

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*

sordida sordida (Swainson).—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.*

Breeding range of the Ohio House Wren.—On July 4, 1938, I collected a House Wren on Meadow Mountain, four miles south of Bittering, Maryland, that proves to be *Troglodytes aëdon baldwini*, marking an extension of the previously known breeding range of this bird into that State. Probably this will prove to be the breeding form of the mountain area of western Maryland above two thousand feet elevation. Another Ohio House Wren was collected on the Blackwater River, eight miles south of Davis, West Virginia, on July 3, a region where this form was expected in view of an earlier specimen from Flanagans Hill in the Canaan Valley, a little farther south in the same county.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

The authority for the name of the Long-tailed Chat.—Hellmayr (*Cat. Birds Amer.*, 8: 447, 1935) has correctly shown that the name *Icteria virens auricollis* must supplant *I. v. longicauda* Lawrence as the name of the Long-tailed Chat. However, he gives Bonaparte as the authority, a procedure which is in error. As the present writer showed some years ago, the name should be credited to Lichtenstein and not to Bonaparte. Details of the citation in Lichtenstein will be found in 'Transactions' of the San Diego Society of Natural History, 7: 353-354, May 31, 1934. It may seem superfluous to repeat this citation but the frequent use of Bonaparte as the founder of the name *auricollis* by several recent authors has prompted the correction.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.*

Southern Robin breeding in coastal South Carolina.—For several years there has been a noticeable extension in the range of the Southern Robin (*Turdus migratorius achrusterus*) from the Piedmont sections where it breeds abundantly, toward the coast region. It has passed the Fall Line which runs roughly, midway across the State, and a season or two ago, appeared as a nesting bird at Elloree, Orangeburg County, about seventy-five miles from the coast. This was the nearest breeding record to the coast yet known. During this past season, however, it has appeared almost on the coast itself.

On July 21, 1938, an adult was seen feeding young birds in the yard of Mrs. J. F. Bischoff of Summerville, South Carolina, a small town about twenty-five miles inland from Charleston. Mrs. Bischoff is a careful observer of birds, and she and her son watched the Robin feeding the young. Knowing its importance, she has communicated the record. This brings the bird virtually to the coast, certainly in the coastal strip, and extends the nesting range by nearly fifty miles from the previous seventy-five-mile distance from salt water.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *National Assoc. Audubon Societies, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Alta Mira Oriole in Texas—an addition to the A. O. U. 'Check-list.'—During the course of field work in southeastern Texas early in January, 1938, I spent several days at Brownsville, and while there took advantage of the opportunity to acquire at least a slight familiarity with the winter bird-life of the lower Rio Grande Valley. Among the birds collected then was a female oriole that, because of its large size and rather vivid plumage, suggested at once a bird of tropical origin. This specimen was later examined by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., and identified as the Alta Mira Oriole (*Icterus gularis tamaulipensis*), a bird ranging from Vera Cruz and Puebla to Tamaulipas,