

there appears to be only one recorded capture (Stephens, CONDOR, XXI, 1919, p. 87). It is therefore worthy of note that a male Goshawk was obtained by R. E. Bushnell on his ranch at Mesa Grande, San Diego County, on January 5, 1928. The bird was in excellent plumage and was turned over to the San Diego Society of Natural History, where it is now preserved in the scientific series. Mr. Bushnell stated that, when shot, the hawk had just killed a hen and was coming back to eat it.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, March 15, 1928.*

An Erroneous Record for the Japanese Pipit in Alaska.—In the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences (vol. 9, 1919, p. 176) and in the Auk (1920, p. 251) Dr. G. Dallas Hanna has recorded a pipit taken on St. Paul Island, in the Pribilof group, on Augst 29, 1916, as *Anthus spinoletta japonicus*, from an identification made by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. In recent comparisons of skins of this genus we have had occasion to examine the specimen in question (U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 255,173) and find that it is the American Pipit, *Anthus spinoletta rubescens*. The bird is somewhat darker than average but is not abnormal, as a number of other specimens seen in similar stage of plumage appear identical. It is strikingly different from *japonicus*, which is paler below, with heavier markings, duller, less buffy above, has the wing bars more prominently white, and differs in the coloration of the sides of the head.

This form, therefore, should be removed from the list of birds recorded from the Pribilofs (see Preble, North American Fauna, no. 46, 1923, p. 98) and from this record is not valid for inclusion in the A. O. U. Check-list.—J. H. RILEY and A. WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., February 18, 1928.*

A New Race of the White-throated Swift from Central America.¹—Among the birds recently collected by the junior writer in El Salvador are two breeding males of *Aeronautes saxatalis*. Comparison of these birds with extensive series of North American skins shows them to be sufficiently different to need formal recognition in nomenclature. The new race is named

Aeronautes saxatalis nigrior, subsp. nov. Central American White-throated Swift.

Type.—Male adult; no. 18,483, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Los Esesmites, Department Chalatenango, El Salvador, C. A.; altitude 7,000 feet; February 26, 1927; "breeding condition"; collected by A. J. van Rossem; original no. 11,346.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Aeronautes saxatalis saxatalis* (Woodhouse), but dorsally clearer black; forehead, loreal and auricular regions concolor with head; superciliary streak nearly obsolete, being indicated only by grayish edging of feathers; white flank patches reduced in area; white median abdominal streak reduced in width.

Range.—High mountains of El Salvador, northwest through Guatemala at least to Hidalgo, Mexico.

Remarks.—It has been proposed (Oberholser, Auk, vol. 37, 1920, p. 294) to reinstate the prior name *saxatalis* of Woodhouse for *melanoleucus* of Baird, because while inaccurate in some respects Woodhouse's description is easily recognizable as applicable to this species and to no other.

Two specimens from the vicinity of Dueñas, U. S. National Museum nos. 30,836 and 30,837, are typical of the Central American race here described. A single bird, no. 154,775 of the Biological Survey Collection, from El Chico, Hidalgo, Mexico, is somewhat intermediate toward *saxatalis*, but is closer to *nigrior*. Two birds from Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, on the other hand, are close to if not typical *saxatalis*.

Examination of material from the northern part of the range of the species shows that specimens from the Rocky Mountain region average considerably whiter than do those from California and Lower California, but the differences are seemingly too inconstant to justify naming the California bird.

Specimens examined.—*Aeronautes saxatalis nigrior*: El Salvador: Chalatenango (Los Esesmites, 2); Guatemala: Sacatepequez (Dueñas, 2); Mexico: Hidalgo (El Chico, 1). *Aeronautes saxatalis saxatalis*: United States and Lower California, 79. Mexico: Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, 2.—DONALD R. DICKEY and A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Pasadena, California, February 15, 1928.*

¹ Contribution from the California Institute of Technology.