

as they were rolled about by the waves, and all appeared to be in an exhausted condition. The birds seen on the Keys were, of course, of this species.

This is a parallel case to the Dovekie invasion of south Florida in December, 1932, but differs in that there has been no stormy period which would have brought these far-northern birds to the tropical zone. The writer knows of no record about Charleston, South Carolina (where he resides), and none for Georgia, though there may be some unreported. There was a report made to the Charleston Museum that many Dovekies had been seen off Cape Hatteras in December, 1936, but this is some hundreds of miles north of Charleston and far indeed from the lower east coast of Florida. The occurrence of the Dovekie in the latter locality is no less than phenomenal, and constitutes an amazing circumstance.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R.F.D. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

Simoxenops proposed for Anachilus.—My colleague, Dr. W. Meise, of the Staatliche Museen für Tierkunde und Völkerkunde, Dresden, kindly calls my attention to the fact that my *Anachilus* (*Amer. Mus. Novitates*, no. 332, p. 11, Oct. 31, 1928) proposed for a new genus of furnariine bird from Perú, is preoccupied by *Anachilus* Leconte (*Smithsonian Misc. Coll.*, vol. 3, no. 3, p. 175, 1861) in Coleoptera. I therefore propose to replace *Anachilus* with **Simoxenops**.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.*

Arkansas Kingbird on Matinicus Isle, Maine.—From September 1 to 3, 1936, I visited Matinicus Isle, which is twenty miles out at sea from Rockland, Maine. Matinicus is a famous center for the study of sea birds; William Dutcher, H. K. Job, T. Gilbert Pearson, and others have made observations there. Apparently rare species not maritime may also blow in. It is interesting to note that Ernest Young of Matinicus says that he and a few others saw a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) there in June, 1936. Mr. Young says it was observed for several hours, and he accurately describes the snapping of the scissor-tail.

On September 1, I found an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) on a wire fence by the shore with five Eastern Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). For about fifteen minutes I observed the bird with eight-power binoculars, from a distance of twenty feet. When I came nearer the Eastern Kingbirds flew away, but the Arkansas Kingbird remained; so I walked up to within eight feet and took a picture of it. The camera was a miniature, a Kodak Vollenda. The enlarged print shows the bird very plainly, making identification certain from the photograph alone. After the bird left the fence it would no longer allow a close approach. It was still in the vicinity on September 3.

Arthur H. Norton of the Portland Society of Natural History has very kindly provided me with the records of the Arkansas Kingbird in Maine. It has been collected three times: at Eliot in October, 1864 (*Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club*, vol. 1, p. 73, 1876); at Woolwich on November 24, 1925 (*Haven, Auk*, vol. 43, p. 371, 1926); and at Biddeford Pool on November 3, 1935 (*Robbins, Bull. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, no. 78, p. 74, 1936). There have been four sight records: at Hallowell from November 12, 1920, to January 15, 1921 (*Miller, Auk*, vol. 38, p. 603, 1921); at Cutt's Island, Kittery, on August 25, 1925 (*Townsend, Auk*, vol. 43, p. 99, 1926); at Saco from December 1 to 6, 1925 (*Abbott, Maine Naturalist*, vol. 5, p. 166, 1926); and at Somesville, Mount Desert Island, on September 10, 1934 (*Tousey, Bird-Lore*, vol. 36, p. 369, 1934). A record substantiated by a photograph seems to fall in a class by itself.—ARTHUR W. KUSCHKE, JR., *181 North Franklin St., Wilkes Barre, Penna.*

The Status of *Telmatodytes palustris iliacus*.—A few years ago while working on the natural history of the Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris*) the