

eating mountain-ash berries and also saw it on the ground where it apparently found seeds. On March 14, 15, and 16 we had strong winds and snow. Two of the birds were seen on March 13 and one on March 14. Since then there is no record of their being seen, so they may not have survived the storm. Dr. Roberts has one other record of the Mountain Bluebird in Minnesota; a pair was found near St. Cloud on April 5, 1935.—MRS. WALTER C. OLIN, *Duluth, Minnesota*.

Additional bird records from Alaska.—Frank L. Beals, stationed in the Aleutian Islands during the winters of 1940–1941 and 1941–1942, collected a number of birds. Among them are several gulls which seem worthy of record.

“Point Barrow Glaucous Gull, *Larus hyperboreus barrovianus*.”—A female was taken at Unalaska, March 5, 1942.

Slaty-backed Gull, *Larus schistisagus*.—A female was taken at Atka on February 14, 1942, and the wings, feet and head of a male were preserved, taken at Sanak Harbor, March 15, 1942.

Vega Gull, *Larus argentatus vegae*.—A female was collected at Unalaska on February 14, 1942.—IRA N. GABRIELSON.

A second specimen of the fossil Guillemot, *Miocepphus*.—The type specimen of *Miocepphus mcclungi* Wetmore, a right humerus, described in the *Journal of Morphology*, 66: 35, January, 1940, was collected in 1939 in Zone 12 of the Calvert Miocene in the earthen cliffs of the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, nine-tenths of a mile north of the mouth of Parker Creek. On July 5, 1941, Dr. W. F. Foshag, who found the type, obtained a second specimen, a left humerus, in the cliff bank 425 yards south of the mouth of Parker Creek. The bone was found in place, also in Zone 12. This second specimen is fairly complete except for a certain amount of weathering at the extremities and some wear at various points along the shaft. It is a somewhat more slender bone than the type, with the processes of the head and of the distal end slightly less developed. These differences are slight and appear to be wholly individual, since they parallel exactly the individual differences evident in a series of humeri of the living Black Guillemot, *Cepphus grylle*. Measurements of the new find, which is No. 16741 in the vertebrate paleontological collections of the U. S. National Museum, are as follows: total length, 60.1 mm.; greatest transverse breadth of shaft near center, 4.8; least thickness of shaft near center, 3.0; transverse width across distal condyles, (approximate) 8.9.

The bird in size is about like the Black Guillemot, and shows affinity with modern species of *Cepphus* and *Brachyramphus*.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

***Rhinortha chlorophaea* in Borneo.**—In ‘The Auk,’ 59: 576, 1942, I noted that the name *Rhinortha chlorophaea fuscigularis* Baker (type locality Sarawak) seemed untenable. Dr. Ernst Mayr pointed out to me (in litt.) that he had discussed this matter in his paper on birds from south Borneo (*Bull. Raffles Museum*, no. 14: 28, 1938) in which he carefully describes the characters of *fuscigularis*. This race is distinguished primarily by the females having a rufous throat similar to the male plumage. On re-examining the specimens in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, I find that there is a single female from Sarawak. In coloration and size it agrees perfectly with the characters as given for *fuscigularis*. Later in the same paper, Mayr points out that the gray-throated birds from south and east Borneo will probably require a name. I have examined twenty-six specimens