outer five rectrices; No. 18418, Henderson, Colo., all six rectrices marked with white; No. 23913, Greeley, Colo., Sept. 16, 1942, only three outer rectrices with white. Of these, Nos. 3623 and 5411 were labelled *D. auduboni;* the other three were labelled *D. coronata,* but No. 2263 has "auduboni" written in pencil above the word "coronata." No. 23913 is quite typically *coronata* except for a few yellow feathers in the anterior lateral margins of the throat patch.

In the Aiken Collection, the apparent hybrids, all males, are as follows: No. 3784, El Paso Co., Colo., May 18, 1878, only the outer three rectrices with white; No. 3792, nr. Colorado Springs, Colo., May 8, 1900, first five rectrices all with white; No. 6758, Colorado Springs, Colo., May 2, 1929, all rectrices marked with white, though very narrow on sixth; No. 6762, Colorado Springs, Colo., April 24, 1933, outer five rectrices with white. The first and third specimens have black auriculars; the second, blue-gray; the fourth, dark gray (darker than *auduboni,* lighter than *coronata*). The white markings on the wing coverts are less conspicuous in every case than in typical *auduboni.* No. 6758 was labelled "hybrid"; the others were labelled *D. auduboni.*

The presumed hybrid in the University of Colorado Museum (No. 4285) is similar to No. 23913 in the Denver collection, but with even less yellow in the throat. It was collected at Boulder, Colo., April 30, 1937. The outer three rectrices are the only ones marked with white. All coloration is typically *coronata,* except for the presence of a faint yellow wash on the throat. This is produced by diffuse yellow patches involving part of the rachis and a few adjacent barbs and barbules on about eighteen feathers; no one feather is as much as half yellow on the exposed part.

In this last-named specimen, as in all others closely examined, the yellow pigment seems to be just as bright in the hybrid specimens as in the others; the pale appearance is due to restriction in area, either to fewer feathers or to portions of individual feathers. The reduction in yellow on the throat is not associated with reduction in yellow in the other patches which are typically yellow. It appears that we are dealing here with a criterion of hybridization as valid as any we might obtain without direct observation of cross-breeding.—GORDON ALEXANDER, *University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.*

Random distributional records.—In the course of work and study on the combined bird collections of the United States National Museum and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Biological Survey), the writer has found certain data which he feels will add to our present knowledge of the distribution of those species which follow:

Puffinus carneipes Gould

George G. Cantwell obtained an adult female specimen of the Pale-footed Shearwater on June 18, 1920, at a point ten miles offshore from Cape Flattery, Washington. This specimen, now in the Biological Survey collection, constitutes the only known record of this species from the State of Washington. Other specimens of this shearwater have been recorded from the vicinity of Point Pinos, California, by Beck [Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 3 (Series 4): 66, 1910] and from Goose Island Banks, British Columbia by Cowan (Murrelet, 23: 69, 1940). P. W. Martin (Condor, 44: 28, 1942) also lists specimens from Goose Island Banks, which are now in the Provincial Museum at Victoria, British Columbia. Brooks (Condor, 44: 33, 1942) lists several sight observations of this species from north of Queen Charlotte Islands by R. M. Stewart, and one in Victoria Harbor by Captain G. D. Sprot. Although this species has been reported but a few times for North America, it perhaps is fairly regular in occurrence off the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada, as pointed out by

Loomis in Bent's "Life Histories of North American Petrels and Pelicans and their Allies" (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 121: 61–62), and by the other individuals who have noted this shearwater in American waters.

Guara alba (Linnaeus)

On June 27, 1916, James L. Peters collected a juvenile male White Ibis which he discovered in a wet meadow bordering Crowder's Creek, five miles east of Kings Mountain, Cleveland County, North Carolina. This constitutes the second specimen of this species for the state and the first recorded occurrence in the interior of the state. Pearson (Auk, 16; 247, 1899) first recorded a specimen of the White Ibis from coastal North Carolina, and Brimley (Auk, 58: 107, 1941) cites an observation of an immature White Ibis from the coast region also. Recently Stevens (Raven, 15: 84, 1944) observed two immature individuals of this species in interior Virginia.

Somateria mollissima v-nigra G. R. Gray

Records of the Pacific Eider from the interior are very rare. There is one specimen (No. 241121 Biological Survey collection) collected October 15, 1912, 15 miles north of Valley City in central-eastern North Dakota, by M. J. Kernall, which seems to be the first record for the state. Apparently the only other known occurrence of this eider in the interior of the United States was in Iowa (DuMont, Wilson Bull., 46: 203, 1934).

Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa (Forster)

The Reverend P. B. Peabody sent to the former U. S. Biological Survey a contour feather which was identified by H. C. Oberholser as from a Great Gray Owl. The feather was found in March, 1905, in a nest of *Perisoreus canadensis albescens*, at Bear Lodge, Crook County, northeastern Wyoming. This constitutes the only known record for this species from the eastern part of the state, although there are numerous sight records from northwestern Wyoming, and a record of one specimen collected (Kemsies, Wilson Bull., 47: 70, 1935; Thompson, Condor, 36: 153, 1934; Long, Condor, 43: 77, 1941; Test, Condor, 43: 160, 1941; Dixon, Condor, 46: 244, 1944; and McCreary, Wyoming Bird Life, rev. ed.: 49, 1939). There is also a mounted specimen recorded from Wells P. O., Uinta County, in southwestern Wyoming (Bond, Auk, 18: 107, 1901).

Sterna paradisaea Brünnich

There is an adult male specimen of the Arctic Tern in the collection of the U. S. National Museum (No. 58990) which has no further locality data than "New Jersey." It was collected in June, 1848, by Dr. A. L. Heermann. This apparently represents the only known specimen of Arctic Tern from New Jersey. Early authors mention the occurrence of this species in the state, but give no definite records. Stone (Bird Studies at Old Cape May: 579) does not consider any of the earlier published accounts as valid for the state, nor does Cruickshank (Birds around New York City: 241, 1942) actually record this species from New Jersey, although he cites numerous records from the shores of Long Island. Recently Mackenzie (Raven, 15: 87, 1944) recorded two Arctic Terns at Back Bay in southwestern Virginia, which his description indicates that he was correct in identifying.

Turdus migratorius migratorius Linnaeus

Alexander Wetmore (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 93: 303, 1943) first recorded the Eastern Robin from Vera Cruz, México. There is also in the collection of the U. S.

National Museum another example of typical *migratorius* from Vera Cruz, taken by Botteri at Orizaba and without further data. It was entered as No. 38120 in the National Museum catalogue in 1865. It has the two outer pairs of tail feathers tipped with white, the under parts dark chestnut; wing, 128.5 mm., and tail, 100 mm. There are other specimens of the Robin in the collection of the National Museum taken by Botteri at Orizaba, but these are not the eastern race, *migratorius*.

Dendroica nigrescens (Townsend)

McCreary (Wyoming Bird Life: 86–87, 1939) says that the Black-throated Gray Warbler is a summer resident in the southwestern part of Wyoming on the authority of Cary (N. Amer. Fauna, 42: 35), who states that it probably breeds in the Transition Zone, and on the basis of several sight observations at Green River by Dorothy Waltman during May and June, 1929. H. C. Oberholser [Sci. Publ. Cleve. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1 (4): 101, 1930] also includes the species as occurring in Wyoming, but gives no further data.

Cary (*loc. cit.*) lists the species but does not record any specimens seen or taken during the breeding season in Wyoming, and it may be concluded that the adult male specimen (No. 238143), taken May 31, 1912, by Stanley G. Jewett (orig. No. 399) at Mountainview, Uinta County, was not considered by him to be a breeder or was inadvertently overlooked, as he included Jewett's work in the paper. Nevertheless the above-mentioned specimen represents the first specimen recorded from Wyoming.

Oporornis tolmiei (Townsend)

Macgillivray's Warbler was first recorded for Oklahoma as a fall migrant from Kenton by Sutton (Annals Carnegie Mus., 24: 41, 1934). In the collection of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Biological Survey) is a female specimen (No. 349259) from Kenton taken on May 24, 1937, by Thomas D. Burleigh, which apparently is the first known record for spring and the second known occurrence for the state. Burleigh, in his field notes, says that it was a belated migrant. It appears that this warbler is an occasional spring and fall migrant through the Panhandle of Oklahoma.

