

apparently without accompanying text which was not supplied beyond plate 20. I have not seen plate 28 but presume it is like the first twenty plates (kindly lent by the Museum of Comparative Zoology) in having no localities given on it. It is possible, therefore, that Bonaparte obtained his citation of San Pedro, Oaxaca, from Du Bus, himself. Most of the birds described from México by Du Bus were sent to the Brussels Museum by Ghiesbreght and at least two of them (*Euphonia elegantissima* and *Cyanocorax unicolor*) were definitely reported in the Esquisses from "San Pedro, près de Oaxaca." There is every probability, therefore, that the type of *Sylvia taeniata* also came from San Pedro, although which one of the localities of that name in Oaxaca is not certain.

The birds of Chiapas have been identified by authors as *aurantiacus*; those of Vera Cruz are "*olivaceus*." Oaxaca lies between these other two states. Since the type of *taeniata* is too small to be referred to the Vera Cruz form but agrees with *aurantiacus* in measurements, its identity with *aurantiacus* is again indicated.

I suggest, therefore, that *Peucedramus olivaceus aurentiacus* Ridgway, 1896, should bear the name *Peucedramus taeniatus taeniatus* (Du Bus). This still leaves the subspecies "*olivaceus*" without a name. I propose, therefore, the name *Peucedramus taeniatus giraudi* as a new name for *Sylvia olivacea* Giraud (not of Vieillot, ex Levaillant), Descr. Sixteen New Species N. A. Birds: 16, pl. 7, fig. 2, 1841—"Texas" = Las Vegas, Vera Cruz, México. The other subspecies will be known as *Peucedramus taeniatus taeniatus*, *P. t. arizonae*, *P. t. jaliscensis*, and *P. t. micrus*, respectively.—J. T. ZIMMER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

Rufous Hummingbird at sea.—On March 28, 1944, while the aircraft carrier on which I was stationed was approximately one hundred miles west of San Diego, California, and approximately seventy miles south of San Nicolas Island, the nearest land, a male Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) flew aboard the ship. He remained within a few feet of me for several minutes and was observed perched on an iron railing on the catwalk as well as in flight before he left the ship. The late Dr. Clinton G. Abbott of the San Diego Museum informed me that he knew of no other instance of this species being observed so far at sea and urged that this account be published after the end of hostilities.—GILBERT S. RAYNOR, *Manorville, Long Island, New York.*

Mourning Warbler trapped and banded during a blizzard.—During the first hard snow storm of this last winter in the vicinity of Keuka College, on March 2, 1947, I was watching the birds at a feeding tray of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bingham. To my surprise a warbler came to the suet on a tray suspended from the ceiling of the porch about two feet from the window. Mrs. Bingham and I checked the markings while the bird, which appeared in good health, fed. It was olive above and pale yellow below, including the under tail-coverts. There was a dark gray wash on the head which extended under the throat.

By fortunate coincidence, I had arranged to have students of my class in bird study come in to watch a bird bander, Malcolm Leach, of Penn Yan, trap and band birds that afternoon. Not long after the traps had been placed, the warbler came from the willow trees in a near-by ravine into a spruce tree a few feet from the tray, then into a trap on the floor of the porch.

In hand, the bird showed no streaks on the breast and no eye-ring, and the under tail-coverts were half as long as the tail. The darker feathers on the head made us confident it was a Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphus*).

Mrs. Bingham said she had seen the bird earlier the previous week, and reported