

(1) *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger. Kikaigashima, and probably Amami-Oshima, south to Okinawa.

(2) *Passer montanus taiwanensis* Hartert. Miyakojima and Ishigaki to Formosa.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona.*

Notes on *Phylloscopus coronatus ijimae*.—Three of these little-known Willow Warblers were taken in the southern part of Okinawa Shima, Riu Kiu Islands, in the fall of 1945. Unfortunately, two were lost subsequently, but in view of the bird's rarity, it seems worth while to place on record the notes that were made on them in the field.

My first specimen, a young bird sexed doubtfully as a female, was shot by G. F. Augustson at Iwa, near the south end of the island, August 10. It was feeding with *Zosterops* in a tree by a native house. In southern Okinawa, trees grow only in such compounds. On picking it up, Augustson told me that he had shot a similar bird at "Bolo Point," the western tip of central Okinawa opposite the Katchin Hanto peninsula, in July (or at least after his arrival on June 4). It is unfortunate that this was not preserved, as July would seem to be exceptionally early for any *Phylloscopus* on Okinawa. I saw no others of this genus until late September.

From September 26 to early October, warblers of this genus were quite common about Momoharu, a hill village south of Kadena. A young *ijimae* (not sexed) and an adult male *borealis* were taken on September 26, and two more adult male *borealis* on the 28th. By October 13 they were scarcer, but a fine adult male *ijimae* was taken that day, and a Crowned Willow Warbler was also seen but not secured. The latter had a distinct median crown-streak, but less conspicuous than its superciliary, and the sides of the crown appeared greenish rather than dark brown, so I judged it to be *ijimae*. Thereafter a few *Phylloscopus* were seen until October 22, apparently all *borealis*.

It seems a bit strange that no *P. b. xanthodryas* were secured on southern Okinawa. Perhaps they prefer the more heavily forested areas farther north.

The three adult male *borealis* taken were, on the basis of color and measurements, *P. b. borealis*. The two September and October *ijimae* were compared with these and found to differ by (1) greener upper parts, with crown and nape grayer (less brownish olive), and clearer white under parts with yellower crissum and under wing-coverts; (2) mandible yellowish, without the dark tip of *borealis*, and bill perhaps a bit broader; (3) tarsi horn-color, darker than the feet, rather than both light horn, as in *borealis*; (4) ninth [next to outermost] primary shorter than fifth; and (5) post-nuptial molt complete, with the remiges and rectrices of the adult fresh, in striking contrast to the worn condition of *borealis*.

The adult male differed from the unsexed immatures in larger size (flattened wing about 66–67 mm., rather than 59–61), and especially in broader remiges and rectrices. In addition, the September immature had the ninth primary shorter than fourth, eighth shorter than sixth, fifth slightly emarginate on outer web, and tail not emarginate; but the August immature, now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, agrees in all these respects with the adult.

Phylloscopus coronatus ijimae is now known as a migrant on Okinawa in late March (Kuroda, *Tori* 5:85, 1926), August 10, and late September to mid-October, and has probably occurred casually as early as July. I know of no breeding or mid-winter records.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona*