

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 northwestern 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

resident in this locality. I have a specimen in my collection which I shot on March 15th, 1883 and mounted at the time. It is apparently a female bird and is still in a fairly good state of preservation.

"The latest one was brought to me on January 16th, 1931 but I did not mount it for the reason that it had a broken wing, had been in captivity for several weeks and its plumage was so badly frayed and damaged that it was unfit for preservation. The mounted specimen referred to above was killed in Fort Covington, the latter one in the adjoining town of Westville, N. Y."

At my solicitation, subsequent to writing the above, Dr. Macartney thoroughly substantiated this information by a complete re-check of his notes.

Following the publication of my note on the Great Gray Owl (*loc. cit.*), Mr. W. A. Dence, Assistant Director of the Roosevelt Wildlife Forest Experiment Station in Syracuse, New York, wrote me in part as follows:

"We have a specimen of this owl in our Museum that we obtained from Mr. Clock of Canastota. This is included in the group of owls as shown on page 92 of volume 6, number 1 of our Wildlife Bulletin [1931]. Reference is also made to it on page 94 of the same bulletin."

The "group of owls" mentioned by Dr. Dence is a photographic reproduction of 19 mounted raptorial birds, mostly Snowy Owls (Plate 3 of the above-noted publication). The descriptive caption reads in part: "Group of winter birds of prey taken in Madison County [New York] during the winter of 1926-1927 and mounted by P. E. Clock, Taxidermist of Canastota . . ." The specimen of Great Gray Owl in question was in the collection of Mr. Clock when the photograph was taken in 1927. Some time later, as indicated by Mr. Dence, the specimen was acquired by the Roosevelt Station. Recently, Mr. C. J. Spiker, author of the Bulletin, supplied me with the more definite information that this owl was taken by a farmer near Canastota, exact date unknown, but "prior to 1927." This statement, together with that on page 94 of the Bulletin would place the taking of the specimen at some time between 1922 and 1927.

In addition to reporting for the first time two additional specimens of Great Gray Owl taken in Franklin County, New York, and to delimiting the time of taking of the heretofore reported Madison County specimen, I should call attention to the omission from my 1938 note in the Auk of Dr. C. P. Alexander's two specimens of this owl taken in Fulton County, New York, one on November 15, 1906, the other December 16, 1906 (*Oologist*, 24, 187, 1907).

Two hitherto unreported New York State records for Richardson's Owl also have been furnished me by Dr. Macartney who, in the letter mentioned earlier in this note, wrote in part:

"It may be of interest to you to know that I killed a Richardson's Owl in the winter of 1878. This specimen was shot up so badly that I only preserved the head, knowing it to be rare . . ." On January 19, 1916 "I secured another owl and wrote in to the Museum of Natural History in New York City asking if they knew of anyone who could use this frozen specimen and got a prompt request that I send this one in, which I did."

Dr. John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History informs me that this latter individual taken at Fort Covington, New York, is a female bearing Museum No. 129290.—DAYTON STONER, *New York State Museum, Albany, New York.*

Rivoli's Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*) in Colorado.—In the summer of 1942, I received a letter from George J. Bailey, an attorney at Walden, Colorado, regarding records for this state of the above species, as follows: