

Pine 17, Redstart 4, Yellow 3 and Prairie 8. We found young of the Black-and-white and judging from the actions and notes of a B.T.G., it was feeding young. The Palm Warbler was evidently a late migrant.—A rainy ten days at the beginning of warbler migration hindered the activities of our club members. A few of our "first dates" for migrants are late since the birds were common when first noted. The following are the Knoxville T. O. S. first dates for spring migrants: Purple Martin 2/27, Brown Thrasher 2/28, Chipping Sparrow 3/7, Pine Warbler 3/13, Tree Swallow 3/14; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 3/21, Rough-winged Swallow 3/21, Cowbird 3/21, La. Waterthrush 3/22, Vesper Sparrow 3/28, Barn Swallow 3/30, Black-and-white Warbler 3/31, Yellow Warbler 4/6, Chimney Swift and White-eyed Vireo 4/9, Wood Thrush 4/10, Ovenbird, Hooded Warbler, and Hummingbird 4/15, Redstart 4/17, Black-thr. Green Warbler, Green Heron, Whip-poor-will, Chuck-wills-widow, Prairie Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Yellow-throated Vireo, Philadelphia Vireo, Chat, Crested Flycatcher, Nighthawk, Kingbird, Orchard Oriole, and Spotted Sandpiper 4/18, Catbird 4/20, Warbling Vireo 4/21, Red-eyed Vireo and Maryland Yellowthroat 4/24, Summer Tanager 4/24, Grasshopper Sparrow 4/26, Palm Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler, Yellow-throated (Sycamore) Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Wood Pewee, Scarlet Tanager and Solitary Sandpiper 4/26, Magnolia Warbler, American Bittern and Cliff Swallow 4/28, and on May 2 we recorded Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Blue-headed Vireo, Black-billed Cuckoo, Veery, Baltimore Oriole, Lincoln Sparrow, Bobolink, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Prothonotary, Canada, Blackpoll and Tennessee Warblers. The Wilson Warbler, our latest, was seen on May 15.—W. M. WALKER, Knoxville.

A WOODCOCK AT HIGH ALTITUDE IN GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK: On June 12, 1935, I flushed a Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) from a clump of trees on Heintooga Bald at an altitude of 5,150 feet, in the southeast corner of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Further observation revealed numerous holes made by this bird in the moist soil under the spruce. This "Bald" is entirely covered with grass, small shrubs, fallen deciduous trees and this colony of spruce. The entire region with the exception of the summit described above is surrounded by deciduous trees. This is my only record of the species in the Park, although I looked carefully on many field trips for the bird.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, (Former Naturalist Assistant, Great Smoky Mountains National Park) Paducah, Ky.

THE REELFOOT CRANETOWN attracts more and more ornithologists each season and justly so, for it exhibits the most interesting aggregation of nesting birds in the Central South, if not in the entire Interior. A letter from Dr. Chas. Kendeigh states that he and Dr. Victor Shelford took classes from the University of Illinois to Reelfoot on March 26-29. Eighty-eight species of birds were listed including 2 Yellow-crowned Night Herons on a large pond within the wet forest near the Hickman Gun Club. Dr. C. F. Pickering of Clarksville and Dr. H. S. Vaughn of Nashville both visited the site with friends during April for the purpose of making movies. Mr. Karl Maslowski and two fellow bird students from Cincinnati will visit Cranetown in June as will Prof. Rudolf Bennitt and others from the University of