

The *terra typica* of Linné's bird is given by him as "India Orientali," based in part on *Alcedo amboinensis cristata* of Seba¹ and *Ispida philippinensis cristata* of Brisson,² from Amboina and the Philippines, the latter name based in part on Seba, and in part on Klein, as well as on specimens in the de Réaumur collection.

The diagnosis given by Seba is inadequate, but his poorly drawn figure is readily identifiable as a *Corythornis*; though his description reads that the bill is yellow, the figure shows it as dark. Brisson's figure is not certainly recognizable; it could just as well represent some form of *Alcedo atthis*, but his minute and careful description can apply only to a *Corythornis*, and to one of the black-billed forms, since the color of the bill is distinctly said to be black, in spite of his references to Klein and Seba, both of whom described a bird with a yellow bill.

Thus far Linné's bird is really a composite species, but following the "habitat" he ascribed to the species he inserts the words "Rostrum nigrum, Pedes rubri. Confer. Edw. av. t. 336" thereby making his description applicable only to a *Corythornis* with black bill and red feet. Thus the name *Alcedo cristata* Linné must be applied to a black-billed form of *Corythornis*, either the Madagascar or Comoro Islands bird, since the African forms have a red bill (yellow in skins). Turning to Edwards' Gleanings, 3, 1764, pl. 336, we find a colored plate answering just such specifications, inscribed "The Crested Kingfisher from the island of Johanna," which is immediately recognizable as the bird known today as *Corythornis cristata*.

While Neumann (l.c.) indicated Joanna Island as the type locality he did not formally so designate it, though his action would seem to be sufficiently binding even though Linné's reference to Edwards were not entirely enough to restrict automatically *Alcedo cristata* Linné to Joanna Island. This genus is not found anywhere in the East Indies, both Seba and Brisson being in error as to the origin of the specimens they both described and figured.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum Comp. Zoöl., Cambridge, Mass.*

The Giant Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata stictipennis*) in Grenada.—On July 12, 1922, while searching for birds in a small mangrove swamp near the city of St. George's, Grenada, one of these large Kingfishers alighted on a tree about 20 feet in front of me, but on seeing me he instantly took wing again. I have not been able to find any previous record of the occurrence of this species in Grenada.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *Mayagüez, Porto Rico.*

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker in New Jersey.—On November 29, 1923, Mr. S. V. LaDow and I were walking through the Phelps Estate near

¹ *Rerum Naturalium Thesauri* 1, 1734, pl. 63, fig. 4.

² *Ornithologie*, 1760, Tome IV, p. 483, pl. XXXVII, fig. 3.

Englewood, Bergen County. All fall in this section the Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers have been unusually common, and there was obviously a southward migration of these ordinarily sedentary species. While among the numerous ornamental conifers in the Estate, a particularly loud tapping was investigated by LaDow, who forthwith called my attention to a peculiar-looking Woodpecker, which I immediately recognized as an Arctic Three-toed, the first record for the State. The bird, which was a male, was busily feeding in the top of a dead conifer, and was observed at leisure. As I was already committed in print to the belief that accidental visitants should not be added to a State avifauna on sight records alone, every effort had to be made to collect the specimen. I had no gun and collecting permit for New Jersey, but fortunately remembered that my good friend Mr. J. A. Weber, a fellow Linnaean member, living nearby at Leonia, had both. Leaving Mr. LaDow on guard, I rushed to the nearest phone, called Mr. Weber up on long distance and entreated him to drive over and "take a chance" on our keeping the Woodpecker in sight. He most kindly consented to come immediately, and I then rushed back to find that all was well, the Woodpecker was apparently rooted to his tree, and LaDow was reclining at the base of a nearby tree with his neck cocked at the proper angle. I then repaired to the main road to flag Mr. Weber, anxiously pondering the question "Would the Woodpecker fly, or not?", occasionally glancing in LaDow's direction. Twenty-five minutes later I was horrified to see LaDow disappearing over the brow of a hill, his coat-tails flying behind him. Five minutes later Weber arrived and we both rushed over the hill in pursuit. The faithful and efficient LaDow still had the Woodpecker in sight, and while it was restless and on the move, Mr. Weber was able to catch up and collect it. I am greatly obliged to both gentlemen for their kind cooperation, and Mr. Weber has generously presented the specimen to the American Museum of Natural History, so that the record is positively authenticated for all time. A word of recognition should also be given, however, to our extraordinary good fortune. My attempts to show a rare bird to others have almost always been failures.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *American Museum of Natural History*.

The Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*) at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.—During the summer of 1922, from the middle of June until the end of July, a pair of Acadian Flycatchers was resident at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., a few hundred yards west of the Carnegie Institution Experiment Station. The male was readily identified by the characteristic song, and although all effort was made to locate the nest, the search was unavailing, and no young birds were found.

On June 17, 1923, a singing male was observed, but no mate appeared, this constituting the only positive record for the summer. However, on August 18 an adult *Empidonax* was found feeding a fully fledged bird of the year, about a mile from the above mentioned locality. These two