

The Identity of *Hypodes cinerea* Cassin.— In the January number of the 'Journal fur Ornithologie' Dr. O. Neumann suggests that the type specimens of Cassin's *Eopsaltria cinerea* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, p. 253 — afterwards *Hypodes cinerea*) are the same birds that he refers to as "*Muscicapa?*" in the Proceedings for 1859, p. 51. As Dr. Neumann states I have already given my opinion that these birds which later became the types of *Muscicapa cassini* Heine are referable to *Muscicapa lugens* Hartlaub. Upon comparing them with the description of *Hypodes cinerea* I think there is no question but that Dr. Neumann's conjecture is correct and that they are the types of this species also. So far as I can ascertain the Du Chaillu specimens were not labelled at all until Cassin studied them and they were then mounted. Undoubtedly he failed to label them after publishing his description or his label was removed when they were mounted and they then became mixed with the second Du Chaillu collection and were redescribed under the caption "*Muscicapa* sp." upon which description Heine based his name.

My 'Catalogue of the Muscicapidae' was based upon the specimens and as there was no specimen marked *Hypodes cinerea* I did not include it, not knowing indeed that it belonged to this family. Later in my Catalogue of Cassin's types (Proceedings for 1899, p. 39) I stated that it was not to be found, which is not remarkable under the circumstances!

I consider that Dr. Neumann is right in placing both this bird and *Parisonia olivascens* Cassin in *Alseonax*, so this species should now be known as *Alseonax cinereus* Cassin of which both *Muscicapa cassini* and *M. lugens* are pure synonyms.— WITMER STONE, *Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Some Marshalltown, Iowa, Notes.— During the fall migration of 1913 it has been my good fortune to secure specimens of several species of birds which are uncommon in this vicinity.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos. WHITE PELICAN.— On September 28, four of this species were shot in this vicinity. Three of these were taken by hunters and brought into town and the fourth was discovered by the writer a day or two later. Some one had shot it, stripped off the wings and left the body to decay. Of the three birds brought to town the writer secured one and the other two were secured by one of the stores for window display. The specimen I secured was an immature bird too badly shot for the sex to be determined.

Charadrius dominicus dominicus. GOLDEN PLOVER.— On October 4, I had the good fortune to secure a female golden plover. The bird was alone on a mud flat and took wing as I approached. This was the only individual that I noted but a hunter told me a few days later that he secured four at the same place on about the same date.

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. TURKEY BUZZARD.— An immature female was taken on October 4, and another one noted. The second bird remained in this vicinity until the twelfth.

Buteo lineatus lineatus. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK — A specimen of

this species was taken October 25, in the heavy timber along the river. The sex was not determined. This is the only individual of this form I have ever noted in this vicinity.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. OSPREY.—On September 20, while walking along the river I noted two of this species flying over the water. After waiting on the bank for over an hour I secured one, an adult female. The other one remained about the same place for several days and then disappeared.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, *Marshalltown, Iowa*.

Two Species New to Colorado.—Recent investigations in the ornithological collections of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, have revealed some interesting facts and important records heretofore unpublished.

One of the most noteworthy of these is an adult specimen of the rare Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) taken and identified as an immature *Porzana carolina* by Mr. L. J. Hersey of this city. As the bird is unquestionably fully adult, the 'immature' on the label is obviously an error by Mr. Hersey. The specimen is in fairly good condition and appears to be typical. It was taken at Barr, Colo., some time during July, 1906, exact date not given, which would suggest the possibility of a breeding record.

I also desire to record a specimen of Sennett's Night-hawk (*Chordeiles virginianus sennetti*) taken at Barr, Colo., Aug. 8, 1910, by Mr. Hersey. The identity of this specimen was ascertained by Mr. H. C. Oberholser of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Both of these specimens form first records for their respective species in Colorado, and, in the case of the rail, one of the few for the western United States.—F. C. LINCOLN, *Denver, Colorado*.

Unusual Occurrences at Madison, Wis.—Toxostoma rufum. BROWN THRASHER.—A specimen in normal condition was taken January 25. The stomach contained the skins and seeds of the wild grape.

Passerherbulus lecontei. LECONTE'S SPARROW.—Three were seen on October 12, and one collected. Another seen October 19.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina. EVENING GROSBEAK.—Two female birds were seen December 14.

Porzana carolina. SORA RAIL.—On December 28 while walking through a frozen marsh two Soras were seen running through the rushes. One bird was caught and found to be minus the right wing. The extreme minimum temperature for December was 13° and mean minimum 25.9°, mean monthly temperature 32°. It is not extremely unusual for a few Soras to remain until the marshes freeze, but this would seem to be a case of unusual endurance. *En passant* Butler in 'Birds of Indiana' writing of this species says "they are very sensitive to cold."—A. WILLIAM SCHORGER, *Madison, Wis.*