

Compsothlypis americana ramalinae. WESTERN PARULA WARBLER.—A male was secured June 19 at Alto Pass. The spot where it was collected has about the highest elevation in the state and was some distance from water.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois*.

Order of Awakening of some Arizona Birds.—The following observations were made in course of night observation of the porcupine in the yellow pine forest near the Southwestern Forest Experiment Station, Flagstaff, Arizona, on July 6, 1925.

The first bird to awaken and become active was the Violet-green Swallow, which began flying about, twittering at 3:37 A.M. Two or more individuals were noted. At first the twittering was subdued, but it became stronger and stronger as the Swallows seemed to get in the spirit of the thing. Their activity continued right on through until daylight.

The Robin began singing at 4:04. Other species were first noted as follows: Chestnut-backed Bluebird, 4:30 A.M.; Mourning Dove, 4:30 A.M.; Arizona Chipping Sparrow, 4:56 A.M.; Rocky Mountain Jay, 5:03 A.M.; Junco, 5:09 A.M.; Broad-tailed Hummingbird, 5:11 A.M.; Pigmy Nuthatch, 5:16 A.M.; Cabanis' Woodpecker, 5:20 A.M.; Slender-billed Nuthatch, 5:23 A.M. Nighthawks (*Chordeiles*) were heard booming at intervals from 1:00 A.M. on to daylight.—WALTER P. TAYLOR, *Tucson, Arizona*.

Birds and Motor Cars.—In April, 1927 ('Auk', XLIV, 265-6) was published a note by me about birds killed on New England roads, and about rate of flight indicated by speedometer. To continue that note, I will now add as to birds killed that from the spring of 1927 to the spring of 1929, driving twenty-two thousand miles or so in New England, most of which driving was done from the middle of June to the middle of September, I have seen only nine dead birds in the road: one Oven-bird, one Goldfinch, and the others unidentified.

As to speed of flight, the following figures were determined by entirely satisfactory observations: many observations less satisfactory bore out the general rates: Ruffed Grouse at 22 miles per hour; Northern Flicker, 20; Kingbird, 15; Bluejay, 20; Starling, 18; Bronzed Grackle, 30; Vesper Sparrow, 17; Indigo Bunting, 20; Catbird, 16; Robins, 20, 23, 30, 32; Bluebirds, 17 (carrying food), 17 (not carrying food).—F. B. WHITE, *Concord, N. H.*

Plates of 'Birds of Patagonia.'—When I undertook the completion of the report on birds obtained by the Princeton Patagonian Expedition, which had been begun by the late W. E. D. Scott, I found a number of colored plates reproduced from paintings, made under his supervision at the British Museum. Some of the titles on the plates, which had been printed in Germany, were obviously wrong but as I could find no record of what specimens had formed the basis of the figures I was compelled to identify them solely from the printed plates—no easy matter in the case of the Dendrocopitidae.

Dr. C. E. Hellmayr on a recent visit to the British Museum made an effort, with the aid of Mr. C. B. Kinnear, to identify the specimens from which the paintings were made and found that some of them were marked "figured in P. P. R." Thanks to his courtesy I am thus able to state definitely that:

- Pl. 3, lower figure, is *Upucerthia validorostris*.
- Pl. 4, both figures, *U. saturator*.
- Pl. 5, upper figure, *U. fitzgeraldi*.
- Pl. 5, lower figure, *U. dumetaria darwini*.
- Pl. 6, both figures, *Cinclodes taczanowskii*.
- Pl. 3, upper figure is apparently from a specimen in the Princeton collection.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*.