

from all angles in excellent light and in many postures including that of singing. The observations were made principally from the crest of a shallow gully while the bird was feeding over the stream running through the hollow. At times it was at the eye level of the observers, at times below it, and at other times in tops of small trees which, growing from the bottom of the gully, reached their maximum height slightly above eye level. The bird was occupied mostly in searching for food in the deliberate manner characteristic of vireos and was seen to capture one large green worm about an inch long from the under side of a newly opened leaf. Attention was first attracted to the bird by hearing a part of its song which led the observers to suspect that they had perhaps heard a weak outcry from a Crested Flycatcher. Very shortly thereafter the bird was first observed; the light yellow Flanks were particularly prominent as it turned in the sun. The upper parts may be described as olive green, shading towards brownish gray on the head and showing two light-colored wing-bars. Under parts and breast were washed with yellow but not as bright in tone as the flanks. Throat grayish white; eye dark. Under certain light conditions a light line through the eye was perceptible but not clearly defined. The iris was so dark as to appear black.

Towards the close of the observation the bird perched on an exposed twig and uttered a brief explosive song, the first syllables of which were barely audible, although the throat could be seen to vibrate. Following the half-audible opening notes, the song broke into a whistle not unlike the sound made by a toy steam engine when for a brief moment the valve is opened. The song then died away in a few weak sputterings. At the conclusion of the performance the bird flew farther downstream and the observers felt that no further gain was to be anticipated by following it.—REUBEN J. ROSS, FRANCIS A. YOUNG, AND JOHN A. YOUNG, *Willon, Connecticut*.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in the Chicago area.—On May 3, 1947, a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) was identified by Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Campbell and Mrs. Amy G. Baldwin at Wolf Lake, Indiana, about a quarter of a mile from the Illinois state line. This bird was watched for half an hour, frequently at distances of not more than 25 and 30 feet. While it was feeding on flies, over a cinder fill adjacent to the lake, ample opportunity was afforded to observe the long tail as well as the pink sides and under lining of the wings, when the wings were being folded. This flycatcher was present next day and was seen by seven other members of the Chicago Ornithological Society, including the writer. A heavy gale had been blowing from the south on May 3 and may have assisted this bird in its wanderings north and east of its normal range. This appears to be the third record for the Chicago area. One was seen at La Grange, Cook County, Ill., April 22, 1902 (Craigmile) and the other was seen in Lincoln Park, Chicago, on May 20, 1933 (Dreuth).—KARL E. BARTEL, 2528 W. Collins St., *Blue Island, Illinois*.

The names of the Chilean parrots.—In the central part of Chile there are three recognized species of parrots. These three species were first described and named by Molina in 1782 (4).

At the present time all three of Molina's names for these birds have been discarded by ornithologists. The inaccuracy of the descriptions is the principal reason for their not being retained. The late Dr. Charles E. Hellmayr in his book 'The birds of Chile' (3), in speaking of *Microsittace ferruginea minor* Chapman (*Psittacus jaguilma* of Molina), says (note, page 258): "The diagnosis, '*macrurus viridis, remigibus apice fuscis, orbitis fulvis*,' is too indefinite to permit of final conclusion, and the name is better dropped as undeterminable."