

The dried foot and leg, up to the knee joint, proved to be that of the Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*). The man taking this bird had killed it sometime during November, 1927, while out hunting Mourning Doves, in Broward County, Florida. He did not remember the exact date. On the outside of the band, are the initials—"A. F. M., CoKato, Minn."; while on the inside of the seemingly homemade band is printed "Stalls white laundry soap."

Let us hear from any one knowing who banded this bird, or who might know some man in Minnesota by those initials.—HAROLD H. BAILEY, *Miami, Fla.*

**Another Bird "Life List."**—Noting the editorial on this subject in the December number of the WILSON BULLETIN, and the question as to "who has the longest life list," I will report in regard to mine. I have always been interested in keeping a list of the birds seen in life during my various travels, and I believe that I have quite a large list.

I have seen and identified in life, in North America, 528 species and 190 subspecies, making a total of 718 birds. The subspecies were either actually collected or were in localities where there could be no possible doubt as to their identity. Most of them were collected.

In addition to this I have found the nests, identifying eggs or young, of 410 species and subspecies.

I shall be interested to know what figures are presented by others on this subject.—A. C. BENT, *Taunton, Mass.*

**The Arkansas Kingbird in Florida.**—Records of the Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) are not so common for Florida that publication of another one would seem to be amiss. On the afternoon of November 18, 1927, I took a friend out about sixteen miles west of Miami, Dade County, to show him some stub end canals, with the possibility of finding some alligators there for him, and some birds for me. Birds were, however, very scarce, and with the exception of the Killdeer and a few Great Blue Herons, nothing was seen. We did, however, find an old "gator" with some young, in each stub canal, but as it was growing dark, and he wanted the "gators" alive, nothing was shot. The next morning, November 19, my friend returned without me with a net for the capture of the young "gators," and a .22 calibre rifle in case he should see anything that might interest me.

That afternoon he called me up by phone, and informed me that he had a Crested Flycatcher for me, and that he would bring it to the office if I cared for it, but that it was badly shot up by the .22 calibre bullet. Imagine my surprise, to find on his arrival, that the bird was not a Crested Flycatcher but an Arkansas Kingbird. After working over an hour on the bird that night, I managed to make a very fair skin of it, and it is now in the B. C. N. H. On dissection, it proved to be an adult female, with breast feathers missing and with breast skin flabby, as though it had just lately been brooding. It was very fat. Just why this bird should have been in this condition, how far it was from its actual breeding habitat, and why it was down in Florida, I am at loss to hazard a guess.—HAROLD H. BAILEY, *Miami, Fla.*

**More Arkansas Kingbirds in Florida.**—Since reporting the capture, on December 19, 1927, of *Tyrannus verticalis* in Florida, I have taken another specimen. This second specimen was taken at the outskirts of the city limits of Miami, on January 15, 1928.