

GLAUCCOUS-WINGED GULL, *Larus glaucescens*.—This species should be withdrawn from the list of Colorado birds. We recorded the species from the State (Condor, 39: 132, 1937) on the basis of an immature specimen (C. M. N. H. no. 880), identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. It was collected at La Salle, Weld County, on November 3, 1912. Allan Brooks questioned the record and the specimen was sent to him for examination, and he wrote me as follows: "It emphatically is not *glaucescens*. While it agrees superficially with juvenile *thayeri* its tail is much whiter, the outer tail feathers being white barred only toward their tips and the central rectrix is strongly barred with white on its basal half. The measurements of bill and tarsus are much shorter than in any *thayeri* in my collection and agree exactly with a juvenile female *kumlieni* from Nova Scotia. I take it to be a dark juvenile of *Larus kumlieni*." We then sent the specimen to P. A. Taverner, at Ottawa, and he compared it with his specimens, pronouncing it not *kumlieni*, but either *thayeri* or *californicus*. Dr. Ira Gabrielson examined the specimen while Mr. Taverner had it, and he called it *thayeri*. Bailey took the specimen to Los Angeles in August, and he and George Willett compared it with specimens of *thayeri* in the Bishop collection, and were able to match the bird with similarly plumaged ones from Arctic Alaska. The skin was then sent to Dr. Oberholser and he reidentified it as *thayeri*. All ornithologists who have had occasion to attempt the identification of immature gulls will complete their task with a sense of humility, and a realization of how little material there is available from breeding areas which may be used for comparative purposes. And so, although it was not an unanimous decision of the various judges (Allan Brooks being doubtful) we shall have to conclude that the specimen recorded as *glaucescens* is *Larus argentatus thayeri*, until, at least, someone questions the identifications of the specimens in Dr. Bishop's collection!—ALFRED M. BAILEY and ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado*.

Remiges of the Atlantic Murre, a correction.—In a note on 'Development of remiges in the Atlantic Murre' (*Uria aalge*) (Auk, 55: 529, 530, 1937) I stated, ". . . it has never been recognized that the young bird at the time of leaving the nest island and going to the water has no remiges." I now find that this fact was previously known and published by H. F. Witherby (Practical Handbook of British Birds, pt. 2, pp. 792-798, 1924). Mr. Witherby states, "As in Razorbill tail-feathers, primaries and secondaries do not commence to grow until beginning of moult to next plumage but primary-coverts and greater coverts give appearance of miniature remiges."—R. A. JOHNSON, *150 East St., Oneonta, New York*.

The Swifts of Panamá.—Unless otherwise stated, all quotations below are from pages 318, 319, of 'The Ornithology of the Republic of Panamá' by Ludlow Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 78: no. 3, April 1935). Three forms have been added to his list of his 'Family Micropodidae,' as well as various localities and dates of interest.

Streptoprocne zonaris albicincta.—"Throughout in the mts.," but visiting the lowlands at least occasionally after the breeding season, as I infer from two specimens in the Princeton Museum of Zoölogy shot September 4, 1936, by H. Wedel in a dry stream-bed near the Cricamola River (Province of Bocas del Toro), only about fifteen miles south of where the river flows into the Chiriquí Lagoon. One is an immature male, iris 'black-brown,' the other an adult female, iris 'nubian brown'; each is labeled 'feet plum blue-black.' Neither had the gonads enlarged. Peters (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71: 314, 1931) records two taken at Fruitdale, west shore of Almirante Bay, November 17, 1928.

Chaetura pelagica.—"Almirante, 2 records in fall." This refers to two taken at Cocoplum, Bocas del Toro, October 28, 1927 (Chapman, Auk, 48: 119-121, 1931) and one on the Changuinola River, October 24, 1926 (Peters, loc. cit.). Since then, Wedel has sent to the P. M. Z. two more collected by him near Port Obaldia, in extreme eastern Panamá, on April 24 and 25, 1934 (Rogers, Auk, 54: 392, 1937), and Chapman has recorded (ibid.) two flocks, most probably of this species, apparently migrating northward, some miles off Porto Bello, April 18, 1937. And now Wedel has sent us two males (testes not enlarged) shot by him as they were flying over the pasture before a farmhouse ('Holstein') on the Cricamola some sixteen miles south of its mouth on April 12 and May 14, 1937, respectively. So now it seems reasonable to deduce, tentatively, that our Chimney Swift is a regular transient along the Caribbean lowlands of the Republic of Panamá in (March?), April, and May and again in October (and November?), with some indication that the northbound stream splits somewhere in the region of Porto Bello, one route turning northward over the water bound probably for the Atlantic seaboard of North America, the other continuing along the lowlands of Panamá, Nicaragua, etc., to Texas and northward.

Through the courtesy of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and of the American Museum of Natural History, I have examined the two skins collected at Eden, Nicaragua, by Huber and Street, April 1, 1922 (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 84: 218, 1932), and compared them with the great series of *Chaetura pelagica* in the American Museum as well as with our own series. Their white throats and glossy primaries can be matched among specimens from the United States. Our Panamá skins tend to have this clean appearance, and I believe it to be due to months of living in hollow trees instead of in sooty chimneys. Of a pair in the P. M. Z. taken in Illinois, May 18, 1916, the one which was, if anything, the darker below, has now a white throat and lighter under parts since I cleaned it with carbon tetrachloride.

