

January 26-31, 3.0 per mile; February 1-5, 3.15; 6-10, 3.3; 11-15, 3.2; 16-20, 3.0; 21-25, 3.15; 26-28, 2.9; March 1-5, 3.1; 6-10, 2.75; 11-15, 2.4; 16-20, 2.7; 21-25, 3.4; 26-31, 3.2; April 1-5, 2.6; 6-10, 3.2; 11-15, 3.3.

April 16-20, 2.7 per mile; 21-25, 1.9; 26-30, 2.1; May 1-5, 1.9; 5-10, 1.8; 11-15, 1.8; 16-20, 1.75; 21-25, 1.7; 26-31, 1.7; June 1-5, 2.2; 6-10, 2.2; 11-15, 2.8.

June 16-20, 3.15 per mile; 21-25, 3.0; 26-30, 2.4; July 1-5, 2.1; 6-10, 2.35; 11-15, 3.15; 16-20, 3.1; 21-25, 2.6.

July 26-31, 4.1 per mile; August 1-5, 4.1; 6-10, 4.25; 11-15, 4.9; 16-20, 3.25; 21-25, 3.65; 26-31, 3.3; September 1-5, 5.0; 6-10, 3.7; 11-15, 3.05.

Some winter Starling counts made on a 7.5 mile bus ride, January 20 to March 9, 1937, in suburban New Jersey between Elizabeth and Tremley Point, and furnished me by Robert W. Storer are interesting in comparison. They total an estimated 3297 Starlings for some 247.5 miles,—or 13.3 per mile. This much higher figure confirms the great concentration of wintering Starlings in New Jersey as compared with Long Island (Auk, 54: 210, 1937). Arbitrarily dividing these counts into four periods by dates we have 19.7 per mile for January 20 to 29; 13.2 for February 1 to 11; 11.7 for February 15 to 26; 8.2 for March 1 to 9. This decrease presumably represents the early ebbing of birds from a point of winter concentration and is presumably correlated with their increase and the return of resident individuals on Long Island.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

*Dysmorodrepanis munroi* probably not a valid form.—A careful examination of the type of *Dysmorodrepanis munroi* Perkins (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 3: 150, 1919), shows it to be, in all probability, an aberrant young female of *Psittacirostra psittacea*. It was taken in the Kaiholena Valley, Lanai, Hawaiian Islands, by G. C. Munro in 1919. It is no. 4792 in the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. In spite of diligent search he has never been able to find another specimen.

At first glance this bird with its generally pale-yellowish coloration, its yellowish-green lores and ill-defined yellowish-green supraocular stripe and even in the deformation of the bill is reminiscent of *Pseudonestor*. Closer examination, however, shows clearly that its affinities are with *Psittacirostra*. The bill with its ridged culmen (this character is more strongly marked in young birds), wide at the base, and the nostril which is a slit in the rounded and depressed operculum, prove this, for in *Pseudonestor* the nostril is rounded, is not set in an operculum, and, even in young birds is covered with small feathers from which vibrissae project. Furthermore, the outer webs of primaries 2, 3, 4, 5 are attenuated for one-third of their length in *Psittacirostra* and '*Dysmorodrepanis*' but are normal in *Pseudonestor*. In size the former are larger than the latter. The lower mandible is the most striking feature of this supposed form for the cutting edge is turned in and touches the upper only at the tip. In this respect it is unique. Not only is the bill of this specimen aberrant but the plumage is also partially albinistic. The outer webs of the primaries are edged with white as are the inner webs of the secondaries. The primary coverts are also tipped with white and the secondary coverts are broadly margined and tipped with white, leaving only a small dark central area. Whitish feathers are scattered indiscriminately over nape, breast and belly.

Other specimens of *Psittacirostra* from Lanai show the same tendency toward albinism in their whitish wing-coverts, but none has the yellowish tinge on lores and supraocular region, nor do they show any deformation of bill approaching the condition in '*Dysmorodrepanis*,' though bills do vary. S. B. Wilson in '*Aves Hawaiienses*' (p. 87) cites this with a cut to illustrate it. This may well mean that in the genus there is a tendency toward mutation, which, exaggerated by the smallness of the population on the island, is expressed in the extraordinarily deformed bill.

There is in this genus a wide range of individual variation of color tone as well. A series of two males and one female from Lanai and Molokai in the British Museum are considerably paler than specimens from Hawaii, but more material in the Rothschild collection and the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, proves that the difference cannot be correlated with geography. This wide variation made Stejneger (1887) wonder whether there could be two species on Kauai Island and it was also noted by Wilson (t. c., p. 87) in specimens from Molokai.



TEXT-FIG. 1.—At the left, head of *Psittacirostra*; at the right, head of '*Dysmorodrepanis*.' Natural size.

Although, of course, the deformation of the bill of this curious specimen may be due to an accident, it would appear even more probable that it is a 'sport' in view of the fact that the population was very small even in 1919. Now it is even smaller, or, even more probably, exists no longer on the island. In an airplane flight over the mountain last autumn I could see only a very small grove of trees at the very top. The arable land is planted in pineapples. With its habitat thus reduced and in view of the fact that its congeners are very rare indeed on all the islands of the group, we may well suppose that *Psittacirostra* has disappeared from Lanai. In spite of diligent search Munro, who was Perkins's assistant, has never been able to find another specimen of '*Dysmorodrepanis*'. He reported to Perkins (t. c., p. 252) that on August 12, 1918 (a year before he obtained the type), he saw a bird with light coloring around the eye and a short tail, and though he could not distinguish the form of the bill, he felt sure it was "the other."

Measurements of a long series of females of *Psittacirostra psittacea* are as follows: wing, 86–91 mm.; tail, 51–53; bill, 11–15. The type of '*Dysmorodrepanis*' measures as follows: wing, 86 mm.; tail, 51; bill, 14.—JAMES C. GREENWAY, JR., *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts*.

**Kirtland's Warbler at Kalamazoo, Michigan.**—The Fitz Henry Chapin collection of birds was recently given to the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology by Mrs. Paul H. Todd of Kalamazoo. Among these specimens I found the fifth Michigan specimen of Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*). This bird, a female, was taken May 15, 1886, at Kalamazoo by Mr. Chapin. He never published the record and Frank M. Chapman did not know of its existence when, in 1898, he summarized what was known of this species (Auk, 15: 289–293, 1898; *ibid.*, 16: 81, 1899). In 1898, Morris Gibbs (Bull. Mich. Ornith. Club, 2: 7, 1898) mentioned that Chapin had taken such a specimen, thus adding it to the list of birds known to occur in the Kalamazoo region, but Gibbs did not mention the sex of the bird or the date of collecting. Nevertheless, in 1904, Norman A. Wood (Bull. Mich. Ornith. Club, 5: 12, 1904) quoted this record as of 1898 and thereafter W. B. Barrows (Michigan Bird Life, 1912: 621) and others quoted Wood and perpetuated the error. C. C. Adams (Bull. Mich. Ornith. Club, 5: 18, 1904) gave May 15, 1885, for this record and quoted a letter he had from Chapin concerning details. However, Chapin's original cata-