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 Chinmey 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

actions were a repetition of those seen during the morning. For the most part they were silent, but occasionally, a note sounding to me like: *peeee-er-we* was heard and another note I cannot describe.

Three Sparrow Hawks were sitting upon the wires not more than a few yards from these birds but neither molested the other, and no fear or alarm was apparent on the part of the Flycatchers.

Mrs. W. V. Millington, near whose home I found them, stated that she had seen them for several weeks previous, and that they came there almost daily, but were absent during certain periods of the day.

I saw one to four Scissor-tailed Flycatchers daily in Key West, up to November 27; and as the day was quite cool, about 65 degrees, they probably sought some sheltered spot.

Frank Johnston, a boy about twelve years of age told me that the boys catch these long-tailed birds in traps set with corn, and about two months or possibly only six weeks before he had seen seven of them in his chicken yard feeding upon grain. He lived not far from where I had seen the birds, was an intelligent lad and I feel that he knew what he was talking about. He said he saw some last year, 1929, but upon questioning could not remember having seen them at any other time. While conversing with the boy I saw one of the four birds fly down to the ground and pick up something.

A traveling bird student by the name of Keely called up by phone and told me he had seen two Scissor-tailed Flycatchers at the foot of Duval Street and asked if I had seen them?

These birds were quite fearless and I was able to walk on the sidewalk directly under them as they sat on the wires 20 to 25 feet above my head. They did not spread their tail feathers while perching or flying, but only when making a turn or an abrupt stop in midair. The tails of some were fully an inch and one half to two inches longer than others, having a white spot about an inch above the tip giving the appearance of being nicked. The sides were as far as I could discern, pinkish. The underparts were solid grayish white, as were the neck and throat. The upper parts were darker gray.

In all the literature available to me, I find that this bird is of casual occurrence, but not classed as a winter resident. From my experience and that of the boy, this bird should now be classed as an occasional winter resident, at least if a two and a half months stay means anything.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Fla.*

The Occurrence of Myiarchus cinerascens inquietus in Lower California.—In a series of *Myiarchus* taken in the northern part of central Lower California, Mexico, during October, 1930, by members of an expedition collecting for the San Diego Society of Natural History, a single smallish, bright-colored example was strikingly evident. The specimen is an adult male, no. 13652, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, collected at Cataviña (latitude 29° 46′), Lower California, Mexico, on October 6, 1930, by S. G. Harter.