

from north Borneo (Lumbidan in Lawas River area of Brunei), and southeast Borneo (Raven coll.), and I feel that the differences between these birds and *c. chlorophaea* are too small to be distinguishable. These birds measure: wing, ♂, 108–116 mm. (av., 112.9); ♀, 108–114 (110.3); tail, ♂, 151–168 (161.4); ♀, 147–167 (158.5). Twenty specimens from Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula measure: wing, ♂, 110.5–119 (115.3); ♀, 110–119 (115.96); tail, ♂, 159.5–178.5 (167.8); ♀, 162.5–177.5 (169.8). There is far too much overlap in these measurements for the differences to be significant and the amount of buffy suffusion on the gray throat and crown is too variable for recognition.

It would thus seem well to list the populations of this cuckoo in Borneo as follows:

Rhinorhtha chlorophaea fuscicularis Stuart Baker

Range.—Sarawak and northwest Netherlands Borneo.

Rhinorhtha chlorophaea chlorophaea Raffles

Range.—Eastern Brunei, British North, and southern Borneo.

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Bachman's Sparrow in Maryland (*Plate 16*).—The Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*) is known to be quite rare and irregular in distribution in the northern part of its range. Because of this the northern limits of its range have been rather ill-defined. According to the A. O. U. Check-List, Fourth Edition: 343, 1931, this bird ranges north to central Virginia in the eastern part of its range and is casual near Washington, D. C. Its distribution in the north-central portion of its range, including the Appalachian Mountains, is discussed in detail by Brooks (Wilson Bull., 50: 86–109, 1938). The discovery in May, 1942, of three pairs of these birds nesting on the Beltsville Research Center, Prince George County, Maryland, considerably extends the northern limits of the known breeding range of this species in the Piedmont and coastal-plain region east of the Appalachian Mountains.

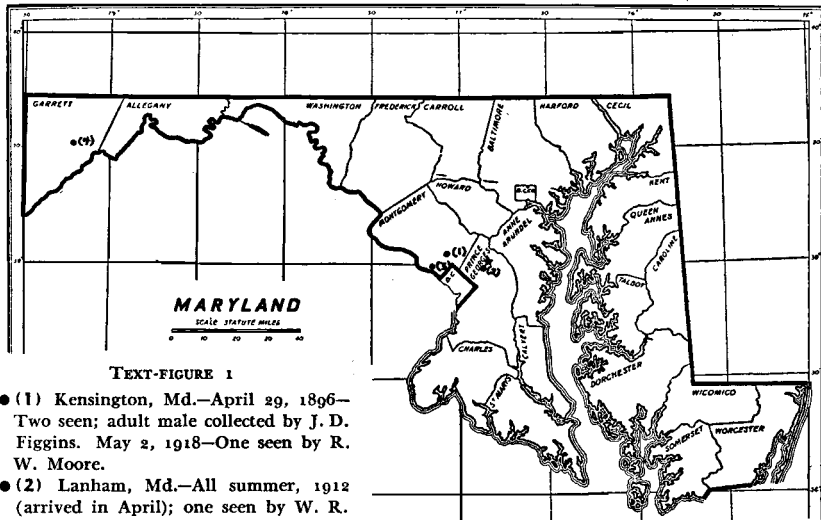
On May 10, 1942, Mr. A. C. Martin, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, heard a bird song at the Beltsville Research Center, which reminded him of the song of the Bachman's Sparrow that he had heard seventeen years before in North Carolina. During the following day, the area in which the song was heard was visited by the authors and it was not long before the songster was sighted and positively identified as a Bachman's Sparrow, a species which has been recorded but very few times from Maryland.

After thorough coverage of the region surrounding the spot where the bird was first seen and heard, it was found that three pairs of Bachman's Sparrow were present, all being found in one area approximately seven acres in extent. Although the region in which these birds were found is physiographically a part of the Coastal Plain, near its inner boundary, it cannot be considered as typical since the surrounding low, rolling hills bear a close resemblance to the Piedmont region. The vegetation of the area is composed of a dense ground cover made up principally of blueberry (*Vaccinium vacillans*), lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron quercifolia*), and hoary pea (*Tephrosia virginiana*), with scattered saplings of hickory (*Carya* sp.) and scattered trees of scrub pine (*Pinus virginiana*). Associated species of birds found nesting within the area are listed as follows in the approximate order of their relative abundance: Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*), Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*), Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*), and Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).

Considerable time was spent in searching for nests of the Bachman's Sparrow,

which are generally considered to be very difficult to locate. Finally, on May 26, 1942, one was found. This nest was plainly domed or roofed over and contained five immaculate, white eggs. This appears to represent the first definite breeding record of the Bachman's Sparrow in Maryland. The two accompanying photographs were taken of this nest, one showing nest and eggs, and one taken later showing an adult in front of the nest before entering to feed the young. The young had all hatched by June 3, but were destroyed a few days later by some predator. This nest was situated only ten feet from a Field Sparrow's nest with young that successfully left the nest at about the time that the Bachman's Sparrow's eggs had hatched.

The time and location of records of the Bachman's Sparrow in Maryland are indicated on the following map (Text-fig. 1). The Garrett County record is in



TEXT-FIGURE 1

- (1) Kensington, Md.—April 29, 1896—Two seen; adult male collected by J. D. Figgins. May 2, 1918—One seen by R. W. Moore.
- (2) Lanham, Md.—All summer, 1912 (arrived in April); one seen by W. R. Maxon. May 12, 1913—One seen by Maxon and Kearney.
- (3) Cabin John, Md.—May 9, 1915—One seen by A. Wetmore.
- (4) Oakland, Md.—June, 1923—One seen by Maurice Brooks.
- ★ New breeding record, Beltsville Research Center, spring and summer, 1942.

the Appalachian region that was covered by Maurice Brooks (1938) in his study of the distribution of the Bachman's Sparrow in the north-central part of its range.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the Natural History Society of Maryland and especially to C. Haven Kolb, Jr., and Irving E. Hampe, for their efforts in going over their records for information pertaining to the Bachman's Sparrow in Maryland.—ROBERT E. STEWART AND BROOKE MEANLEY.

Nevada Savannah Sparrow and Northern Pine Siskin in Louisiana and Mississippi.—What is assumed to be the first record for Louisiana of the Nevada Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis*) is supplied by a bird collected on November 26, 1942, ten miles east of Shreveport, Louisiana. A flock of Savannah Sparrows was being observed under binoculars when one among them was noted as being much lighter in coloration than the others. This bird was collected and