but still showed some juvenal plumage when captured on September 23. The adult female also molted much earlier than her mate.

Towhees are abundant here in winter, but so far no individuals taken in summer have been recaptured in winter.

This one pair raised seven young to full growth, a high record which may be due in part to the protection and the abundant food of the banding station.—MARION A. BOGGS, *R. F. D. Waynesville, N. C.*

A New Race of Rufous-crowned Sparrow, from North-central Lower California.—*Aimophila ruficeps lambi*, new subspecies. CAPE COLNETT RUFOUS-CROWNED SPARROW. *Type* and type locality: male adult; no. 46357, Mus. Vert. Zool.; Colnett, lat. 31°, Lower California, Mexico; October 28, 1925; collected by Chester C. Lamb; original no. 5146.

Diagnosis.—In general characters similar to *Aimophila ruficeps canescens* Todd (Condor, XXIV, July, 1922, p. 126) of the San Diegan subfauna, but decidedly darker—less ashy brown, more slaty—in general tone of coloration; light feather edgings on upper surface scantier and of darker tint; sides of head, neck and body, and dark band across chest, darker; concealed portions of webs of remiges and rectrices slaty brown rather than a lighter tone of brown; bill, feet and claws, in the dried specimens, decidedly darker, slaty rather than translucent flesh-color. These differences hold quite as well in comparison with *Aimophila ruficeps ruficeps* of central California, since the darkness of the latter in contrast with the pallor of *canescens* lies in the direction of warm browns and tans rather than slate. The darker webs of the wing and tail feathers in *lambi* and the slatier color of the "soft parts" set off the specimens of that race from nearly every specimen at hand of *ruficeps, canescens, obscura,* or *sororia;* the mass effect is striking. In general size and proportions, *lambi* is as in *ruficeps*. The bill is appreciably smaller than in *sororia* and *obscura.*

Range.—That portion of northwestern Lower California which lies west from the Sierra San Pedro Martir to the Pacific Coast. Life-zone chiefly Upper Sonoran, but also Lower Sonoran locally. Specimens examined, 6, from the following localities, all near latitude 31°; near Concepcion, 6000 feet; Valladares, 2700 feet; near San José, 2500 feet; San Telmo, 600 feet; Colnett, near sea-level.

Remarks.—Rufous-crowned Sparrows proved elusive in direct proportion to the eagerness with which they were sought. As usual they kept to a low, sparse, dry-hillside type of chaparral within which, when pursued, they would keep to the ground and give no audible clue to their individual whereabouts. I, personally, shot just one, near San José, although I heard their well-known voices in the distance there and at other collecting stations almost daily. The other five birds were taken by Mr. Chester C. Lamb; and I wish here to acknowledge, and to memorialize in the name chosen for the new race, Mr. Lamb's high qualities as a field collector. Although hours in the aggregate were put in after *Aimophila,* I do not believe the small number of examples taken to be an index to the real

numbers in the region; the type of country inhabited by *lambi* is very extensive.

In this connection I wish to state my belief that the form described by Dickey and van Rossem (Condor, xxv, July, 1923, p. 128) from Santa Cruz and Santa Catalina islands, California, is a perfectly good one; only I think the trinomial better to be used for it: *Aimophila ruficeps obscura.* While I quite approve of the logic of these authors in contending for the binomial, current practice is overwhelmingly to the contrary. I now feel that for island forms, even though perfectly isolated from the mainland or other insular stocks, and interbreeding hence impossible of occurrence, we had better fall in line with prevailing custom and use the trinomial to indicate intergradation through individual variation or even to indicate relatively slight degree of differentiation.

I might record here also the fact, as just determined from examination of the materials in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, that Todd's *Aimophila ruficeps canescens* is a good form, coinciding in range quite exactly with the confines of the San Diegan subfaunal area. Skins showing the characters as ascribed by Todd to *canescens* are before me from San Diego, Dulzura and Campo northwest through Orange, Riverside and Los Angeles counties to Ventura, Ventura County.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley.*

Harris' Sparrow in Colorado.—Through the courtesy of Mrs. Anna Benson of Fruita, Colorado, I received an immature Harris' Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) which was taken by Mrs. Benson at her home near Fruita on November first, last year. This Sparrow is quite uncommon in Colorado, and has never before, so far as I can recall, been taken on the western slope of the state. In fact it has occurred only casually on the entire western slope of the United States, and but a few times, having been reported from Oregon, Washington, and California. These facts make this record of more than ordinary interest.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

White-winged Junco in Pennsylvania.—On February 28 at Glenolden, Pa., I banded a bird whose plumage corresponds in every detail to that of the White-winged Junco (*Junco aikeni*). The breast and upper parts of this bird were a uniform blue-gray, a bit lighter in shade than the gray of the adult male Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*). The wings and tail were dusky, there were two unmistakable white wing bars showing strikingly against the dark wing background, and there was an unusual amount of white in the tail. We have kept a careful record of the appearance of the tail feathers of some two hundred banded Juncos, and find that in *J. hyemalis hyemalis* usually the two outer feathers on each side are white, although the second feather is sometimes edged with fuscous. The third feather is generally fuscous with a white streak of varying size on the inner vane, and the fourth feather is invariably a