

moult effrayant,' which suggests the scream of an owl rather than the whirring note of the Nightjar.

It should be noted, too, that Gesner (1555) corrected Belon's identification of the 'goatsucker' as an owl, and on the authority of Belon himself.

The name Effraie, which, of course, was originally given to a more or less unknown bird on account of its scream, has clung to the Barn Owl and is still the common vernacular name for that species in France; but evidently it persisted for some time in some quarters as a name for the Goatsucker, since we have Nicolas Denys using it in its corrupted form for our Nighthawk, the resemblance of which to the French member of the family he easily recognized.

To return to Denys' use of the incorrect form 'Orfraye,' it is interesting to note that old Belon himself says, "One should take care that the similarity of the name of Orfraye taken for Fresaye does not deceive, for that is another bird"—the Sea Eagle, as I pointed out in my original paper.

To sum up, then, Denys called our Nighthawk an Orfraye, using a corruption of the name Effraie, which was at that time applied by some, though mistakenly, to the European Goatsucker. And thus is a Nighthawk changed into an Eagle!

At the end of this long note I must correct the statement in my recent paper that the Effraie was apparently the Short-eared Owl. I assumed that the '*Strix flammea*' given in dictionaries as the scientific name was the *Strix flammea* of Pontoppidan, now *Asio flammeus* of the 'Check-list,' whereas it was, of course, *Strix flammea* of Linnaeus, our *Tyto alba*.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Massachusetts*.

Arkansas Kingbird in Maine and New Jersey.—On October 25, 1939, two Arkansas Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) appeared in Orono, Maine, along the shore of the Penobscot River and about fifty miles inland. Later, they were seen until October 30, 1939. They were rather tame and allowed close approach and prolonged observation with an eight-power binocular, although all their characteristic markings were plainly discernible with the naked eye. On several occasions their loud twittering notes accompanied their insect-catching activities in the open meadow beside the river, where they were constantly seen. Of the previous Maine records of this bird, the most northerly is from Mt. Desert, fifty miles south-southeast of Orono. This constitutes the first record of two being seen together, for the others are of birds seen singly or with Eastern Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).

On September 10, 1939, in company with Mr. Irving Black and others, I saw an Arkansas Kingbird with an Eastern Kingbird at Tuckerton, New Jersey.—ROBERT BEATON, *University of Maine, Orono, Maine*.

Identity of United States specimens of Fork-tailed Flycatcher.—In his 'Studies of Peruvian Birds,' Zimmer has pointed out that *Muscivora tyrannus* (Linnaeus) can readily be subdivided into four races chiefly on account of differences in the emargination of the inner webs of the outer primaries (Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 962, pp. 1-11, Nov. 18, 1937).

According to the latest (1931) A. O. U. 'Check-list' there are seven records of this species from eastern North America. Four of these date from 1820 to 1834. I do not know the whereabouts of these specimens, if any exist. A record from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts (October 1916), was based on sight identification. A specimen taken at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1900 (Babson, 'Birds of Princeton,' p. 56, 1901) is said to have been lost (Stone, 'Bird Studies at Old Cape May,' 2: 677, 1938), but there is a specimen labelled "New Jersey" in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, included in the Hoopes Collection. This bird