

Several of our readers have shown enough interest in the life list idea to send in their reports. These reports start out in rather large figures and are based on extensive travels. The totals thus far reported immediately exclude nearly all observers whose field work is limited to their own local regions. We do not wish to do this. We would like to see the local observers take an interest and pride in their total lists also. There can be no harm in a little competition.

Suppose, then, that we arbitrarily divide our life lists into two classes, which we may call General and Local. Let us define General Life Lists as those without any limitations as to time or space. One may combine into one list the results of one's work in as many localities as possible. One or two of these life lists have been reported in summary in our pages, and we will be glad to continue them.

A Local Life List is restricted in space, at least. It is limited to accommodate the observer who does not travel, but who does intensive field work at his home station. We believe it is worth while for the observer to keep his notebook records; and to know how many birds he has on his life list; and to take some pleasure in adding a new one from time to time—always with deliberation and scientific accuracy, of course.

In order to stimulate interest and to learn of each other's results, we propose a contest as to Local Life Lists. Let those who will, compile their lists and submit them. First, however, let us have suggestions as to the rules which should govern such a contest. How much of an area is to be allowed? Should it be a political area or an ecological area? Shall there be prizes, and who will offer them? If the matter is taken up we will hope to make a complete announcement in our next issue.

Let us also remember that this is play-work, but that it is enjoyable and instructive and stimulative, and can do no harm. If it does no more than encourage some of our luke-warm members to spend a little more time in the field in an effort to increase their life lists, the scheme will be justifiable.

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by M. H. Swenk

Some Oregon Records.—The following records of birds taken at Scio, Oregon, may be of interest, and I am therefore placing them on record.

Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*).—A male, taken February 1, 1900. The only record for the state.

Black Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius suckleyi*).—A female, taken November 1, 1922.

Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*).—A male, taken November 1, 1924. The female was seen but not secured.

Gray Gryfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*).—A male, May, 1925.—A. G. PRILL, Scio, Oregon.

Who Banded This Bird?—Late in December, 1927, a local gunner came to my office one day with a hawk's leg, on which was an aluminum band. He said that a local mutual friend had sent him, to me to find out what it was put there for, and by whom.

The dried foot and leg, up to the knee joint, proved to be that of the Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*). The man taking this bird had killed it sometime during November, 1927, while out hunting Mourning Doves, in Broward County, Florida. He did not remember the exact date. On the outside of the band, are the initials—"A. F. M., CoKato, Minn."; while on the inside of the seemingly homemade band is printed "Stalls white laundry soap."

Let us hear from any one knowing who banded this bird, or who might know some man in Minnesota by those initials.—HAROLD H. BAILEY, *Miami, Fla.*

Another Bird "Life List."—Noting the editorial on this subject in the December number of the WILSON BULLETIN, and the question as to "who has the longest life list," I will report in regard to mine. I have always been interested in keeping a list of the birds seen in life during my various travels, and I believe that I have quite a large list.

I have seen and identified in life, in North America, 528 species and 190 subspecies, making a total of 718 birds. The subspecies were either actually collected or were in localities where there could be no possible doubt as to their identity. Most of them were collected.

In addition to this I have found the nests, identifying eggs or young, of 410 species and subspecies.

I shall be interested to know what figures are presented by others on this subject.—A. C. BENT, *Taunton, Mass.*

The Arkansas Kingbird in Florida.—Records of the Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) are not so common for Florida that publication of another one would seem to be amiss. On the afternoon of November 18, 1927, I took a friend out about sixteen miles west of Miami, Dade County, to show him some stub end canals, with the possibility of finding some alligators there for him, and some birds for me. Birds were, however, very scarce, and with the exception of the Killdeer and a few Great Blue Herons, nothing was seen. We did, however, find an old "gator" with some young, in each stub canal, but as it was growing dark, and he wanted the "gators" alive, nothing was shot. The next morning, November 19, my friend returned without me with a net for the capture of the young "gators," and a .22 calibre rifle in case he should see anything that might interest me.

That afternoon he called me up by phone, and informed me that he had a Crested Flycatcher for me, and that he would bring it to the office if I cared for it, but that it was badly shot up by the .22 calibre bullet. Imagine my surprise, to find on his arrival, that the bird was not a Crested Flycatcher but an Arkansas Kingbird. After working over an hour on the bird that night, I managed to make a very fair skin of it, and it is now in the B. C. N. H. On dissection, it proved to be an adult female, with breast feathers missing and with breast skin flabby, as though it had just lately been brooding. It was very fat. Just why this bird should have been in this condition, how far it was from its actual breeding habitat, and why it was down in Florida, I am at loss to hazard a guess.—HAROLD H. BAILEY, *Miami, Fla.*

More Arkansas Kingbirds in Florida.—Since reporting the capture, on December 19, 1927, of *Tyrannus verticalis* in Florida, I have taken another specimen. This second specimen was taken at the outskirts of the city limits of Miami, on January 15, 1928.