

American Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*) in Arkansas.

A beautiful adult male was shot by a young farmer about two miles north of this city on September 20, 1919. The body was extremely fat but the stomach was empty. The species was formerly a common summer resident along the larger streams within the State, but has not been observed since September 19, 1892 (see Bull. No. 38, U. S. Biological Survey).—ALBERT LANO, *Fayetteville, Ark.*

Description of a New Species of *Sittasomus* from Northeastern Brazil.—*Sittasomus cearensis* sp. nov.—Type from Jua near Iguato, Ceara, N. E. Brazil. Male, No. 50592, Field Museum of Natural History. Collected by R. H. Becker, August 18, 1913.

Distinguishing Characters.—Male. Crown and nape grayish brown tinged with rufous; back more strongly tinged with rufous and shading to rusty rufous on the rump; exposed wings, and tail, chestnut rufous; underparts of body brownish buff with a slight tinge of rufous on the belly; crissum rufous; under wing-coverts pale yellow, slightly tinged with rufous. Wing, 70; tail, 69; exposed culmen, 11 mm.

This form is nearest to *S. erithacus* (Licht.) but can be distinguished at a glance by the buffy (not ochraceous) underparts, the differently colored crown and back and the lighter colored wings and tail.

The forms belonging to the Genus *Sittasomus*, so far known, with type localities are as follows:

Sittasomus erithacus (Light.), San Paulo, Brazil.

“ *chapadensis* Ridgway, Chapada Matto Grosso.

“ *amazonus* Lafr., “ad summum Amazonum.”

“ *cearensis* Cory, Jua near Iguato, Ceara Brazil.

“ *sylvioides sylvioides* Lafr., Mexico.

“ *sylvioides jaliscensis* Nelson, San Sabastian Jalisco, Mexico.

“ *sylvioides levis* (Bangs), Bouquette Chiriqui Panama.

“ *griseus griseus* Jardine, Tovago.

“ *griseus phelpsi* Chapman, caripe Bumudez, Venezuela.

“ *griseus virescens* Hellmayr and Leilern, Cumbre de Valencia, Venezuela.

“ *aequatorialis* Ridgway, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

C. B. CORY, Field Museum, Nat. Hist., Chicago, Ill.

An Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) at Ipswich, Massachusetts.—On September 19, 1920, the third day of strong northwest winds, I saw an Arkansas Kingbird at Ipswich. It had alighted on a telephone wire by the roadside about two miles from the sea. From here it made several sallies after insects and later flew to a small tree where I watched it within twenty feet. The black tail with white lateral edge, the yellow belly, the gray back and gray-white throat made its recognition certain and easy.

The previous instances of the occurrence of the Arkansas Kingbird in New England are as follows: one taken by Mr. George E. Brown at

Elliot, Maine, in October, 1865 (Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, Vol. 1, 1876, p. 73); one taken by Mr. Frederick A. Kennard at Monomoy Island, Chatham, Mass., on October 20, 1912 ('Auk,' Vol. 30, 1913, p. 112); one taken by Mr. L. C. Jones at Falmouth, Mass., on November 10, 1918, now in the mounted collection of the Boston Society of Natural History; one, long dead, picked up by Mr. D. L. Garrison on the snow at Marston's Mills, Cape Cod, on February 9, 1920 ('Maynard's Walks and Talks with Nature,' Vol. 12, 1920, p. 34).—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M.D., 98 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.

Arkansas Kingbird in Massachusetts.—On November 20, an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was flushed upon the beach at Marblehead Neck, Mass., where it was feeding on insects that covered the seaweed. The writer was with several members of the Brookline Bird Club at the time. The bird, seemed very reluctant to leave the place where we found it, making a short flight, and upon being followed up returned to the beach each time.

So far as I know, this bird has only been recorded in Massachusetts five or six times.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, *Auburndale, Mass.*

Arkansas Kingbird in New Jersey.—On November 14, 1920, I found an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) near Princeton, in open fields on the Middlesex County side of the Millstone River, between Carnegie Lake and the Pennsylvania Railroad. After some chasing, I succeeded in studying it with the usual 8x glasses for a satisfactory period of several minutes as it sat but a few yards from me, on a low wire fence. The mid-day sun at my back, shining from a cloudless sky, showed me the visitor's colors and markings to a nicety—the light gray head with the dark area about the eye, the greenish hue of the back, and—when four times the bird flew down to pick something from the ground—the white lateral margins of the dark tail were as well noted as the color-pattern of wings and underparts. The day was the third of the first really cold snap of the season, with ice nearly a half-inch thick in places, and frost which, in the shade, remained unmelted all day.

The only other Princeton record of this western species is of one taken September 29, 1894, by Professor A. H. Phillips, and now No. 7 of his collection. There is apparently one other record for New Jersey—"near Moorestown" (Turnbull, 'Birds of E. Penna. and N. J.,' 1869).—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoology, Princeton, N. J.*

Evening Grosbeak at Sault Ste Marie, Mich.—My first Evening Grosbeak for this winter, a male, arrived November 18, 1920. I have kept Sunflower seed out both winter and summer for several seasons. As this is the original type locality where the first specimen of the Evening Grosbeak was secured in April, 1823, the character of its occurrence here at the present time is of more than ordinary interest.