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The Food of Long-eared Owls.—On January 21, 1922, the roosting place of some Long-eared Owls (*Asio wilsonianus*) was located by us in a grove of young pines north-east of Ann Arbor. There were eight of these owls roosting within fifteen feet of each other. The ground below was littered with disgorged pellets and 110 of these were gathered and were found to contain the remains of the following: 111 Field Mice (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*); 8 Lemming Voles (*Synaptomys cooperi*); 4 Deermice (*Peromyscus sp.*); 2 Shrews (*Blarina brevicauda*); 1 Norway Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*).—A. S. WARTHIN, JR. and J. VAN TYNE, *Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

The Yellow-billed Cuckoo in Europe.—The London 'Field' for Jan. 21, 1922, p. 100, contains a note on the Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus americanus*) illustrated by a photograph of a specimen which was shot on the Scilly Isles, near Lands End, England, in November 1921. Harting's 'Handbook of British Birds' and the 'Hand List of British Birds' by Hartert and others, contain records of 13 earlier occurrences of the species in the British Isles, as follows: England—Cornwall, about 1835; Lundy Island, Devon, Oct. 1874; Helston, Cornwall, Oct. 14, 1887; Bridport, Dorset, Oct. 5, 1895; Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Oct. 1896; Somerset, Oct. 6, 1901; Ringewood, Hants, Oct. 30, 1901. Scotland—Colonsay Isle, Inner Hebrides, Argyll, Nov. 6, 1904. Wales—Stackpole Court, Pembroke, autumn 1832; Aberystevith, Cardigan, Oct. 26, 1870; Carnarvon, Nov. 10, 1899. Ireland—Yoerghal, County Cork, autumn 1825; Dublin, autumn 1832. On the continent the Yellow-billed Cuckoo has been taken at Bois de Lessines, Belgium, Oct. 22, 1874, and near Turin, Italy, Oct. 28, 1883. All of these records are based on birds collected in autumn and most of them on specimens taken in the month of October.—T. S. PALMER, *Washington, D. C.*

A Large Gathering of Kingbirds.—The Kingbird was first seen in 1921, near Prattville, Ala., on April 10 (two individuals). On May 3, sixty individuals were seen together and May 4, 300 or more were seen in the same place. The temperature was 45 degrees F. By May 7, there were only 20 or 30 birds left, and on May 20 only a pair or two.

I had never seen more than twenty individuals together before, and that was in September when they were preparing for their southward flight. Usually the birds are mated by May 10 or earlier; hence the gathering is the more remarkable.

The place of gathering was on the plantation of J. B. Golsan, two miles from Prattville, in a small grove of mulberries.

The fruit was not fully matured but the birds were eating it to some extent.—LEWIS S. GOLSAN, *Prattville, Ala.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Massachusetts.—As supplementing the reference in 'The Auk' for April, 1922, pages 270-1, to the occurrence of

an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) in Connecticut, November 4, 1921, the following may be of interest. On my return to Edgartown rather late in the afternoon of November 12, 1921, I noticed in passing by two birds sitting in nearby squares of a wire fence at the side of the road somewhat outside the town. The momentary impression created was that they were flycatchers of some sort and something new. I stopped my car abruptly and started to walk back, but a rapidly approaching car frightened the birds to a perch some distance beyond. Another car still further interfered with my efforts, but I finally got a sufficiently good look at them, in a tree close to some farm buildings, away from the road, to satisfy myself as to their identity, though the heavy clouds and lateness of the hour made observation somewhat difficult. However, there was sufficient light to use my glasses and note that one of the birds was larger and more brightly colored than the other. I reported the birds to Mrs. James B. Worden, of Edgartown, who went in search of them the following morning and found them in the same vicinity. She had an excellent chance to observe them at her leisure, for they were not wild, and to watch them hunting for grasshoppers, of which there was a plentiful supply, due to the general mildness of the autumn. I saw both birds again the same afternoon (November 13) in practically the same place as on the preceding day, and Mrs. Worden saw them once more on the 16th.—FRANCIS A. FOSTER, *Edgartown, Mass.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Plymouth County, Mass.—I wish to add one more definite occurrence of the Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) to the rapidly growing number of records from the New England states. On October 30, 1921, I noted two of these birds on the telephone wires near the railroad station at Marshfield Hills. I had no gun with me at the time, but returning the next morning soon after daylight, I was so fortunate as to find the birds within a hundred yards of the same spot, and in the course of a few minutes collected them both. They were young males, moulting heavily about the head and neck, and in rather poor flesh. They are now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.

For the benefit of other possible New England observers, I might add that in general appearance, aside from plumage-color, the Arkansas Kingbird is extremely suggestive of our native Kingbird. Its size, flight and actions seem the same. The lighter upper parts and yellow under parts are of course, quite noticeable, and the yellowish outer webs of the outer tail-feathers are a good field mark at moderate range, even without glasses. The only note heard was a low "pet-pet," such as a Phoebe might make, accompanied by a nervous jerk of the tail.—JOSEPH A. HAGAR, *Marshfield Hills, Mass.*

Wintering of the Canada Jay in Massachusetts.—The winter of 1921-22 has witnessed at least one proven instance of the sojourn within the