

During this past spring (1940), a careful check of this tract, now being cut over, failed to locate a single Ivory-bill, and only seven were seen in the remaining forest in which no cutting has yet started, and some of these were probably duplications. When cutting begins on this last stand of virgin timber in Louisiana, Ivory-billed Woodpeckers will disappear, and the demands of civilization will have exterminated one more famous creature through environmental changes.—E. A. McILHENNY, *Avery Island, Louisiana*.

Tree Swallows and highways.—Apropos of Mr. Toner's note with this title in 'The Auk' (58: 98, 1941) I can record a similar occurrence at Preston, Connecticut, on August 20, 1940. While driving through the outskirts of the town I noted many Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) on the road. They rose reluctantly in front of the car. About ten (all young of the year) were found killed. A large flock was feeding on the ground in an adjacent harrowed field. About a mile farther on a similar concentration of dead birds was found.—CHARLES H. BLAKE, *Lincoln, Massachusetts*.

Brown Thrasher wintering in northern Illinois.—From the windows of our home in Winnetka, we, or one of us, saw a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*), in good weather and bad, on the following days: December 23, 25, 29, 1940; January 1, 12, 20 (other members of our family reported it on other days in January), February 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20, 21, 23, 28, March 2, 8, 12, 17, 22, 23, 26, 28, 31, April 3, 8, 11, 14, 19 (several thrashers seen), 1941. On many of these days the bird was seen at our feeding station. Nutmeats and sunflower seed are all that were ever in the feeder. The bird was seen at the feeder when it contained only sunflower seed. One of our near neighbors informs us that he saw a thrasher several times during the winter where his cook fed the birds.

Ford, Sanborn and Coursen, in their 'Birds of the Chicago Region,' 1934, give a few winter records, but no evidence of winter residence.—WALTER T. FISHER, FRANCIS D. FISHER, 949 Fisher Lane, Winnetka, Illinois.

***Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola* in Tamaulipas: a correction.**—In Mr. Burleigh's and my 'Birds observed on the 1938 Semple Expedition to Northeastern Mexico' (Louisiana State University Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., no. 3: 38, 1931) the Willow Thrush is listed on the basis of a male specimen taken near Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, on February 28. This is a mistake. The bird is a Russet-backed Thrush, *Hylocichla ustulata ustulata*. It is identifiable by its distinct, buffy eye-ring and brownish rather than gray sides and flanks. I am at a loss to account for the error, regret that it has occurred, and am grateful to my student, Mr. Allan R. Phillips, for calling it to my attention.—GEORGE MIKSCHE SUTTON, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Starlings at a blackbird roost.—A very large blackbird roost was discovered several years ago and it seemed unusual enough to warrant description and comment. If the Starling continues to increase in numbers, perhaps such large roosts will become fairly common. McAtee (Auk, 43: 373, 1926) has already called attention to a number of blackbird roosts in the eastern United States.

About fifteen miles southeast of Lexington, Kentucky, U. S. Highway 25 crosses the Kentucky River at Clay's Ferry. At this scenic spot between Fayette and Madison Counties the river has cut through solid rock making a very narrow valley hedged in by rocky walls and slopes which mark the channel of long