

an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) in Connecticut, November 4, 1921, the following may be of interest. On my return to Edgartown rather late in the afternoon of November 12, 1921, I noticed in passing by two birds sitting in nearby squares of a wire fence at the side of the road somewhat outside the town. The momentary impression created was that they were flycatchers of some sort and something new. I stopped my car abruptly and started to walk back, but a rapidly approaching car frightened the birds to a perch some distance beyond. Another car still further interfered with my efforts, but I finally got a sufficiently good look at them, in a tree close to some farm buildings, away from the road, to satisfy myself as to their identity, though the heavy clouds and lateness of the hour made observation somewhat difficult. However, there was sufficient light to use my glasses and note that one of the birds was larger and more brightly colored than the other. I reported the birds to Mrs. James B. Worden, of Edgartown, who went in search of them the following morning and found them in the same vicinity. She had an excellent chance to observe them at her leisure, for they were not wild, and to watch them hunting for grasshoppers, of which there was a plentiful supply, due to the general mildness of the autumn. I saw both birds again the same afternoon (November 13) in practically the same place as on the preceding day, and Mrs. Worden saw them once more on the 16th.—FRANCIS A. FOSTER, *Edgartown, Mass.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Plymouth County, Mass.—I wish to add one more definite occurrence of the Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) to the rapidly growing number of records from the New England states. On October 30, 1921, I noted two of these birds on the telephone wires near the railroad station at Marshfield Hills. I had no gun with me at the time, but returning the next morning soon after daylight, I was so fortunate as to find the birds within a hundred yards of the same spot, and in the course of a few minutes collected them both. They were young males, moulting heavily about the head and neck, and in rather poor flesh. They are now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.

For the benefit of other possible New England observers, I might add that in general appearance, aside from plumage-color, the Arkansas Kingbird is extremely suggestive of our native Kingbird. Its size, flight and actions seem the same. The lighter upper parts and yellow under parts are of course, quite noticeable, and the yellowish outer webs of the outer tail-feathers are a good field mark at moderate range, even without glasses. The only note heard was a low "pet-pet," such as a Phoebe might make, accompanied by a nervous jerk of the tail.—JOSEPH A. HAGAR, *Marshfield Hills, Mass.*

Wintering of the Canada Jay in Massachusetts.—The winter of 1921-22 has witnessed at least one proven instance of the sojourn within the

Massachusetts borders of the Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis canadensis*). Several reports alleging this occurrence have been received during the past winter by the State Division of Ornithology. But satisfactory proof was lacking until, during March, a bird of this species was identified by Mr. John A. Farley and myself—found at the end of its winter sojourn in the town of Quincy.

The bird appeared, at the feeding station maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Sprague, immediately after the great ice-storm of November 29 last. At first persecuted by the neighborhood Blue Jays, the persistent stranger at length was seen keeping amicable company with one of these—going and coming thus oddly paired during several weeks of mid-winter. The bird was possibly attracted to the place by the extensive windbreak of dense spruce growth that surrounded the house. In one well sheltered tree it habitually roosted.

This Canada Jay completely lost its tail in January; and turned up after a brief interval in early March with an entire new tail—also “in darker plumage” according to the householders. Throughout the winter the bird fed heartily on such fare as baked beans, cheese-rind, cooked carrots and parsnips, bread and spoilt grapes. It became familiar and fairly tame; and occasionally showed a sportive spirit by swooping by or nearly upon Mr. Sprague as he worked in the grounds, seeming to challenge him with harsh chatter and excited cries. Its common note when disturbed was a sharp, penetrating *jip-jip-jip*—not wholly unlike the cry of the Hairy Woodpecker, but generally uttered in triplets. At last reports, March 19, the bird was still on the Sprague estate.

Howe and Allen in their ‘Birds of Massachusetts’ give only three previous records for the State; one seen early in summer, 1875, one taken October 25, 1878, and one taken October 17, 1889.—ARTHUR J. PARKER, *Boston, Mass.*

The Lapland Longspur in Colorado.—Prior to 1898 the prevailing winter Longspur of Colorado was known as the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius l. lapponicus*). After subspecies *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis* was erected (1898) these winter Longspurs were all classed under *alascensis*; but since that year there have been recorded three or four specimens of *C. lapponicus lapponicus* as taken in Colorado.

On the evening of December twenty-second, of last year, at six o'clock, during a mild blizzard, with a dense snow fall, I heard overhead hundreds of small birds calling to each other as they flew southward over my residence. The calls, at the time, seemed to me to be those of Horned Larks or Snow Buntings, but a positive determination could not then be made.

Within a few days of this event, Dr. E. E. Evans and Mr. Edward Hellstern, both of Fort Morgan, Colorado, reported to me that hundreds of small birds had been killed in their town during the storm of December 22 by striking houses, wires, etc. Mr. Hellstern felt sure they were Lapland