Chaetura gaureri richmondi.—"Western Chiriqui." Possibly intermediate between *richmondi* and *ochropygia*.

Chaetura gaureri ochropygia.—Described as new in the 'Scientific Publications of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History' (7: 68, 1937). The describer says further: "Known from only the Azuero Peninsula, southern Veraguas, Panamá . . . rather a common bird both at sea level and at the higher altitudes [3000 feet] . . . on a few occasions the air seemed to be simply swarming with the birds."

Chaetura chapmani chapmani.—"Canal Zone, 1 record." This refers to two females collected at Gatun, July 9, 1911, by L. L. Jewel. One of these is now in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, one in the P. M. Z.

Chaetura andrei meridionalis.—The only record, hitherto unpublished, is of a female, ovary not enlarged, taken by Chapin on the P. M. Z. expedition of 1923, from a large flock of swifts found on August 4 flying low over the open, marshy country just back of the coast, several miles southeast of Juan Diaz and twelve to fifteen miles east of Panama City. Iris dark brown, feet and claws black. This capture may indicate the extent of the winter range of this form from southern South America. Some of the other swifts in the flock seemed blacker and with much shorter tails than the only one we were able to secure.

Chaetura spinicauda spinicauda.—"Permé, Darien; probably Canal Zone and Pearl Islands also." This refers to three males in the Museum of Comparative Zoology from Permé, "about five miles west of Anachucuna, at the head of the bay of the same name, and not more than twenty-five miles from the Colombian border" (Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72: 303, 328, 329, Jan. 1932). The P. M. Z. has

fourteen specimens collected by Wedel near Port Obaldia (within eight miles of Colombia), as follows:

♀ ovary somewhat enlarged Mar. 30, 1932	♀ ovary not enlarged Aug. 26, 1935
♂ testes somewhat enlarged Apr. 29, 1934	♂ testes much enlarged Aug. 26, 1935
♂ testes much enlarged May 16, 1933	♂ testes not enlarged Nov. 2, 1934
♀ ovary not enlarged May 16, 1933	— Nov. 23, 1934
♀ ovary not enlarged July 8, 1933	♀ ovary not enlarged Nov. 23, 1934
— July 8, 1933	♂ testes much enlarged Nov. 23, 1934
— Aug. 24, 1935	♂ testes not enlarged Nov. 23, 1934

Feet 'midnight blue,' 'purplish blue,' 'plum blue,' 'purplish black,' 'blackish purple,' 'black.'

Chaetura spinicauda fumosa.—"Pacific slope, Volcán de Chiriquí."

Chaetura cinereiventris phaepygos.—"Almirante (Wedel, Smith, Benson)." Wedel has sent to the P. M. Z. six more specimens, from the Cricamola River, as follows:

♀? ovary not enlarged May 1, 1937	♂ testes much enlarged May 17, 1937
♂ testes much enlarged May 12, 1937	♀ ovary not enlarged Sep. 3, 1936
♂ testes much enlarged May 15, 1937	♂ testes not enlarged Sep. 3, 1936

Iris 'black,' feet 'plum blue.' Shot in dry stream beds about fifteen to seventeen miles south of the mouth of the Cricamola.

Chaeturellus brunneitorques brunneitorques.—"Mts. of Veraguas; to be expected elsewhere."

Cypseloides fumigatus.—The only record, now published for the first time, is of a male, testes not enlarged, shot by Wedel at Armila, just west of Port Obaldia, July 4, 1932, and now in the P. M. Z. Iris and feet 'black.' I use a binomial for this form, considering the bird described by Rothschild as *C. f. major*, from Argentina, a valid species. It is not only much larger (wing, 148–158 mm., one 163), but has actually smaller (relatively much smaller) feet (tarsus, 12–14 mm., one 15), the tarsus and toes more slender; *fumigatus* has a wing only 139–142 mm., tarsus, 15–16. *C. major* further differs from *fumigatus* in its mummy-brown instead of brownish-black coloration, the crown as well as the forehead scaly, the throat not paler than the rest of the under parts, and no white chin, and still further in its rounded rectrices with normal shafts compared with the stiff shafts and at least sometimes tapering tips of the rectrices of *fumigatus*. I am indebted to the American Museum of Natural History for permission to use their seven skins of *major* and two of *fumigatus* in this comparison in addition to the two of the former and one of the latter in the P. M. Z.

Panyptila cayennensis.—"Chagres River; Cape Garachiné; recently breeding in Canal Zone." During our stay at Tapia (on the road several miles east of Juan Diaz), July 24 to August 8, 1923, from two to five of this lovely species were generally to be found frequenting certain palms behind Señor Alexandro de la Guardia's house which he had so kindly loaned us. We looked in vain for a nest. A female, ovary not enlarged, was collected August 6. See Greenway's note in "The Auk" (51: 377–379, 1934) on the nesting of this swift on the piazzas of the Ancón Hospital and on the walls of the Canal, and occupying a nest even inside a building.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoology, Princeton, New Jersey*.

Southern Downy Woodpecker in Ohio.—Several years ago the writer became interested in determining the status of the Downy Woodpeckers (*Dryobates pubescens*) occurring in Ohio. Birds taken in northeastern Ohio (Ashtabula County) proved to