

at Raquette Lake, Hamilton County, in the summer of 1921, but Aretas A. Saunders (Roosevelt Wild Life Bull., vol. 5, no. 3, 1920) during two summers of intensive field work (1925 and 1926) in Essex County, found no trace of it. Geoffrey Carleton, of New York City, an authority on Adirondack bird-life, knows of no records since C. H. Rogers's until 1931. Between that year and my observation in 1937, the American Three-toed Woodpecker has been recorded three times in summer as follows: July 17, 1931, Mount Ampersand, Franklin County (Geoffrey Carleton); July 23, 1933, Mount Marcy, Essex County (Dr. R. W. Darrow); August 4, 1936, Whiteface Mountain, Essex County (Dr. R. W. Darrow). Each of these observations was made within twenty-five miles of Mount Marcy, highest mountain in New York State.

The American Three-toed Woodpecker is usually found in belts of balsam, spruce or tamarack and according to Carleton, is likely to be found in the fairly well-defined coniferous belt extending from Essex County through Franklin and Hamilton Counties to St. Lawrence County. Until Dr. Robert W. Darrow undertook active field work in the Adirondacks six years ago, very little was known of the winter status of the species. He writes me, "In addition [to Essex County records] in Hamilton County, near 'The Plains,' on the Moose River and up Otter Brook, I have seen this species regularly in fall (November) and winter (January, February and March) during the past six years, whenever I have had occasion to travel in this area. Although I have not had the opportunity to visit the above region in summer, I believe there would be little difficulty in locating breeding birds." (The last recorded nests in the State were found by Eaton in 1905.) From Essex County he has recorded the species in winter on four occasions: January 17, 1932, South Meadows (town of North Elba); February 23, 1932, Mount Fay (near Lewis); January 11, 1933, Jay Mountain (near Lewis); March 25, 1935, Chapel Pond.

The Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*), is more common in the Adirondacks, although it follows closely the American Three-toed in environment, habits and range. To a certain extent, both are Canadian Zone species, but the Arctic exhibits more of a migratory instinct. It, too, has decreased greatly in abundance, although today it may be found by the alert observer in most localities above 2000 feet in growth consisting chiefly of conifers. It is fairly numerous throughout Hamilton County, according to Dr. Darrow, and in Essex County it is most common in the southwestern part, drained by the headwaters of the Au Sable, Boquet and Hudson Rivers, where it is more noticeable in the winter. In my own observation of this species, I found it to show signs of almost absurd tameness; two individuals allowed me to study them at very close range.—VINCENT SHAININ, 255 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

Cassin's Kingbird in Colorado and Oklahoma.—My first contact with Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*) was in the latter part of May, 1921, in western Baca County, Colorado, west of Springfield and northwest of Graft, in the foot-hills. Three nests were found by my companion, Tom Pate, and myself. One nest was in the course of construction, one nest contained one egg and the third two eggs. All nests were placed in cottonwood trees.

On June 19, 1935, I visited the Powelson Ranch, some 10 or 11 miles northwest of Boise City, Cimarron County, Oklahoma, among the brakes on the south side of the Cimarron River. Several pairs of Cassin's Kingbirds were observed. One pair in particular had a nest in a cottonwood tree close to the ranch house. It was situated on a horizontal outer branch seven feet up and was of typical construction. The

parent bird was rather tame and allowed me to photograph it on the nest by elevating my camera and tripod. On June 23, 1935, after returning from Eagles' Nest Lake, New Mexico, I again visited the Powelson Ranch and found the female still sitting on the four eggs.—WALTER COLVIN, *Box 109, Arkansas City, Kansas.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Maryland.—On September 18, 1938, I found an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) resting on wires beside the highway in the edge of St. Mary's City, Maryland. It moved about in feeding, finally flew to a dead stub in the top of a distant tree, and then continued out of sight. At once I located another, and while observing it heard a call that may have come from the individual under observation or from a third bird; as to its source I was not sure. Though I did not secure a specimen I have no doubt whatever as to the identification as I was watching the birds with an eight-power binocular, and at one time was within fifty feet of one of them.

Previous records for the State are two in number: a specimen purchased in the Washington market in 1874 by Jouy, and one collected near Denton, Maryland, by S. E. Perkins, III (see Lincoln, Auk, 49: 88-89, 1932). Both of these birds are in the U. S. National Museum.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington., D. C.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Wisconsin.—On June 21, 1936, a pair of Arkansas Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was found about six miles from Madison on the Pine Bluff road. One of the birds was working on a nest placed at the junction of a small limb with the trunk of a large dead locust. I did not return to the vicinity until July 2, but the birds were not seen again on this or subsequent visits.—A. W. SCHORGER, *168 North Prospect Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.*

The identity of *Garrulus sordidus* Swainson.—Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Amer., 7: 56-57, 1934) has applied the name of *Aphelocoma sordida sordida* (Swainson) to the race of this species which inhabits the northeastern section of the Mexican plateau, thereby sinking *Aphelocoma sordida potosina* Nelson as a synonym of *sordida* and setting up *Aphelocoma sordida sieberii* (Wagler) as the name for the race of the southern plateau.

Among the many courtesies extended to me by the authorities in charge of the collections at Cambridge University was the privilege of examining the many Swainson types now housed at that institution, among them the type of *Garrulus sordidus*. Swainson's original description (Philos. Mag., new ser., 1: 437, June, 1827), differs from his more detailed diagnosis published five years later (Zool. Illustr., (2) 2: pl. 86 and text, 1832) in that the measurements first given are somewhat smaller and for the original "Real del Monte" is substituted simply "the tableland of Mexico." However, since Swainson in the later publication is specific about having only one specimen, there can be no cotypes and the specimen in the collection at Cambridge must be regarded as the type. It is a Bullock skin, typical of the specimens contributed by that collector save that it is much more fully stuffed than is usual. The tag reads "*Garrulus sordidus*. Sw. / Bullock, Mexico." It is in very fair condition except that it is definitely (adventitiously) dirty below, hence, presumably, the specific name '*sordidus*.' It is typical of the southern-plateau race and provides the following measurements: wing, 175 mm.; tail, 158; culmen, 29; tarsus, 45; middle toe minus claw, 25 mm.

The necessary nomenclatural adjustments are that *potosina* Nelson is resurrected for the northeastern race and *sieberii* of Wagler becomes a synonym of *Aphelocoma*