

Golden Eagle taken in West Florida.— An adult female Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) was taken near DeFuniak Springs, Florida, on November 1, 1909. This is the third individual of this species taken in this vicinity during the past two years, all three specimens having been examined and identified by the writer. The first was taken on January 17, 1908, and the second on January 31, 1908.— G. CLYDE FISHER, *DeFuniak Springs, Florida*.

The Osprey a Breeder on the Catawba River, near Morganton, North Carolina.— Among the most noteworthy birds that were mounted and on exhibition in Leslie's drug store at Morganton, was a specimen of the Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*). It was mounted with a Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) in its talons! I was informed that the Osprey breeds regularly on the Catawba River, although I did not see any birds.

In his paper, 'An Ornithological Reconnaissance in Western North Carolina,' Mr. Brewster does not mention the Osprey. The country in the near vicinage of Morganton must be considered the westernmost breeding range for the species in the State.— ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

A New Name for *Psephotus multicolor*.— *Psittacus multicolor* (Temminck MS. 1819) "Brown" *fute* Kuhl, *Conspectus Psittacorum*, p. 55, No. 88 (1820); also Temminck, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London*, vol. 1, XIII, part 1, p. 119 (1821) (= *Psephotus multicolor* auctorum) is unfortunately preoccupied by *Psittacus multicolor* Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.*, I, p. 328 (1788), applied to the Blue-bellied Lorikeet. The species commonly known as *Psephotus multicolor* may be called ***Psephotus varius***.— AUSTIN H. CLARK, *1726 Eighteenth St., Washington, D. C.*

Fork-tailed Flycatcher in Maine.— In late December, 1908, a correspondent wrote to me giving the description of a "peculiar bird" she had seen in the flesh while in the possession of an Indian guide and "taxidermist," and asking what it could possibly be. Her description made it absolutely certain that the bird must belong to the genus *Muscivora*, but which species was a matter requiring more data. After nearly a year's waiting I have at last had the specimen sent to me for identification and it is before me as this is written. It is a typical specimen of *M. tyrannus*, agreeing in measurements with those given by Ridgway for the female of the species. Though originally in good plumage it has been mounted by "main strength and foot power" and would require careful remounting to make it presentable.

The bird was shot near the mill of Mr. S. M. Holway in the town of

¹ Auk, III, 1886, 103.

Marion, Washington County, Maine, December 1, 1908, by Mr. G. H. Graham, and is now owned by Mr. Holway who has kindly submitted it to me for positive identification.

It is rather interesting to note in this connection that many birds of the southern regions have been taken from time to time in or near this section of Washington County. The late George A. Boardman personally secured several rarities in this general region, and subsequently others have taken equally unexpected species. The statements of taxidermists are naturally open to suspicion where pecuniary matters are concerned, so it is always desirable to have confirmatory evidence where obtainable. The evidence in the present case seems entirely satisfactory.—ORA WILLIS KNIGHT, *Bangor, Me.*

The Bobolink at Philadelphia, Pa., and Vicinity in Summer and Autumn.

—The Bobolink is a common transient in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and is enumerated as such in Stone's 'Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey' (page 31) among the birds found within ten miles of this city, but it appears that it has been observed here during the summer months by different observers since the publication of his book in 1894 on enough occasions to warrant a suspicion that it is perhaps a rare breeder. I have myself seen it here in summer on three different occasions, but under conditions that left room for doubt as to whether they were breeding.

At Bridesburg, Philadelphia, a locality along the Delaware River, five miles north of the city, on June 5, 1902, I observed a female and two males, and on June 1, 1906, a male; on June 8, 1907, Mr. Ernest A. Butler and I saw an abnormally colored male at Tincicum, Delaware County, Pa., a locality also along the Delaware River, and about six miles south of Philadelphia. Both of these localities are low, swampy meadow and marsh lands, and are localities which it is doubtful the Bobolink would select as breeding grounds.

The behavior of the birds did not appear to me to be that of nesting birds. They all acted like late migrants, and the Tincicum bird evidently was one, as the spring of 1907 was very backward and kept some transients lingering here until June. The two males of the three birds observed on June 5, 1902, I know for a certainty were killed by illegal gunners who roam these meadows throughout the year, but what became of the female was not ascertained, but it never was afterward seen. The male seen June 1, 1906, was also probably a late migrant as it was never again seen, or perhaps it, too, was killed by some "man with a gun."

None of these birds were wounded individuals left behind in the migration, as was determined by chasing and making them perform long flights. The abnormal bird was chased by a gunner and unlike the other males it was not heard to sing.

On page 105 of his excellent book, Stone says: "The Bobolink is a regular breeder in the northern parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey,