

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-

logue entry, apparently made at the time of collecting, is May 15, 1886. The fact that this specimen was collected in 1886 rather than 1885 is further confirmed by a mention of the bird in the May 15, 1886, entry in Mr. Chapin's diary.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

**Mourning Warbler nesting in the Chicago region.**—With the appearance of Mr. O. J. Gromme's note on the 'Mourning Warbler nesting in Wisconsin' in the July, 1938, issue of 'The Auk,' the writer was prompted to submit a brief mention of a breeding record of the Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*) for the Chicago region, reported in detail in the 'Program of Activities of the Chicago Academy of Sciences' (6: 85-87, 1935). A pair of Mourning Warblers, discovered near LaGrange Park, Cook County, Illinois, were observed attending a Cowbird out of the nest on June 14, 1935. The male, in full song and often carrying food, was observed repeatedly over periods on June 15, 17, 18, and 20. The record was confirmed by Mr. Alfred M. Bailey, who observed the male carrying food and singing on June 18. Details of the song are given in the above reference.—FRANK A. PITEKKA, *Lyons, Illinois.*

**Partial albinism in a Bronzed Grackle.**—On May 30, 1938, in the suburbs of Oklahoma City, a Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*) with conspicuous white tail-feathers was seen and the following day was collected. It was one of a large colony of nesting birds. On examination it was found that the three outer tail-feathers on each side were normal in appearance and in good condition, but the five intermediate ones were white. As nearly as can be determined the missing feather is the left-hand one of the central pair. The ends of the shafts of these white feathers are broken and the webs abraded, leaving the shaft almost bare in places. The specimen was presented to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge.—J. WILL HARMON, 1532 N. W. 29 St., *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.*

**Eastern Evening Grosbeak at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.**—On February 9, 1939, I found a female Eastern Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) in Wildwood Park here. It was eating maple samaras. This is a rare bird for this district. It was seen the next day by John F. Kob, Miss Clara Hershey and Mrs. J. C. Burkholder.—HAROLD B. WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

**On a specimen of *Sporophila cinnamomea* (Lafresnaye).**—While rearranging the Fringillidae in the collection of the Academy I discovered a specimen, evidently a male, of this interesting and excessively rare species (A. N. S. P. 10,746). Hellmayr states (Birds Amer., part 11: 224, footnote, 1938), that "aside from the type, whose present whereabouts are in doubt, the only specimens on record are three males obtained by Natterer near Porto do Rio Araguaya, Goyaz, and preserved in the Vienna Museum." The type from "prope Rio Grande," probably the Rio Grande in the State of Goyaz, Brazil, was in the collection of M. Charles Brelay, Bordeaux. It seems possible that the Academy's specimen, included in the Duc de Rivoli (Massena) collection, is either the type or a paratype of this interesting bird, although unfortunately there are no data accompanying the specimen other than the word 'Brazil.' The female is unknown.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

**Northern Sage Sparrow on the east slope of the Rockies in Colorado.**—On the morning of March 25, 1939, I saw an unfamiliar sparrow flitting beside the Moraine Park road at Rocky Mountain National Park. By checking the characters directly with the description in Bailey's 'Handbook of the Birds of the Western