

mine relative size. My notes say, "only a little larger than a Cliff Swallow." Florence Merriam Bailey gives the wing of the Cliff Swallow as 4.05-4.55, and the wing of the Chimney Swift as 5.00-5.25, and the wing of the Black Swift as 6.50-7.50.

The Chimney Swift is said to be "common in Western Kansas" (Bailey, Handbook of Birds of the Western United States), and it is not improbable that its range is extending westward, as is true with other eastern species.—THOMPSON G. MARSH, 4705 E. 25th Ave., Denver, Colo.

The Races of *Hylophylax naevioides* (Lafresnaye).—In his great work on the 'Birds of North and Middle America' (Bulletin United States National Museum No. 50, V, 1911, 128) Ridgway recognized but one form of this species, placing the supposed race *capnitis* in synonymy without comment. But Mr. Bangs is quite right, in my opinion, in insisting that the Costa Rican form of this species is distinct from that found in Panama and Colombia. His *Hypocnemis naevioides capnitis*, from Miravalles, Costa Rica, was described as new on the supposition that Lafresnaye's type of *naevioides* came from Pasto, Colombia. But neither in the original description nor on the label of the type-specimen is any locality mentioned. The type in question, which is preserved in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where I examined and compared it a few years ago, agrees perfectly with the Costa Rican bird. Dr. Hellmayr (Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series, XIII, part 3, 1924, 307) has fixed on Panama as the type-locality, in the belief that the type probably came from the same place as two specimens in the Derby Museum with that locality attached. But it may just as easily have come from Nicaragua, where Delattre collected also, and such a supposition would accord with the characters afforded by the specimen itself. In any case I do not see how we can assume a type-locality which would contradict these characters. I think therefore that *capnitis* should be regarded as a pure synonym of *naevioides*, which is the proper name for the dark northern race, while *subsimilis* (nobis) becomes the proper name for the southern bird.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, a rare Florida winter resident.—While at Key West, Monroe County, Florida, from November 11-28, 1930, I saw four Scissor-tailed Flycatchers (*Muscivora forficata*) at one time within a 150 yard radius. This was on November 18, 1930. About ten o'clock A.M. that day I saw for the first time, three of these long-tailed Flycatchers sitting on power lines. They were not wary and I stood watching them from a few yards without disturbing them. They would dart out and catch a passing insect, spreading their tails and showing the deep fork as they checked themselves, and would return to the identical spot they had just vacated or perch a few yards away.

In the afternoon I returned and this time found four of the birds whose