The specimens have been deposited in the Los Angeles County Museum (nos. 39518, 39519). Comparisons were made with skins in this Museum, and with specimens from the National, American, and Carnegie museums; grateful thanks are extended to the officials of the respective institutions for loan of materials.

In all, 94 specimens of the various races of *Phacellodomus rufifrons* were examined critically, as well as examples of *Phacellodomus dorsalis, ruber, erythrophthalmus, striaticollis, striaticeps* and *sibilatrix*. Certain differences exist between the two specimens from Boyaca, Colombia, and other known examples of the various subspecies of *rufifrons*.

The Colombian birds are placed with some doubt in the subspecies *inornatus* since in coloration there is greatest similarity with this Venezuelan form. There seems clearly to be a greater size in these two Colombian birds, in all measurements taken; however, in size they conform more closely to the race *sincipitalis* from Bolivia and northern Argentina. Certain features are baffling in the birds; they possess a larger bill in relationship to their overall size than do others, and they show a distinct flaring at the base of the bill similar to that shown in the species *P. ruber* and *striaticollis*. The rather complete lack of rufous coloration on the frontal and crown feathers is consistent with that in *inornatus*, but the feathers in this area are more distinctly lanceolate in the Colombian birds, again in common with other members of the genus rather than with *P. rufifrons* generally, in which there is but a suggestion of such stiffened feather structure. The superciliary line, quite distinct in all specimens of the species, including most adult birds from Venezuela, is represented by a simple trace in the Colombian birds.

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF RACES OF PHACELLODOMUS RUFIFRONS

Sample	No.	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus	Middle toe
Colombian	2	68.4	81.9	15.5	21.9	22.0
specularis (Brazil)	2	63.1	73.8	14.1	20.9	19.3
peruvianus (Perú)	6	66.6±1.2	72.3±2.1	12.4±1.0	21.2±1.1	18.9±1.3
rufifrons (Brazil)	7	63.9±1.3	78.5±2.9	12.8±1.1	19.9±1.4	19.4±1.1
fargoi (Paraguay)	5	63.4±1.4	76.4±2.6	12.8± .4	20.4± .8	17.9± .6
inornatus (Venezuela)	58	64.1±2.4	70.7±2.6	14.4±1.5	21.8±2.5	19.7±2.3
sincipitalis (Bolivia)	13	68.6±2.0	84.2±1.3	13.6± .9	22.1±1.3	18.6±1.1

Further collection of this interesting bird is needed to determine the true ranges of the various forms and to determine more exactly the limits of variability.—M. DALE ARVEY, *National Science Foundation, Washington D.C., January 6, 1964.*

Additional Records of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Arizona.—The first and second records of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) in Arizona were of two single birds seen by me (Condor, 38, 1936:121) in northeastern and central Arizona, respectively. I next saw the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Arizona in farmland of the Asel East ranch, about one mile north of Pomerene in the San Pedro Valley, near Benson, in the southeastern part of the state. With Mr. East's assistance the bird was collected on May 8, 1957, and is no. H1066 in my collection. This flycatcher is an adult female with ovaries measuring 9 × 3.5 mm., the largest egg being about 1 mm.; there was little fat. On September 16, 1961, I again saw a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher; this time in the town of Pomerene, only about one mile south of the sighting of May 8.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *National Park Service, Southwest Archeological Center, Globe, Arizona, January 14, 1964.*

An Observation on the Song of the Black-capped Chickadee.—An excellent study of the Willow Tit (*Parus montanus*) by Thönen (Ornith. Beob., 59, 1962:101–172, English summary) has prompted me to publish the following note on the song of a population of the Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) which seems to have escaped the attention of American ornithologists.

A few words should be said first about the status of the group *Parus atricipillus* and *Parus montanus*. The latter has been recently given specific rank mainly on the ground of voice differences and some variance in ecological requirements. It is true that the Black-capped Chickadee is more eclectic in North America than is *montanus* in Eurasia. I do not consider this to be a specific attribute but solely the result of lesser competition between closely related species. To illustrate this viewpoint, I would cite the case of the Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) which in Eurasia is confined

to the most barren regions while in North America it is found in more varied habitats, in the absence of competitive species. A similar example, among many, is that of the Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) which in the Nearctic region has invaded the tundra. The Black-capped Chickadee does have competitiors in the Boreal Chickadee (*Parus hudsonicus*) and Mountain Chickadee (*Parus gambeli*) which have taken its place in the subalpine or Hudsonian zone of the western mountains.

