

from a dump north of Toronto, where it had been discarded by some hunter a few days previously. The specimen was preserved for the Museum collection and the stomach contents were examined. Besides a small amount of *Microtus* hair, the feet and some feathers, skin and flesh of a Belted Kingfisher were found. This was the first instance of which I knew of the Belted Kingfisher being preyed upon by a Raptorial bird.

It is evident that the species is not always successful in escaping from members of the Hawk family, and in this case it had a less dashing adversary to contend with than had the one observed by Mr. Johnson.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario.*

Actions of the Northern Pileated Woodpecker.—On February 16, 1925, I was able to approach within, twelve feet of one of these Woodpeckers busily engaged in digging in a maple stub, two feet in diameter and about twelve feet high. He was after insects whose borings I found later upon examining the wood. I watched him for about an hour.

He seldom gave more than four pecks at a time, and would then swing his head round to one side or the other, sometimes raising his scarlet crest. He seldom threw back his head without tossing a chip back of him, and when I examined his work after he had left, later in the day, I found some chips near the stub, which were three inches long and one inch wide. Others half this size had been thrown out on the snow a distance of four feet. The hole was on the west side and measured six inches across and ten inches long, and extended to a depth of six inches toward the heart of the stub. There was another hole six inches square on the south side. The bird seemed to chisel out a section three inches wide across the hole and then move down and cut out another section. The two holes were dug in about two hours.—O. M. BRYENS, *Three Rivers, Michigan.*

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker at West Point, N. Y.—On October 4, while I was sitting up on the mountain side back of West Point watching a stuffed Owl with which I was decoying Hawks, an adult male Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) lit on the pole upon which the Owl was placed.

This is the first one I ever saw. It is not given in Dr. Mearns' list of the birds of this locality, nor is the Pileated Woodpecker, although I have seen it twice in recent years. He did not list the Turkey Vulture either, which is now fairly common here, though I myself never saw it here until about five years ago, nor did he give the King Rail, one of which was caught here in a muskrat trap.

On October 31, a female Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker was taken within a few yards of the spot where I took the male.—WIRT ROBINSON, *West Point, N. Y.*

The Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker in New Jersey.—On October 18, 1925, the writers found an immature Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker

(*Picoides arcticus*) in the white pine grove on the old Phelps estate near Englewood, N. J. The bird was feeding quite actively, scaling off the bark of a dead conifer which was riddled with wood borers. He took no notice of us and we were able to study him at leisure with our binoculars.

The black back was easily discernible as were the five rows of white dots which we counted on the primaries. The head of course, lacked the patch of yellow seen in the adult but it appeared to have a decidedly bluish tinge while the edges of the crown seemed darker than the center, caused possibly by the contrast of the white border.

After a half-hour's study of the bird we passed on and, upon returning in about twenty minutes, found that he had gone. Fellow students, however, reported the dead conifer stripped of almost all its bark a week later, so that it seems reasonable to infer that he had remained in the vicinity for several days at least.

This is the second record of the species for New Jersey, the first being a specimen collected a mile or two from where our bird was seen ('Auk,' 1924, p. 343).—RICHARD J. HERBERT, JOSEPH J. HICKEY AND IRVING KASSOY, *New York, N. Y.*

The Arkansas Kingbird, (*Tyrannus verticalis*) in Maine.—On August 25, 1925, I saw at Cutt's Island, Kittery Point, Maine, an Arkansas Kingbird. It was perched on a telegraph wire by the roadside and Professor F. A. Saunders, who was with me, and I were able to approach within thirty feet. Its gray upper parts, yellow lower parts and the narrow white lateral edge of the tail made its identification easy and certain.

This is, I believe, the third record for Maine. The first recorded was taken by Mr. Geo. E. Brown, at Eliot in 1864. The second record is of a bird seen in November and December, 1920, and in January, 1921 by Mrs. C. W. Alexander, at Hallowell, Maine.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND *Ipswich, Mass.*

Phibalura flavirostris Vieill. in Bolivia.—*Phibalura flavirostris* is a distinguished member of that group of birds which our manuals record as "known only from the wooded region of southeastern Brazil." We have, however, long had in the American Museum a pair of birds of this species presented to us by Mr. R. S. Williams, the well-known botanist, and taken by him at Atten, near Aplobamba, Bolivia, the female on August 6, the male on August 20, 1902.

Mr. Williams recently called at the Museum and confirmed the data on his field labels attached to the birds, both of which were shot and skinned by himself. Unless, therefore, we should consider them as accidental visitants to Bolivia, which seems unlikely, these specimens extend the known range of the species across the South American continent, a distance of some 1400 miles, and thereby add another form to the list of those which occur in southeastern Brazil and the Andean region but are unknown in the intervening area (e. g. *Scytalopus* and *Pyroderus*).