

in extremely worn plumage and thus virtually worthless for color comparison. The third, a juvenile, is not distinguishable from Sierra Nevada juveniles. Grinnell (p. 513) mentions a bird from Camp Harney, Harney County, which from his remarks I judge to be intermediate. Just where in the Rocky Mountains *grinnelli* meets *gambeli* I do not know. Specimens listed by Grinnell from various points in Montana and Wyoming indicate the area of intergradation at least in measurement.

In making color comparisons I have assumed birds from San Francisco Mountain, Arizona, to be typical of *gambeli*.

Specimens examined.—*Penthestes gambeli gambeli*: Colorado: Hall Valley, 1. Arizona: vic. San Francisco Mountain, 9; Sierra Ancha, 1; total 11. *Penthestes gambeli abbreviatus*: Oregon: Crook County (Prineville, 3). California: Modoc County, 3; Siskiyou County, 11; Lassen County, 1; Plumas County, 3; Sierra County, 9; Eldorado County, 15; Mono County 1; total 45. *Penthestes gambeli grinnelli*: British Columbia: Nine Mile Mountain, NE Hazelton, 2; Stikine River at Doch-na-on Creek, 5; Atlin, 1; Okanagan Landing, 2. Idaho: Kootenai County (Coeur d'Alene, 6); Bonner County (Priest Lake, 2; Hunt Creek, 3). Washington: Okanagan County (Lost Rim, 1); Ferry County (Curlew Lake, 4); Benton County (Prosser, 2); Pierce County (Tacoma, 1, December 21). Oregon: Baker County (Anthony, 1); total 30. *Penthestes gambeli baileyae*: large series from southern California. *Penthestes gambeli inyoensis*: White Mountains of California, 6.

Measurements (in mm.).—

	Wing	Tail
<i>Penthestes gambeli gambeli</i> : 10 males from Arizona and Colorado.	68.0–73.0 (70.6)	59.0–67.5 (62.9)
<i>Penthestes gambeli grinnelli</i> : 12 males from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia.	64.5–69.0 (66.5)	56.0–60.5 (58.3)
<i>Penthestes gambeli abbreviatus</i> : 26 males from California.	66.0–71.5 (69.0)	54.0–61.0 (58.1)

—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, Pasadena, California.

Records from Delaware Water Gap, N. J.—In an effort to further the plans of the Linnaean Society of New York for a general survey of the breeding birds in the least known sections of northern New Jersey the writers spent the evening of June 18 and all of June 19 about the southern end of the Kittatinny Ridge at the Delaware Water Gap, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. We had but an hour or two for observation on the 18th and heavy rains all day on the 19th curtailed our lists. But one or two items are worth recording. On June 18 we discovered two singing Magnolia Warblers (*Dendroica magnolia*) and one young, along

the river road north of Kamp Karamak. One adult, followed by a young bird, was found near a recent planting of spruce between the road and the river. This evidence of the breeding of this species extends its summer range in the state southward from Flatbrookville, N. J., near the Delaware where, two years previously, Mr. Philip Kessler had found a young bird being fed by an adult. Mr. Neumarker, who manages Kamp Karamak informed us that a Cardinal had been seen there the past year and he described the bird accurately enough to leave no doubt of its presence. The locality thus seems to have the distinction of bringing the summer ranges of these Canadian and Carolinean species to a meeting point.

Along Dunnfield Creek, which for scenic beauty rivals any brook in the state, we found a singing Solitary Vireo (*Lanius s. solitarius*), another being found singing further up the ridge—the only species with courage to sing in the driving downpour. This record we believe extends southward the known summer range of this bird in the state. Workings, both old and new, of the Pileated Woodpecker were frequently met.—IRVING KASSOY, JOHN F. KUEZI, JOHN F. MATUSZEWSKI and CHAS. A. URNER.

Notes from Madison, Wisconsin. *Mareca penelope*. EUROPEAN WIDGEON.—One was observed in a flock of Baldpates at the northern end of the bar in University Bay, on April 3, 1927. The birds flushed before I could approach sufficiently close to chance a shot.

Phalaropus lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—The capture of one bird has been recorded ('The Auk,' 1926, p. 557). On October 14, 1927, I collected a male at a pond near Springfield Corners.

Telmatodytes palustris iliacus. PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—I had identified the breeding form as *iliacus*. Noticing in a recently installed group of marsh birds in one of the museums of the state, the designation *T. p. palustris*, I collected this spring additional specimens from Dane County. These were forwarded to Dr. H. C. Oberholser, who confirmed them as *iliacus*. If *T. p. palustris* occurs in the state, its presence must be casual or accidental.

Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus.—Dr. Oberholser has identified the breeding birds of Dane County as *arctolegus*, the northern representative of the Thick-billed Red-wing (*A. p. fortis*). The status of *Agelaius* in the state is under investigation.—A. W. SCHORGER, 2021 Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wis.

Additional Notes on the Birds of the Elk Mountain Region, Colorado.—In 'The Auk,' Vol. 33, No. 3, July 1916, pp. 292–317, I published "Notes on the Birds of the Elk Mountain Region, Gunnison County, Colorado." The following notes are supplementary to that paper. I was in that part of Colorado in July, 1927, from the first to the twenty-sixth, though I by no means visited all the region covered by the former paper. All of the following notes were made about Crested Butte, Lake Brennan, at Irwin, and on or about Anthracite Creek to the westward. I