

Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, in late September and October, and it was therefore made an exception, and included, as was clearly stated in the note on this species (p. 82), without its having ever been taken on Long Island. A specimen was first secured by the writer on October 5, 1907, at Rockaway Beach.—WILLIAM C. BRAISLIN, M. D., *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

The Tree Swallow Nesting in the Delaware Valley.—On July 7, 1907, while boating on the Rancocas we found a Tree Swallow's nest in a hole in a pile near Bridgeboro, Burlington County, N. J., less than five miles from the Delaware River. It contained five well incubated eggs. While this bird is a somewhat common breeder throughout the Pine Barren region of southern New Jersey it is rarely found nesting within the Delaware Valley.—CHRESWELL J. HUNT, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

The Name of the California Least Vireo.—In 'The Condor' for November, 1901, page 187, I named and described *Vireo pusillus albatus*, with type from Pasadena, distinguishing it from *Vireo pusillus* Coues, from Arizona. In his 'Birds of North and Middle America,' Part III, 1904, page 207, Mr. Ridgway describes *Vireo bellii arizonæ*, with type from Tucson, and distinguishes it from *V. b. medius* of Texas and *V. b. pusillus* (page 208) of California. He cites my name *albatus* as a synonym of *pusillus*, and gives the type of *Vireo pusillus* Coues as from "Cape San Lucas, Lower California; coll. U. S. Nat. Mus."

I have not the original description of *pusillus* to refer to; but turning to Coues's 'Birds of the Colorado Valley,' 1878, page 531, I find in the synonymy "**Vireo pusillus**, Coues, Pr. Phila. Acad. 1866, 76 (descr. orig.; near Fort Whipple, Ariz.)." Further down the page the habitat is given as "Arizona, chiefly in its lower portions, and California from Sacramento to Cape St. Lucas." Furthermore, on the next page (532), Coues makes the following definite statement: "The type-specimen of *Vireo pusillus* was shot on Date Creek, in Arizona, June 6, 1865, [etc., in regard to circumstances of capture]"; and further, "it [the species] remained undescribed until the following year, when I overhauled my Arizona collections at the Smithsonian in Washington." Also, the description (on page 531) applies far better (in fact precisely) to the Arizona race than to that of California.

In view of the above statements by its original describer I cannot understand by what process the type-ship of *pusillus* could possibly be imposed upon a Cape San Lucas specimen. The type bird is stated by Coues to have come from *Arizona*, and that it was shot by himself at a certain place there. That specimen, according to Baird, in his 'Review of American Birds,' 1866, page 361, bore the "Smithsonian No. 40,696." In the ultimate recognition of a separate race in California, the name *pusillus* should apply to the Arizona form as restricted, while the California form is open to naming. This I did; and since intergradation has been shown to exist between the extremes in the species, how can the name of the California