Let us examine now the main object of this paper, the vocal manifestations. Few observers have had the opportunity to study this group of chickadees in the various points of its holarctic range. Being well acquainted with the population of the Alps, I found no perceptible difference between the call notes of *montanus* of that area and *atricapillus*. The song, however, is quite different. If we transcribe the song of *montanus* of the Swiss Alps by a monotonous *dü-dü-dü-dü,* the song of *atricapillus* in most parts of North America may be rendered by *dee-düh,* a well known song. This disyllabic song, and I wish to emphasize this fact, is not encountered in every part of the North American distribution range. In Alaska, around Anchorage, the song of the Black-capped Chickadee is identical with the one heard in the Alps. I heard this song very often, to the exclusion of any other, during a stay in Anchorage in 1956–57 and in 1960. How far south or west this "dialect" extends, I do not know. I once heard this four-syllable song near Jasper, Alberta, in the range of *Parus gambeli* but I did not see the bird.

The splitting of *atricapillus* and *montanus* as proposed by Snow (Bull. Brit. Ornith. Union, 76, 1956:29–31) and by Mayr (Beitr. zur Vogelkunde, 5, 1955:116) did not take into consideration this seemingly intermediate Alaskan population. Recordings of the songs of northwestern American *atricapillus* are highly desirable and would give a better understanding of the relationship between the Nearctic and Eurasian populations of this group.

As a final note, I would like to mention the two parallel cases of *Parus carolinensis* and *P. salicarius*. In his study of *montanus* and *salicarius,* Thönen (*op. cit.*) has analyzed with thoroughness the ecological and vocal differences between these two so-called subspecies. Brewer published similar studies (Auk, 80, 1963:9–47; Wilson Bull., 73, 1961:348–373) on *Parus carolinensis* considering it a full species. *Parus salicarius* is regarded as a subspecies of *montanus,* yet *salicarius* appears to me more different from *montanus* in its vocal manifestations and ecological choice than *carolinensis* is from *atricapillus*. It should therefore be suggested that *salicarius* be given specific rank in order to give this group a consistent treatment.—MICHEL DESFAYES, *Los Angeles, California, January 10, 1964.*

The Band-tailed Pigeon in the Panamint Range of California.—Few published records exist for the Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) in eastern California, Nevada, and southeastern Oregon. Luther C. Goldman collected an individual 7 miles east of Calexico and 3 miles north of the Mexican boundary on October 4, 1941 (Neff, North American Fauna, 58, 1947:20). I know of two records for Nevada, that of a mature band-tail near Success Divide in the Duck Creek Range by Leo K. Couch on November 4, 1943 (*loc. cit.*), and that of a juvenal female collected 4 miles west of Fallon (Alcorn, Condor, 1941, 43:119). A lone juvenile collected by Stanley G. Jewett in the Steens Mountains, Harney County, was believed by Neff (*op. cit.*:19) to be the only record of the species east of the Cascade Range in Oregon.

The following observations of the Band-tailed Pigeon in the Panamint Range of eastern California were recorded by the persons mentioned and the author in the winter and spring, 1962–63: November 4, approximately 81 observed feeding from terrestrial and arboreal cones at Thorndike Spring, elevation 7400 feet; November 11, 25 observed in flight at Mahogany Flat, 8133 feet; December 11, 20 observed in flight over the west slope of Wildrose Peak, 8000 feet; January 24, approximately 50 observed on the east slope of Roger's Peak, 8500 feet, by Norman A. Bishop; March 23, 19 observed feeding on piñon nuts at Thorndike Spring; March 24, 23 observed in flight at Thorndike Spring and Mahogany Flat; and April 7, 1 observed jointly with Robert T. Orr at Mahogany Flat.

The Panamint Range represents an ecological "island," of Transition and Boreal life-zones. The piñon pine (*Pinus monophylla*), which the local Shoshonean indians, perennial gatherers, assured me yielded a bumper crop of nuts during the winter of 1962–63, occurs commonly above 6000 feet (Wauer, Condor, 66, 1964:298–299). Edminster (American Game Birds of Field and Forest, 1954:422) mentions the propensity of the Band-tailed Pigeon to scout about for food in winter months, after