

(*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*).