

annoying its fellow traveller. I switched to an 18-power glass. The dark bird proved to be an adult Golden Eagle. It made a sudden thrust forward, executed an Immelmann turn as effortlessly as a fly landing on a ceiling, and then, to my amazement, it seized the smaller hawk which seemed to put up a momentary, hopeless struggle. Down came the two birds precipitously, the eagle with set wings and clutching its victim. As the eagle plunged to earth, the wings of the smaller bird were fully outstretched, and I glimpsed the ruddy breast of the Red-shouldered Hawk. The eagle, still clutching its prey, disappeared into the densely wooded flank of the ridge. This immemorial drama of the wilderness took place in a matter of seconds.—MAURICE BROWN, *Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Route 2, Kempton, Pennsylvania.*

**Brant in Vermont.**—Last fall (1945), at Charlotte, Vermont, about ten miles south of Burlington, I noticed a large bird in a pasture bordering Lake Champlain. When I was about 150 yards away, the bird walked to the bank of the lake and disappeared over the edge. I ran to the bank, recognized the bird as a Brant, and shot it. I retrieved it by swimming, and may add that Lake Champlain was a little chilly. I did not realize at the time that this was an unusual record until a recent conversation with Mr. Clarence Cottam of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service who suggested that the matter might be of interest to the readers of *The Auk*.—ROBERT S. RUSSELL, *6030 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Illinois.*

**Evening Grosbeaks in New Brunswick in late July.**—During the week of July 21, 1946, the writer was fishing with some business associates at Oxbow-on-Tobique, a point twelve miles northeast from the town of Plaster Rock along the Tobique River.

At about four o'clock on the afternoon of July 25, while we were standing on our canoe float, two birds were seen to alight in a near-by dead tree. Through binoculars they were readily identified as a pair of Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*); the bright color of the male bird was easily seen with the naked eye. While the writer is not familiar with New Brunswick ornithology nor with the status of the Evening Grosbeak in that province, he was immediately aware that the mid-summer presence of these birds so far to the east was decidedly unusual, as this species does not regularly breed east of the state of Michigan. The birds in question were studied carefully for about five minutes when they flew off and were not seen again.

As no nest or young were seen, this can hardly be claimed as a breeding record, although the presence of a male and female at this time of year seem to indicate a strong possibility that they were breeding birds.

It was unusual coincidence upon returning home on July 27 to find in the *Auk* for July an article on the presence of this same species in late June in the Adirondacks. The writer would be very glad indeed to hear of any other summer records of the Evening Grosbeak in the eastern United States or Canada.—R. DUDLEY ROSS, *23 Jefferson Avenue, Arlington, New Jersey.*

**Bullock's Oriole in Arkansas.**—So far as I am aware, the Bullock's Oriole, *Icterus b. bullockii*, has never been recorded for the state of Arkansas. It would appear, however, that in the vicinity of Little Rock it is not an infrequent visitor.

In checking over some banding data resulting from the operations of Mrs. Rowland Thomas of North Little Rock, my attention was attracted by the records of two orioles (37-220692 and 37-220693) listed as *Icterus bullockii* and banded on September 1, 1938 and September 8, 1938 respectively. Concluding that this was merely an erroneous use of the name, I wrote Mrs. Thomas to that effect and stated that since