

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

both sexes as resembling the adult female. Commencing with Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America' down to the recently published National Geographic Society's 'Book of Birds,' this error is repeated. Only in Roberts's 'Birds of Minnesota' is there any doubt suggested, but the actual characters of the juvenal male are not described. As long ago as 1905, I sent the juvenal male to Dr. Jonathan Dwight and at many times during the succeeding years I have sent others to different museums. But if the distinctive plumage has been described, the description has eluded my notice. The following description is from specimens of the Western race, *Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi*. The body plumage of the juvenal male is more richly colored than that of the juvenal female, more suffused with olive or yellow and generally darker and less gray; there is usually a more pronounced dark malar stripe. But the main difference is in the wing which follows the pattern of the adult male and not that of the female. The wing is black, without the three series of white markings that are found on the primaries and secondaries of females of all ages. But the tertials and outermost secondaries are white as in the adult male, forming a conspicuous patch; the tertials are more or less tinged with brown as in most second-plumaged males and usually have a narrow black inner border; all the feathers of this white patch are narrowly edged with primrose yellow. The tail in most individuals is solid black like the adult male's, but some show faint white tips to the inner webs of the outermost rectrices; these do not take the form of the large white spots found in females of all ages. The rump is dull buffy olive and the upper tail-coverts are black, sometimes with buff tips.

It will be seen that the wings and tail are essentially colored as in the adult male, the five innermost secondary coverts are pale yellow or white, narrowly edged with primrose yellow, forming a patch confluent with that on the tertials and secondaries just as in the adult male and very conspicuous in flight. The bill is dusky olive, abruptly pale green at the extreme base.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Okanagan Landing, British Columbia*.

**Notable Florida records.**—Of the four following items, three represent races hitherto unrecorded from Florida.

**BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH, *Sitta pusilla pusilla*.**—A nuthatch, one of a mated pair, taken by me just northeast of Pensacola, Florida, on January 1, 1937, and presented to the U. S. Biological Survey, has been referred by Dr. H. C. Oberholser to the typical form, *Sitta p. pusilla*, thus adding a new form to the known fauna of Florida. Mr. A. H. Howell ('Florida Bird Life,' 1932) recognized only the Florida form (*S. p. caniceps*) in the State, but he admitted that specimens from Milton and Whitfield (only 20 and 70 miles east of Pensacola, respectively) were intermediate between *caniceps* and *pusilla*. My specimen was taken farther west than any point from which Mr. Howell had examined specimens.

Mr. George H. Lowery, Jr., of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has kindly permitted me to cite two specimens from the collection of the Louisiana State University museum, both taken by him and both referred by Dr. Oberholser to *S. p. pusilla*: LSU 1728 was taken just west of Pensacola on June 27, 1937, and LSU 1717 was taken just north of Panama City, Florida, on June 28, 1937.

**WILSON'S WARBLER, *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*.**—An immature Wilson's Warbler, found dead on September 23, 1938, near Pensacola, Florida, on the bridge that spans Pensacola Bay, appears from available information to be an addition to the Florida list. The specimen was one of a number of small birds of several species that had struck the electric-light wires over the bridge and had fallen into the roadway. It