

The female above described differs more from females of *C. pinnata* than do eastern from western males. The under parts (except the crissum and tail-coverts) are barred heavily with dull *black* on a rusty orange ground. This rusty suffuses the lighter portions of the plumage elsewhere, even tingeing the cheeks and throat.

The Heath Hen (I use the vernacular name by which it was known to our forefathers) is still common on Martha's Vineyard, where it is mainly, if not exclusively, confined to the woods, haunting oak scrub by preference, and feeding largely on acorns. Being strictly protected by law, but few are probably killed. I am told by one of the Boston marketmen, however, that he has had as many as twenty from the 'Vineyard' in a single season. He also says that they average nearly a pound less in weight than western specimens, and on this account do not sell as readily. The bird is not found on the neighboring island of Naushon, despite statements by recent writers to that effect, nor is there any good evidence that it ever occurred there. There is also no reason to believe that the stock on Martha's Vineyard has been vitiated by the introduction of western birds. It is simply the last remnant of a once more or less widely-distributed race, preserved in this limited area partly by accident, partly by care. According to the best testimony available, the colony is in no present danger of extinction.

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#### PRELIMINARY NOTES ON SOME BIRDS OBTAINED IN ARIZONA BY MR. F. STEPHENS IN 1884.

BY WILLIAM BREWSTER.

MR. F. STEPHENS has kindly allowed me to examine and report on some birds selected from a large collection made by him in Arizona in 1884. As the opportunity comes too late to admit of more than a brief announcement in this number of 'The Auk,' I give only the more important results, reserving the remainder for a future occasion.

1. *Turdus ustulatus* Nutt. RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH.—In my paper on the collection made by Mr. Stephens in 1881 I added\* this Thrush to the fauna of Arizona with some hesitation, the single specimen taken having been merely identified in the field, without comparison, and shortly afterwards lost. This record is now satisfactorily corroborated, however, by a second example, unmistakably *ustulatus*, taken at Camp Lowell, May 21, 1884.

2. *Sialia sialis azurea* Baird. MEXICAN BLUEBIRD.—Three Bluebirds obtained in the Santa Rita Mountains in June are doubtfully referable to this subspecies. One of the two males (No. 1855, F. S., June 18) has the blue above of that greenish shade said to be characteristic of *azurea*, but the other (No. 1856, F. S.), taken the same day, does not differ in this respect from *sialis*, the tint of the blue being precisely the same. Both are peculiar in having the under parts (excepting the usual dingy white space on the abdomen, crissum, and tail-coverts) nearly uniform pale brownish-orange, paler and yellower, in fact, than in the female of *sialis*, and with scarcely a tinge of the usual deep reddish-brown. This characteristic is not mentioned in descriptions of *azurea*, nor do I find it in any of the dozen or more Mexican and Guatemalan examples before me. The Santa Rita female (No. 1897, F. S., June 20) is still paler beneath, as well as browner above than the female of *sialis*. All these specimens differ further from *S. sialis* in having rather longer wings and tails, in this respect agreeing with *azurea*. In the event of their proving distinct from the latter, which seems probable, I propose for them the name *fulva*. Whether distinct or not, the bird is new to Arizona, no form of *Sialia sialis* having been previously reported from that Territory.

*Measurements*.—♂, No. 1855, F. S.: Length, 6.40; extent, 12.90; wing, 4.01; tail, 2.83; culmen from nostril, .35. ♂ No. 1856, F. S.: Length, 7.10; extent, 12.50; wing, 4.00; tail, 2.85; culmen, .37. ♀ No. 1897, F. S.: Length, 6.60; extent, 11.90; wing, 3.90; tail, 2.73; culmen, .37.

3. *Cæligena clemenciæ* Lesson. BLUE-THROATED CAZIQUE.—An adult male of this fine Hummingbird, which, it is needless to say, is entirely new to our fauna, was taken by Mr. Stephens at Camp Lowell, May 14, 1884. Upon comparing it with three Mexican specimens (exact localities not recorded) in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History, I find that it differs only in being of a darker, purer green above, and in having the ash-gray of the under parts unmixed with green except on the sides. The birds just mentioned have the upper parts of a bronzed or yellowish green, the feathers of the under parts everywhere (except on the throat) tipped with greenish. Elliot describes† the upper parts as 'bronzy-green' but says nothing about any greenish below.

*Measurements*.—♂ No. 1460, F. S.: Length, 5.40; extent, 7.50; wing, 3.10; tail, 1.91; culmen from nostril, .88.

\* Bull. N. O. C., Vol. VII, No. 2, Apr., 1882, p. 68.

† Synopsis of the Trochilidae, p. 30.