

Helminthophila celata sordida. LUTESCENT WARBLER.—Tolerably common but very quiet and secretive. Nearly all the specimens secured had been eating the cactus fruits and their digestive organs and surrounding tissues were colored a bright wine-color. A partial albino specimen was taken.

Dendroica auduboni. AUDUBON'S WARBLER.—Probably the most numerous bird on the island and seen everywhere from the pebbly beaches to the highest hills.

Mimus polyglottos. MOCKINGBIRD.—Common among the cactus patches from the cañon-beds to the hill-tops. Their faces were in many cases brightly stained with the cactus fruit juice.

Salpinctes obsoletus. ROCK WREN.—Tolerably common on the cliffs and steep hill-sides.

Thryothorus bewickii spilurus. VIGORS'S WREN.—Tolerably common in the smaller ravines, but very shy. The 10 specimens secured agree in having the bill quite perceptibly longer than the mainland bird.

Regulus calendula. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—A very few were observed.

Turdus aonalaschkæ. DWARF HERMIT THRUSH.—Tolerably common on the shady hill-sides, and in the deeper cañons. They were feeding on the berries of the California holly.

GEOGRAPHICAL RACES OF *HARPORHYNCHUS* *REDIVIVUS*.

BY JOSEPH GRINNELL.

COMPARISON of a series of Thrashers from northern and central California with one from southern California, as might be expected, discloses two slightly differentiated geographical races. This is another instance of the effect of the moist northerly Pacific coast climate in producing a soft brown coloration, as contrasted with the leaden or ashy shades acquired by birds inhabiting the southern coast region where the rainfall is much less. As the type specimens of this species were obtained in the vicinity of Monterey, the name *redivivus* proper may be restricted to the northern race, while the southern form, which I believe to be sufficiently distinct, will require a new name.

Harporhynchus redivivus pasadenensis, new subspecies.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA THRASHER.

Type, ♂ ad., No. 2056, Coll. J. G., Pasadena, California, Feb. 6, 1897. General coloration similar to that of the northern form, but plumage ashier or less distinctly brown. Whole upper parts dark sepia, where in the case of the northern bird there is a well-marked tinge of a brown approximating isabella color; this difference is most noticeable on the top of the head. Lower parts likewise less brightly tinted; pectoral band darker and grayer; throat nearly pure white, this character being quite pronounced.

Measurements.—Average of 12 specimens of *H. redivivus*: wing, 3.96; tail, 5.52; bill from nostril, 1.17; tarsus, 1.39.

Average of 17 specimens of *H. r. pasadenensis*: wing, 3.92; tail, 5.30; bill from nostril, 1.21; tarsus, 1.36.

Nearly all my northern specimens have the throat patch strongly suffused with isabella color. Unfortunately, I have not been able to obtain specimens from Monterey, but birds from adjoining counties exhibit the character of true *redivivus*. Specimens from the Sacramento Valley (Amador County, etc.) show the most extreme brown type of coloration. My series of *pasadenensis* is quite large, but there is remarkably little variation. Badly worn specimens of the two races, however, are scarcely distinguishable.

THE SAN NICOLAS ROCK WREN.

BY JOSEPH GRINNELL.

SAN NICOLAS ISLAND lies between sixty and seventy miles from the nearest point of the southern California mainland, and is the most remote of the Santa Barbara Group. It is seven miles long by three wide, and resembles a huge sand-dune. The yellow shifting sands support but very scant vegetation, and consequently insects are few. Yet, in the spring of 1897, I found Rock Wrens to be quite numerous on most parts of the island, frequent-