

*anthoides*, both in adult and juvenal plumage, but *sclateri* is of a considerably darker shade, this being most apparent in the juvenal plumage which in *sclateri* has a mottled throat and in *anthoides* a white, unspotted one. *Humilis* differs from both by having, in the adult plumage, a strongly mottled throat instead of a plain one. The wing pattern is different in all three species. The rusty speculum formed by the color of the primaries is largest in *sclateri*, smallest and darkest in *humilis*. The coverts of the secondaries have a blackish center with sharply contrasting pale margins in *anthoides*, while they are almost uniformly colored in *humilis*. This difference is linked by *sclateri*.

All three species are of almost the same size, but *sclateri* seems to have by far the longest tail. Measurements are:

<i>S. anthoides</i>	♂ ad.	wing	76 mm.	tail	73 mm.
	♂ juv.	wing	69 mm.	tail	66 mm.
<i>S. sclateri</i>	♂ ad.	wing	76 mm.	tail	in molt
	juv.	wing	75.5 mm.	tail	90 mm.
<i>S. humilis</i>	ad.	wing	74 mm.	tail	70 mm.
	ad.	wing	73 mm.	tail	61 mm.

*Asihenes sclateri* seems to be restricted to the Sierra de Córdoba, where it has been found by Dr. Döring to live only among rocks. It is, as emphasized by its discoverer, "a true mountain species." The two Berlin specimens (the type and a bird in juvenal plumage, sent in 1882 from the Sierra de Córdoba by the well-known naturalist Fritz Schulz, No. 27155) are apparently the only ones so far collected.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*A. anthoides*: ARGENTINA: Chubut, 1 ♂ ad.; Bariloche (Gob. Río Negro), 1 ♂ juv. *A. sclateri*: ARGENTINA: Sierra de Córdoba, 1 ♂ ad. (type), 1 juv. *A. humilis humilis*: PERÚ: Maraynioc (Dept. Junín), 2 ♂ ♂ ad. (cotypes). *A. hudsoni*: ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, 1 ad., 1 juv.—ERWIN STRESEMANN, Zoological Museum, Berlin, Germany.

A new name for *Xiphorhynchus spixii similis* Zimmer.—Mr. James L. Peters and Mr. W. E. C. Todd have both kindly called my attention to the fact that in describing this form from Buena Vista, Colombia, I obviously overlooked the earlier *Dendroplex similis* Pelzeln, a synonym of *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus obsoletus* (Lichtenstein). In view of the decided priority of Pelzeln's usage, I propose to rename the north-east Colombian bird as follows:

*Xiphorhynchus spixii buena-vistae*, new name for *Xiphorhynchus spixii similis* Zimmer (not *Dendroplex similis* Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 1: 46, 1868), Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 756: 9, Nov. 30, 1934.

My thanks are due to Mr. Peters and Mr. Todd for advising me of my blunder.—JOHN T. ZIMMER, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

Eastern Goldfinch feeding on June berry.—There are only a few scattered records in ornithological literature of fruit-eating by the Eastern Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis tristis*). On July 2, 1947, the writer and Ernest Limes, Jr. spent several hours in the Oak Openings, Lucas County, Ohio, observing the birds that came to feed in a very large June berry tree (*Amelanchier laevis*) heavily laden with fully ripened fruit. One of the most common visitants to this tree was the Eastern Goldfinch. As we observed these birds, of which there were never less than eight or ten in the tree at one time, it was clearly determined with the aid of binoculars that they were feeding on the fruits, pulling them off and crushing them in their beaks, then evidently consuming both seeds and pulp. Other birds which fed on the fruits during our observa-