The Identity of Trogon fulgidus Gould.—In the third part of the first edition of his 'Monograph of the Trogonidae' Gould described and figured, under the name of *Trogon fulgidus*, a pair of birds, the identity of which has never been satisfactorily determined (Gould, op. cit., pt. 3, 1838, pl. 24 and text). The description and plate were both based on a pair of birds in the collection of Madame Goubie, of Paris, supposed to have come from Guiana. In the second edition of the 'Monograph of the Trogonidae' (pt. 1, 1858, pl. 3 and text) the species is redescribed and refigured from more recently received material. Birds that Gould attributed to this species "had of late years been sent to Europe in tolerable abundance from Venezuela whence many specimens were brought by the late Dr. Dyson; it occasionally arrives in collections from Bogota. . ." Cabanis and Heine (Mus. Hein, pt. 4, 1863, p. 208-209) referred three adult males in the Heine collection, one from Venezuela and two from Colombia, to *Pharomachrus fulgidus* (Gould), but since that time Gould's name has passed into synonymy, being regarded as an immature stage of *Pharomachrus antisiana* (*Trogon antisiana* d'Orb., Rev. Zool. 7, 1837, cl. 2, pl. 85 and text). Recently while identifying a pair of *Pharomachrus* from Carapas, 5600 feet, in the mountains of northeastern Venezuela, I was struck by the fact that while they resembled *Pharomachrus festatus* Bangs (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 13, 1899, p. 92, Chirua, Santa Marta, Colombia) in a general way, the male differed in having the upper tail coverts barely over-reaching the rectrices, and the antrorse loral plumes less developed. The type of *festatus* has the white area on the three outer rectrices conspicuously freckled with blackish along the shaft, but this is a character of immaturity, as Mr. Todd has been so good as to examine his fine series of adults from Santa Marta and writes me that "our male specimens of *Pharomachrus festatus* all have the white area of the outer rectrices solid save for a very slight and scarcely evident freckling of dusky along the shaft." The male from Carapas is also smaller, with a wing measurement of 172 mm. as against 183 for *festatus*. The Carapas female has the loral plumes less developed than two of that sex of *festatus*, but the tail coverts have been shot out so no comparison of that feature is possible. The wing of two females of *festatus* run 181, 183; the Carapas female 173. The greenish portion of the breast in the female of *festatus* is much less extensive. It is quite obvious that there are two forms to be recognized even though their limits are not known, a Santa Marta race characterized by slightly larger size, with greater development of loral plumes and with the central upper tail coverts produced for over an inch beyond the tail, as opposed to a form in the mountains of northeastern Venezuela of smaller size, less developed loral plumes and upper tail coverts but slightly prolonged beyond the end of the tail.

The birds described and figured by Gould in 1838 belong without a doubt to the eastern Venezuelan race; a comparison of the male and

female from Carapas checks practically feather for feather with the pair in the plate. The length of wing, 7 inches given in the description, is 6 mm. over the 172 mm. wing of the male from Carapas.

The bird of the second edition is probably the species now called *festatus*, the plate shows a bird with well developed loral plumes although the upper tail coverts are not produced as far as in Santa Marta birds; the wing length of 7.25 inches corresponds to 184 mm. If the bird of the second edition is not typical *festatus* it is an intermediate that more nearly approaches that form than it does the one of northeastern Venezuela.

Under the circumstances I believe it is perfectly justifiable to resurrect Gould's name for the bird of northeastern Venezuela and to reduce *festatus* to subspecific rank. The two forms will therefore stand:

Pharomachrus fulgidus fulgidus (Gould)

Pharomachrus fulgidus festatus Bangs.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

Twig Gathering of the Chimney Swift.—In the October number of 'The Auk,' 1928, a review is given on page 530 of a paper on the Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) by G. M. Sutton in 'The Cardinal.' Notation is made, as though the fact were not thoroughly substantiated, as to how this bird gathers twigs for nesting, whether by the feet or beak. For more than thirteen years I have continuously had occasion to closely watch this operation at close range. Near the house towers an immense dead elm where the Swifts of the village congregate to gather their nesting material—and do so *with their feet.* This conclusion is based on diligent observation and conclusive evidence. . . . A bird nears the tree, slacks its speed and when close enough lunges slightly and grasps at a twig, not always being successful in dislodging it the first try. I have seen twigs three-sixteenths inch through broken loose. I have seen a whole branch shake and quiver from the impelling force with which the bird attacks. On the average about every third try the bird is successful in getting its twig, and I notice that they invariably choose the tougher ones, from actual observations on nests constructed in our big old-fashioned chimney. I never yet observed a Swift grasp or carry a twig in its beak.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Speed of Flying Hummingbird.—In early August I was motoring out to Chicago when, passing a long clear field beside the road, near Erie, Pa., I saw a Ruby-throated Hummingbird dart out and fly along beside me for about two hundred yards. I glanced at the speedometer, for the Hummingbird kept right along beside me, and discovered that I was going forty-five miles an hour. Of course there is no telling how fast the Hummingbird could have flown, and it may conceivably have been conscious of the automobile, but I think this gives a pretty fair idea of the average rate of flight of this species.—SAMUEL P. HAYES, JR., *South Hadley, Mass.*