

strong resemblance of the plumage of both species of *Conothraupis* to some of the seedeaters, notably to *Sporophila luctuosa*. Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) also expressed uncertainty as to whether *Conothraupis* belonged among the finches or the tanagers, whereas Hellmayr (*loc. cit.*) believed *C. speculigera* to be "nearly related to *Lamprospiza melanoleuca*."

In my opinion, the systematic position of *Conothraupis* and of several other "tanagrine" genera, including *Schistochlamys*, *Cypsnagra*, *Neothraupis*, *Nemosia*, *Cissopis*, and *Lamprospiza*, remains to be determined. Of the genera listed among the tanagers by Hellmayr, *Conothraupis* seems to me closest to *Schistochlamys* and *Neothraupis*, whereas close relationship to *Lamprospiza* seems to be precluded by the brightly colored bill, pointed wings, pattern of sexual dimorphism, and rather high gloss of the black in the plumage of that genus.—ROBERT W. STORER, *The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

**Arctic Loon at Palm Beach.**—An Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*) was found dead on the causeway to Ibis Island on 21 November 1959 by the writer. The short, straight bill and the small size of the body aroused the suspicions of Mr. Robert Cointepoix, Mrs. Roberta Knight, and the writer. Mr. Cointepoix collected and mailed the head and a foot to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, who identified the bird as this species and stated that the subspecies could not be ascertained by this head and foot. Dr. Wetmore retained the remains, which have been assigned No. 431142 in the Division of Birds, United States National Museum. This specimen appears to be the first record in Florida and the first south of Long Island on the Atlantic Coast.—H. P. LANGRIDGE, *1421 W. Lantana Avenue, Lantana, Florida.*

**Northern Waterthrush Returning to Same Winter Quarters in Successive Winters.**—In the course of trapping and banding resident forest birds in the Northern Range of Trinidad, we have caught a small number of winter visitors and have banded them with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service bands. In the winter season 1958–1959 we banded four Northern Waterthrushes (*Seiurus noveboracensis*). One of these (band No. 61–70604), caught on 10 December 1958, was recaptured on 23 December 1959, in a mist net in the identical position in which it had been caught the year before. Wing length and weight were recorded as 74 mm., 15 gm., on the first occasion and 73 mm., 15 gm., on the second occasion.

Northern Waterthrushes arrive in Trinidad in September and leave in April. They are probably fairly sedentary when they have settled down; we have had two cases of recaptures in the same winter, at intervals of 53 and 136 days. They live solitarily, mainly along streams. We have no evidence that they defend territories, but they may well do so as such observations are difficult to make in the forests in which they live. A bird was heard singing once, on 12 April.

Wing lengths of birds trapped in the Northern Range of Trinidad range from 73 to 79 mm. Weights range from 14.5 to 18 gm. (mean of 12, 16.2 gm.), but one bird, trapped on 17 October 1958, on Chacachacare, an arid island off the northwest corner of Trinidad, and obviously newly arrived from the north, weighed only 13 gm.

As far as we know, no northern migrant wintering in the tropics has up until now been proved by banding to return to the same wintering area in successive years, although from their known navigational ability it might have been guessed that they do so. Recoveries of bands from the tropics are few and are almost