

Lake were fairly common as to species but not in numbers. As a rule those that did stop on the lake did so for only a couple of days at a time, as shown by several check-ups. A trip on Saturday followed by one the next day often revealed a new set of birds altogether. Occasionally a small flock would stay about a week. Ducks have been as plentiful on the river this fall as in years past. Wood Duck are reported more plentiful. A Blue Goose was killed on the Tennessee River near Knoxville Nov. 21; I did not see the bird but the description was unmistakable.—A few late dates are here given as last records for local migrants; Indigo Bunting 1 on Oct 4; Chimney Swift 3 on Oct. 13; Chipping Sparrow 4 on Oct. 24, and Spotted Sandpiper 1 on Oct. 31.—At Norris Lake, on Nov. 8, there were large flocks of Cedar Waxwings and also of Redwinged Blackbirds; in some cases we found mixed flocks of these two species. The estimate for the day for these birds was between 4000 and 5000.—Other large flocks of birds that have been reported are: 2000 Crows at a roost Oct, 10, none a week later; 1000 to 1200 Starling on Nov. 15; 1000 Grackle at Sevierville, Tennessee, on Oct. 25, and a flock of an estimated 8000 in East Knoxville on Oct. 29 and 30. This group had dwindled to 18 birds on Oct. 31 and the last few seen were 11 on Nov. 9.—W. M. WALKER, Knoxville.

THE RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER IN BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE: In view of the scarcity of published records of the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*) for the State of Tennessee, it seems well to record five individuals seen in April, 1935, on lands which will probably be included in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. On April 16, 1935, while walking along highway 72 near Revenue Hill, about five miles southeast of Calderwood, Tennessee, I heard an unusual bird call that reminded me of the call made by young hungry robins. I finally succeeded in seeing the bird that was making the call. It seemed to be shy for it never remained on a tree very long and tried to keep on the opposite side of the tree from me. I was positive that the bird was a woodpecker and one that I was not familiar with, so I did not make a decision until I had consulted pictures and Chapman's Handbook, *Birds of Eastern North America*. The following day, April 17, I returned to the vicinity. As soon as I entered the pine woods, I saw two of these birds which seemed to be mates as they kept close together. At times, both fed on the same tree. A characteristic of the species, that I noticed is that of feeding near the tops of the trees, quite unlike the Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers. The several stalkings enabled me to see the markings of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker. Several days later I looked for these birds but failed to find them, but in all probability they nested in the vicinity.

I have another record of this species from Cane Gap, April 19. This site is several miles distant from the site from which they were first recorded. The elevation of this place is approximately 1700 feet. Still another record of the species is that of a bird seen April 29, on Andy McCully Ridge near Rabbit Creek, at an altitude of 2,210 feet.

These are my only records of the species from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park during a year of field work. All the records are from Blount County, Tenn., and in that section of the park which is most uniformly covered with pine trees.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, (Former Naturalist Assistant, Great Smoky Mountains National Park), Kurtz, Indiana.