

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