

having no competition at this time. Later, when the grackles, woodpeckers, and other birds commence to feed, the jays come at the break of dawn. We often have as many as eight of the last at one time. The larger jays seem to realize their physical superiority, frequently driving the smaller form away from the food.

My wife was able to separate the two subspecies, as she would often tell me which and how many of each were on the shelf eating when I was unable to watch them. I have studied the skins of both varieties.

We went north May 7, 1943 and May 12, 1944. After these dates, three jay's nests were built in our small back yard citrus grove. I assume these nests were constructed by *semplei* but it would be interesting to have the proof.—CHARLES L. PHILLIPS, 236 Oak St., Sarasota, Florida.

A spring record for the Arkansas Kingbird in southern Mississippi.—On May 6, 1945, while I was passing a partially overgrown field three miles north of Gulfport, an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was observed in the top of a large bush a short distance from the road. After verifying its identity with my binoculars I left the car with my gun, anticipating no difficulty in collecting it, but the bird immediately flew, circled overhead, and then was almost at once out of sight, flying slightly south by west. During eight years of intensive field work on the Mississippi Gulf Coast I found the Arkansas Kingbird of casual occurrence as a fall transient (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., La. State Univ., 20: 399, 1944), but this is the first instance in which I have noted this species in the spring. This is apparently also the first spring record for the state.—THOS. D. BURLING, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia.*

Lark Bunting records for Ohio.—On August 6, 1945, Clyde Wheeler and the writer were inspecting legume seedings in Henry County, Ohio. About five miles northwest of Deshler, we got a momentary glimpse of two Lark Buntings (*Calamospiza melanocorys*). Returning the next day with collecting equipment, we could find no trace of them. After searching nine hours, we finally located the birds in a small aspen thicket on an adjoining farm. The bird collected, a second-year male, is now in the Ohio State Museum collection. It was in worn plumage with molting of some of the head feathers in progress. The testes were so small the bird could hardly have bred in 1945. The secondaries and all but the four outer (black) primaries and their coverts, as well as the central pair of tail feathers, were brown.

The taking of this specimen was preceded by several sight records in the same general area. Robert H. McCormick and the writer spent the night of July 27, 1930, at Napoleon, in Henry County, while making Ohio wild life surveys. The next morning, while on an early bird trip along the Maumee River just east of town, we saw a flock of seven dark birds with white wings. Notes taken at the time well describe the Lark Bunting.

During August, 1934, following one of the dust storms which swept through the East as an effect of the drouth cycle, a farmer living in Plain Church Township, Wood County, reported "bobolinks with white in the wrong place" which behaved strangely. These birds remained several days but were gone before I could locate them for positive identification.

In early August, 1937, a farm boy living in eastern Henry County, who had observed flocks of Snow Buntings at a distance the previous winter while assisting the writer in game-bird censuses, wrote of seeing "some more of those white-winged birds." On August 9, 1937, when I was able to visit his home in northern Jerusalem Township, three Lark Buntings were found. "Several times as many" were reported