

November 19, 1940, one male (G. Free). November 23, 1940, one male, November 24, 1940, two females and one male. November 25, 1940, two females (R. Giegler). December 5, 1940, one male (Currier).

All the males seen between November 15, 1940, and December 5, 1940, may have been the same bird.—JAMES H. HOLZMAN AND HASKELL B. CURRY, *Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.*

European Widgeon at the Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge.—Because of the limited number of records of the European Widgeon in the interior country it seems appropriate to report that on July 29, 1941, a male European Widgeon, *Mareca penelope*, was observed on Unit 96, Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge, near St. Mary's Crossing, North Dakota.

The bird was in a mixed flock of Mallards, Pintails, and Baldpates, and was observed through 9-power glasses at about one hundred yards. The differences between the European Widgeon and the American Baldpates were readily recognizable. The bird was seen both on the water and in flight.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

Pintail in the Dominican Republic.—In our account of the birds of Haiti and the Dominican Republic (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 155: 100, 1931) B. H. Swales and I recorded the Pintail (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*) as of uncertain status. Mr. Hugh A. Johnston of Monte Cristi, under date of July 10, 1941, writes me that last winter migratory ducks were present in his vicinity by thousands, passing over his house in flocks that at times literally stretched across the entire sky. His observation was that the majority appeared to be the Pintail. Birds that a friend and he shot were mainly of that species, though including a few Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*). As Mr. Johnston is familiar with ducks the record may be accepted to validate the occurrence of this species on the island. The numbers in which it was present were a matter of some surprise.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Bartram's Painted Vulture.—Francis Harper has discussed references to this bird at length (Auk, 53 (4): 381–392, Oct. 1936) but failed to note one that suggests a better solution of the puzzle than that which he adopted. In the light of the evidence he collected, Harper proposed that *Sarcoramphus papa* L. be recognized as formerly having occurred in Florida. The authority to whom I refer is R. P. Lesson who in his 'Traité d'Ornithologie' (1831: 26) says, "The bird described by Bartram under the name of *Vultur sacra*, seems to be a variety, tending to albinism, of this species." The tendency of birds to form Floridian subspecies being amply evident, why is it not the best course to regard the extinct Painted Vulture as a subspecies of the King Vulture and call it *Sarcoramphus papa sacra*, the authority for which should be Lesson *ex* Bartram, who under the rules will be the first strictly binomial author to give the name currency?—W. L. McATEE, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

Fuertes's Red-tailed Hawk in Northern New Mexico.—On August 15, 1940, an adult female Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) was collected by the writer six miles east of Colfax, Colfax County, New Mexico. The specimen is now no. 9284 of the Fuertes Memorial Bird Collection at Cornell University, and has been identified by Dr. George M. Sutton as *Buteo jamaicensis fuertesi* Sutton and Van Tyne (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. of Michigan, no. 321, September, 1935).