were obviously wrong but as I could find no record of what specimens had formed the basis of the figures I was compelled to identify them solely from the printed plates—no easy matter in the case of the Dendrocolaptidae.