

of the North American forms of the genus *Aphelocoma* occurring on the Pacific coast (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. Vol. 17, No. 13, Feb. 23, 1918, pp. 405-422), the following may be of interest:

The lack of pertinent material has led Mr. Swarth to restrict the distribution of *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca* to the extreme southern end of the Lower California peninsula, and because its range is thus seemingly isolated, to consider it a species distinct from *Aphelocoma californica*. Material in the Biological Survey Collection in the United States National Museum proves that jays of the *Aphelocoma californica* type have a practically continuous distribution throughout Lower California. Mr. Swarth refers to *Aphelocoma californica obscura*, or, as he calls it, *Aphelocoma californica californica*, specimens from Santana, which is some distance south of the San Pedro Martir Mountains, and about one-third of the way down the peninsula to Cape San Lucas, at approximately north latitude $29^{\circ} 20'$. Birds from Yubay, Lower California, which lies only a short distance southeast of Santana in about north latitude $29^{\circ} 15'$, are decidedly intermediate between *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca*, of the Cape San Lucas region, and *Aphelocoma californica obscura* of the San Pedro Martir Mountains, being darker both above and below than the former, but not sufficiently so to be referred to the latter. Birds from Calmalli, some distance farther southward, at about north latitude $28^{\circ} 15'$, are nearly the same, though nearer in characteristics to *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca*; and a specimen from San Andres, between Yubay and Camalli, is similar. These seven specimens, together with specimens from San Bruno and Mulejé, which lie still farther to the south, form a complete chain of intermediates between *Aphelocoma californica obscura* and *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca*, making necessary, of course, the use of a trinomial for the latter. The geographic distribution of *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca* should, therefore, be extended from the region about Cape San Lucas northward to the vicinity of Yubay, Lower California, at approximately North Latitude $29^{\circ} 15'$.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

The Starling at Plattsburg, N. Y.—While at the second officers' training camp, I observed a flock of five Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) flying over the town some time the first week in October, 1917. It is believed that this is the farthest north that this species has been noted.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *2nd Lieut., Inf., O. R. C.*

The Northernmost Record of *Icterus parisorum*.—While engaged in field work for the Biological Survey, the writer was fortunate enough to obtain a specimen of *Icterus parisorum* in central western Nevada, which considerably extends the range of the species. This bird is an adult female and was taken in the mountains ten miles east of Stillwater, Nevada, and northeast of Carson Lake. It was obtained on May 11, 1898, among

the junipers in a little valley, and was accompanied by its mate, which Mr. Vernon Bailey was fortunate enough to collect at the same time. These captures extend the known range of the species one hundred miles north of Queen Mine, in the White Mountains of Nevada (*cf.* Fisher, *North American Fauna*, No. 7, 1893, page 76), its previous limit in this region. They also form the northernmost record of the species.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

The Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) breeding near Boston.—On June 4, 1918, Miss Agnes J. Galligan discovered a pair of Juncos (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) in some rocky oak woods in West Roxbury, Mass. I visited the place with her on June 7 and found the male bird with one young one in the speckled juvenal plumage, pretty well fledged and able to fly. We did not see the female, and we saw but the one young bird, though I thought at one time that I heard another calling. The note of the young was a trisyllabic *zŷ-zŷ-zŷ*. On July 1, Miss Galligan found the pair in another locality, about an eighth of a mile away, feeding a young bird which was evidently of a second brood, as it could not fly and was apparently just out of the nest. I visited the spot July 3, but saw nothing of the birds in the limited time at my disposal, though I heard the male singing. The breeding of the Junco in eastern Massachusetts is sufficiently uncommon to make the occurrence seem worth recording, especially as it is evident that two broods were hatched. West Roxbury is a part of Boston, and I know of no previous record of the breeding of this species within the limits of that city.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Blue-winged Warbler Once More Nesting at South Sudbury, Mass.—On May 24, 1918, in a walk in South Sudbury in the Wayside Inn region, I came upon a Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) singing. The location was within a mile of the nesting in 1909, recorded in 'The Auk,' Vol. XXVI, October, 1909, pp. 337-345. The bird disappeared after several repetitions of his song before I had secured a view of him. But there remained in my mind no uncertainty that I had heard the song of a Blue-wing. This assurance, however, was happily substantiated by Mr. Richard M. Marble, to whom I had mentioned the occurrence, who, visiting the locality on June 19 and again on July 2, both times found the bird singing at the same spot where I had heard him on May 26. Mr. Marble writes me that he regrets that he did not have time to look for the nest. But the fact of a male in song being present from May 24 to July 2, a period of forty days, would indicate with reasonable certainty that once more a pair of Blue-wings had nested in this region. The locality was quite different from that of 1909, being a rather dry extent of second growth in the rear of a sandy woodlot of white pines and a variety of deciduous trees, but well supplied with undergrowth. In this woodlot we