Passerculus princeps Maynard

In 1887 the U. S. National Museum received a number of specimens from S. Albert Shaw, taken in New Hampshire. Among them was one male Ipswich Sparrow, taken January 25, 1887, now No. 111340 in the U. S. National Museum collection. On the label is written: "Common the first week in December, but very rare after that." Although the Ipswich Sparrow is a common migrant and winter resident along the New England coast, and despite the several recorded sight observations for New Hampshire, this specimen appears to be the only known example of this species to be taken in New Hampshire (Allen, Proc. Manchester Inst., 4: 138, 191, 1902; Brown, Auk, 13: 84, 1896; and Shelley, Auk, 48: 615, 1931).

Junco caniceps caniceps (Woodhouse)

One specimen, a male, No. 260792, Biological Survey collection, was taken by Remington Kellogg at Glendive, Dawson County, in central-eastern Montana, on May 5, 1916. This is the only known specimen of this species to be taken in Montana and is the most northern record for its occurrence, as the species is not normally found north of central Wyoming. Miller (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 44: 203, 1941) mentions a specimen from Glendive, Montana, taken in May, which he considered to

represent an instance of "abnormal migration" and to be "a fully characterized *caniceps*." It may be that the specimen to which Miller refers is the same as the bird here recorded. (For use of the trinomial see Miller, *op. cit.*: 181, 205.)

Junco sp.

There is a specimen of junco in the Biological Survey collection (No. 228417), taken July 8, 1910, at Valley, in northewstern Wyoming (10,000 feet), by Alexander Wetmore. Although the plumage of this specimen appears to be of the female type, Doctor Wetmore informs me that the bird was a male with testes apparently in breeding condition. The specimen is duplicated by several female examples of *Junco hyemalis cismontanus*, from Bennett, northwestern British Columbia, in the color of the head, neck, back, and under parts, but exhibits no brownish or reddish wash on the sides or flanks. The outer two pairs of rectrices are pure white, and the third pair shows a trace of black on the outer web, while its inner web is about half black and half white. On the upper surface it also resembles *J. oreganus montanus*, but lacks the sharp contrast of the head and the back. It is similar to *J. o. mearnsi* in the presence of considerable white in the third pair of outer tail feathers, but the head, as well as the gray of throat and jugulum, is darker. Compared with breeding females of typical *J. h. hyemalis* from Alaska, the head is darker and the back is brownish as in *montanus* or *cismontanus;* below it is practically identical with *hyemalis*, having no buffy or reddish wash on the sides and flanks; the jugulum and throat, however, are slightly darker than in typical *hyemalis*. Two other specimens, taken by Doctor Wetmore at the same locality in July, are typical *mearnsi*, and he says that they were breeding commonly there.

This puzzling junco, found in the breeding range of *J. o. mearnsi*, is less like *mearnsi* than any other of the juncos to which it may be related. It may be a hybrid between *J. o. montanus* and *J. h. hyemalis*, as it shows some indication of the characters of both, or it may be a vagrant individual of *J. h. cismontanus*. (For use of name see Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 44: 402, 1941.) In any event this bird must have wandered considerably from its normal breeding range, as the juncos sometimes do according to Miller. Some physiological abnormality may have been responsible for this, as well as for the apparent female plumage worn by a bird sexed by dissection as a male.—ALLEN J. DUVALL, *Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. February, 1945.*

Further New York State records for the Great Gray and Richardson's Owls.—Since the appearance of my note on a specimen of "Great-Gray Owl from New York State" (Auk, 55, 279–280, 1938) I have acquired two additional records of this bird from the state. And because these, together with two Richardson's Owl records which incidentally came to light, have remained unreported in the literature, it seems worth while now to chronicle the data associated with them.

My first supplementary information regarding the Great Gray Owl was obtained from the late Dr. William Macartney of Fort Covington, Franklin County, New York. His observations and specimens formed the basis for W. DeW. Miller's note on "Richardson's and Other Owls in Franklin County, New York" (Auk, 32, 228, 1915). Under date of September 29, 1939, Dr. Macartney wrote me at length concerning his collecting of, and personal observations on, both the Great Gray and Richardson's Owls. The portions of his letter dealing with the heretofore unreported specimens follow:

"I have seen and identified the Great Gray Owl at various times during the past sixty years since I saw the first specimen . . . It appears to be a rare winter