

Above: crown, cheeks, and auriculars red, the red extending down sides of neck, but not onto nape; lores black, and fine black edge to forehead; nape, back, and rump olive, brighter on rump, and with reddish-golden wash on nape and upper back (this is similar to male, but duller and lacking yellow band on nape); *below:* throat yellow with black chin spot; orange band across upper breast, with anterior edge clearly defined against yellow throat and posterior edge merging with yellow-orange of lower breast and straw color of belly; clear gray patch at side of upper breast; flanks and all but mid-line of belly broadly streaked with grayish-olive.

The female of *tucinkae* is separated from the females of all other species of the genus by the presence of red on the head. This fact, coupled with the constancy shown by the females of the other species, is sufficient to maintain *tucinkae* as a separate species rather than a race of *bourcierii*. On the basis of the resemblance between the males, *tucinkae* is probably most closely related to *bourcierii*, but its wide isolation, no member of the group being found between Ecuador and southeastern Peru, has permitted it to develop into a separate specific entity.—MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR., *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

Eastern Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linné), from Brazil.—The winter range of this conspicuous North American species is stated as extending from southern Mexico to the northern part of South America—British Guiana, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia (Hellmayr, *Cat. Birds Americas*, 5: 103, 1927). The occurrence of the bird also was supposed in Brazil; Bent (Tyler, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 79: 27, 1942) quotes: "probably through western Brazil." On November 13, 1948, I obtained a specimen of *Tyrannus tyrannus* (No. A. 1125, coll. zool. Fundação Brasil Central) on the Rio Kuluene, eastern main tributary of the Rio Xingú, Mato Grosso, central Brazil. This region is situated in the center of South America; the geographical position of the place (camp "Jacaré" of the Expedition Roncador-Xingú, Fundação Brasil Central) is 12° 0' 16" South, 53° 23' 45" West, which latitude corresponds with the known wintering quarters of the species on the west coast of South America, in Perú. The Rio Kuluene region is transitory among the typical "Campo cerrado" of Mato Grosso and the "Hyleia Amazônica" in the north. The Kingbird was encountered at the border of the forest. Its plumage was worn; the sex could not be determined. This November record of *Tyrannus tyrannus* in central Brazil coincides well with the expected time of winter migration of the species, the egg-dates from British Columbia to Florida are between May and July.—HELMUT SICK, *Fundação Brasil Central, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*

Gray Kingbird, *Tyrannus dominicensis*, Nesting in Alabama.—For some time I have suspected the occurrence of the Gray Kingbird at Fort Morgan, Alabama, having heard its *kit-kittery* regularly imitated by Mockingbirds there. My first trip there "in season" (May 14, 1950) proved this suspicion correct. One pair of these large tyrants was seen and heard near the north shore at the Fort, and possibly a third individual 100 yards farther west. Returning to the spot an hour later, I saw a Gray Kingbird fly to a partly constructed nest in a fire-killed live oak, *Quercus virginiana*, thus leaving no doubt regarding its breeding there. No collecting gun was obtainable, but the writer is thoroughly familiar with this species on the coast of Florida where it is common locally.

This appears to be the westernmost nesting record of the Gray Kingbird in the United States, as no previous records have been published west of Pensacola, Florida. It is also the first record of any kind for this bird in Alabama. A sight record by George H. Lowery (Auk, 63: 184–185) 32 miles off the Louisiana coast, May 11, 1945,