

Notes from Arkansas.—WARD'S HERON, *Ardea herodias wardi*.—One of this subspecies was observed on Lake Hamilton, July 29, 1936, and again on August 4. A pair of the birds was seen on the lake August 5, and a single one August 11. It has not previously been reported from Arkansas.

PIPING PLOVER, *Charadrius melodus*.—A single individual of this species in juvenal plumage was collected on Lake Hamilton, August 30, 1936. This is an addition to the State list.

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER, *Charadrius semipalmatus*.—Two were seen on Lake Hamilton, August 30, 1936. From this date to October 12, fifty-two were enumerated, the largest flight one of fifteen. This species has never been reported from this State.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER, *Squatarola squatarola*.—One was seen on Lake Hamilton, September 14; four on September 16; one, September 17; six on October 28; two, October 29; and three, November 1, 1936. Those observed during September were in adult breeding plumage. Specimens in both plumages were collected. This species is an addition to the State list.

UPLAND PLOVER, *Bartramia longicauda*.—Thirty of these plovers, including a flight of twenty-two, were seen on the lake from August 10 to September 5, 1936. At one time common in Arkansas, it has become very rare in this State.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER, *Pisobia bairdi*.—On September 16, 1936, a single bird, feeding with four Pectoral Sandpipers, was collected on a beach of Lake Hamilton. This seems to be the first record for this State.

RED-BACKED SANDPIPER, *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*.—A pair was seen on Lake Hamilton November 2, 1936, feeding with seven Least Sandpipers and on November 12, 1936, a pair was observed with three Killdeers. Specimens were collected. This species has not been reported from Arkansas.

STILT SANDPIPER, *Micropalama himantopus*.—On August 6 and again on September 2, 1936, single birds of this species were seen at Lake Hamilton and a specimen was collected. These are apparently the first records from this State.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER, *Tryngites subruficollis*.—The first observation was made August 8, 1936, when a solitary individual was seen on Lake Hamilton. From this date until September 13, a total of seventy-one of these birds was seen, the largest flock containing thirteen. This sandpiper, which frequents the grassy portions of the shores, has not been reported from Arkansas.

SANDERLING, *Crocethia alba*.—Single birds were seen and collected on September 16 and October 29, 1936, at Lake Hamilton. There is no previous report from this State.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE, *Steganopus tricolor*.—Another addition to the State list was made on August 27, 1936, when one of this species was observed on Lake Hamilton. Single birds were seen on September 10 and 11 also, and specimens collected.

FRANKLIN'S GULL, *Larus pipixcan*.—A flock of nine was seen September 29, 1936, resting on a bar in Lake Hamilton with seven Caspian Terns. A specimen, a female in juvenal plumage, was collected, and identified for me by Dr. H. C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey. This gull has never been reported from Arkansas.

BONAPARTE'S GULL, *Larus philadelphia*.—One was observed October 1, 1936; three, October 17; two, October 25; a flight of about sixty, October 31, and a single bird, November 7. Audubon shot one of these gulls on the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Arkansas, November 12, 1820, and one was seen near Helena.

STARLING, *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*.—A flock of at least sixty Starlings was seen in a tree near the shore of Lake Hamilton on October 27, 1936. Specimens were obtained. The Starling has been reported from Fayetteville, DeWitt, Rogers and Fort Smith.

NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT, *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*.—One was collected October 5, 1936. It was feeding near the top of a water oak with a group of Myrtle Warblers. The skin was identified by Dr. H. Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum. This species has never been reported from Arkansas.

MISSISSIPPI SONG SPARROW, *Melospiza melodia beata*.—The skins of two Song Sparrows from my collection were identified for me by Dr. Oberholser as *M. m. beata*. Both were collected near Lake Hamilton. This subspecies is a common winter resident throughout Missouri and a rare summer resident in northern Missouri but has not been reported from Arkansas or Louisiana.—WILLIAM H. DEADERICK, 36 Circle Drive, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Bird records from northern Coahuila.—In the summer of 1936, Ernest G. Marsh, Jr., was employed as a student technician for the National Park Service for the purpose of conducting a biological survey of the Coahuila region of the proposed Big Bend International Park. The period from July 2 to September 22 was spent in the Santa Rosa and Del Carmen Mountains lying northwest of Muzquiz, between that town and the 'Big Bend' of the Rio Grande. The forty-four specimens of birds obtained, have been deposited in the United States National Museum. So little collecting has been done in northern and northwestern Coahuila that it seems desirable to record the following notes. Comments are confined to birds apparently not previously recorded from that State or to specimens representing extensions of ranges.

Accipiter velox velox (Wilson).—Because of a paucity of breeding records for the Sharp-shinned Hawk in Mexico, the following notes may be of interest. On August 2, Marsh located a family group including three immature birds in the pine and Douglas-fir forest of upper Vivoras Canyon, Del Carmen Mountains, elevation 8500 feet. An immature male was collected. From the behavior of adults and young there was reason to believe that the young were still being fed or had been fed by the parents until very recently. The birds remained in the vicinity for several days. A nest located nearby may have been used by these hawks. Eight or ten adults were observed in early August in the northern Del Carmens.

Otus asio cineraceus (Ridgway).—On August 28, a pair of Screech Owls was observed in the Spanish oak, madrona and hackberry forest at the waterhole in Jardin del Sur, Chuperosa Canyon, northern Del Carmen Mountains. The elevation of this locality is approximately 6500 feet. The adult male was collected but its mate continued to remain in the neighborhood, and was seen as late as September 7. This subspecies has not been heretofore recorded from Coahuila.

Colaptes cafer nanus Griscom.—The very small, very pale flicker of northeastern Mexico has recently been described by Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**: 381, 1934) from a small series of adult and nestling birds taken in San Luis Potosi and southern Tamaulipas. The breeding range of this subspecies is still incompletely known. Red-shafted Flickers are common in the pine and oak forests of the Del Carmen Mountains between 7000 and 8500 feet. An immature female, collected in the Sierra del Jardin, August 7, has been identified as *nanus*. No nests or nestling flickers were discovered on this late date although a hole in a dead pine west of Vivoras Canyon, used by a flicker as a resting place at night, may possibly have been an old nesting site. Apparently *nanus* is the breeding flicker of the Del Carmens. Van Tyne and Sutton (Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. Misc. Publ., no. 37, p. 46, 1937) state that this subspecies is a rather uncommon breeding bird of the lowlands in the Big Bend region, Brewster County, Texas, northwest of the Del Carmens. The known breeding range of this form is thus extended considerably northwest of San Luis Potosi.