

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by M. H. Swenk

Another Early Hour's Bird List.—The following was suggested by Mr. Eifrig's list in the WILSON BULLETIN for March, 1931, p. 58. I was still in bed, the hour was 6:00 to 6:30 o'clock on the morning of March 21, 1931. The temperature was about 60°. The birds heard were the Red-bellied Woodpecker, Flicker, Blue Jay, Crow, Meadowlark, Grackle, White-throated Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Cardinal, Loggerhead Shrike, Mockingbird, and Bluebird.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

Migration Notes from Sioux City, Iowa.—The migrating shore birds have been quite plentiful this spring. Some of the less common species listed were the Hudsonian Godwit, Long-billed Dowitcher, and Stilt Sandpiper. Brewer's Blackbird and the Arctic Towhee were found both in Woodbury County, Iowa, and in Union County, South Dakota. A specimen of the latter bird was taken for verification. The Turkey Vulture and the Yellow-breasted Chat were found in the adjacent Dakota County, Nebraska. The Yellow-throated Vireo was seen in Union County, South Dakota, and has apparently been overlooked, as it does not appear in the Birds of South Dakota, by Over and Thoms. The Black-throated Green Warbler, Red-bellied Woodpecker, and Osprey were also seen in Union County.—WILLIAM YOUNGWORTH, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Pectoral Sandpiper at Winslow, Arkansas.—On May 12, 1931, it was my good fortune to receive a specimen of the Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*) that had been shot near a small pond here, where it was feeding in company with five other birds of the same species. The bird was a female and the skin is now in my collection.

This is the first record for the Pectoral Sandpiper from this section of the state. Pindar found the bird in Poinsett County in 1888-89, and reported it as rare, while Howell, while making his study of the birds of Arkansas for the Biological Survey, recorded it on May 15, 1910, at Arkansas City, Arkansas County. These are the only two locations from which the bird has been reported. Both of these records are from the lowlands portion of the state, on the east side near the Mississippi River. Winslow is in the extreme northwestern part of the state, in the Ozark Mountains. The pond where the Winslow specimen was secured is in all probability the highest natural pond in the Mississippi Valley, being 2250 feet above sea level, and far away from the regular migration route of this species.—J. D. BLACK, *Winslow, Ark.*

The Mating of the Western Mockingbird.—On June 21, 1929, at San Diego, California, I witnessed a pair of Western Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*) in copulation. I had several times noticed a female carrying nesting material into a certain clump of shrubbery, and on the morning of the day stated above she flew from her nesting site and alighted on the ground among the shrubbery under the window from which I watched. She appeared to be feeding on something which she was finding on the ground. The male was singing from the top of a tall flagpole nearby. Suddenly he dropped from his perch. In full song, he shot down into the shrubbery about fifteen feet beyond the female. As he sped past her, the female crouched a little and began to quiver her wings. She continued in this as the male, singing excitedly and with tail and wings half