

Robins that winter in the Charleston region are *achrusterus*, the name would fall as a pure synonym of *migratorius*, and a new name would be necessary for the northern race—unless a shift in the type locality were permissible. I know of no rule in nomenclature governing such cases.

In describing *achrusterus*, Batchelder was at some pains to define the status of *migratorius* in South Carolina, but evidently he had no specimens to support his opinion. Efforts to secure winter specimens of the Robin from South Carolina have proved fruitless until quite recently, when through the active interest and cooperation of Mr. E. Milby Burton, the Director of the Charleston Museum, a series of twenty-one specimens became available. These have now been measured and compared, and are clearly referable, as a series, to the larger northern race. While the possibility remains that both races may occur in this region in winter (traveling perhaps in separate flocks?), the occurrence there of northern-bred birds is at least definitely established, and the pertinence of the name *migratorius* may be considered settled.

A recent writer (Magee, Bull. Northeastern Bird-Banding Assn., 3: 84, 1927) raises the question as to whether there is a northern race of the Robin. Truly such a race exists, but it is the race to which the name *migratorius* is strictly applicable. The supposed character of the white eye-ring to which he calls attention does not hold in our series from Labrador and the Hudson Bay region, however. These specimens are not only larger, sex for sex, than southern birds, but are darker and generally more richly colored, with the upper parts more often suffused with black. Adult males measure: wing, 126–136 (average, 132 mm.); tail, 95–106 (100). Breeding birds from western Pennsylvania measure: wing, 123–132 (127) mm.; tail, 92–100 (95.5). The latter are thus obviously intermediate between *migratorius* and *achrusterus*, but nearer the latter. Under the circumstances I think that coining another name for the Robins of the Middle Atlantic States would be inexpedient.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

**A curious clutch of Robin's eggs.**—On June 11, 1924, at Arlington Reservoir, Massachusetts, I found a nest of the Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) on the bough of a thirty-foot pine, at a height of twenty feet from the ground and about four feet from the bole. The nest was slightly oval in shape, its interior measuring 80 by 100 mm. It held eight eggs, two of which were normally colored and measured 28 by 22 mm.; both contained large young almost ready to hatch. Six eggs were white, with a faint pink tinge imparted by the yolk showing through; all were more elongate in shape than the blue-green eggs. Three of them measured 29 by 20 mm., one was 27 by 19 mm., one 24 by 17 mm., and one 22 by 17 mm. All six had been incubated sufficiently to develop a trace of blood except the smallest egg which had been perforated near its larger pole—presumably by the bird's claw. All these white eggs were slightly decomposed. The perforated egg was blown through the 'claw hole', and the whole clutch presented to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.—ARTHUR LOVERIDGE, *Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Nevada.**—On June 20, 1938, a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*) was observed near St. Thomas, Nevada, on the north arm of Lake Mead. Undoubtedly this bird was a straggler, although it was observed during what would normally be the breeding season. This constitutes the first record of this bird from Nevada.—RUSSELL K. GRATER, *National Park Service, Boulder City, Nevada.*

**Juvenal plumage of the Evening Grosbeak.**—All the authorities that have dealt with the plumages of the Evening Grosbeak have described the juveniles of