

7. *Spelaeornis troglodytoides halsueti* (David). Range: Tsin-ling Mountains, southern Kansu and Shensi. Known only from the type.

8. *Spelaeornis caudatus* (Blyth). Range: Darjeeling, Sikkim and East Bhutan, east of the Manas River from 6,000–10,000 feet.

9. *Spelaeornis badeigularis* Ripley. Range: Known from a single specimen taken in the Mishmi Hills, Northeast Assam at 6,000 feet. The ranges of this form and *caudatus* in northern Assam need to be worked out. In appearance, it is close to the latter species, but see below.

10. *Spelaeornis longicaudatus* (Horsfield and Moore). Range: From the Khasia Hills east to Kedimai, Manipur, Assam. Mr. Kinnear pointed out to me that Ticehurst and Whistler had found a specimen of this species from Manipur in the collection of the British Museum. I have examined this specimen and find it to differ from *chocolatinus* of the same locality. The latter is a distinct form and has the terminal barring below found in the other races with which it is included.

11. *Spelaeornis chocolatinus chocolatinus* (Godwin-Austen). Range: Known from two specimens collected at Kedimai, Manipur State, Assam at 4,000 feet. Wing: (type) 48 mm., 51; tail: (type) 40, 40, culmen: (type) 11.5, 11.5. These specimens have black terminal edging on the feathers of the chest and upper abdomen which is lacking in *longicaudatus*.

12. *Spelaeornis chocolatinus oatesi* (Rippon). Range: Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, Burma, above 5,000 feet.

13. *Spelaeornis chocolatinus reptatus* (Bingham). Range: Burma from the Myitkina District south through Bhamo and the southern Shan States east to western Yunnan from the Shweli-Salween Divide to the Mekong. (Synonyms are *S. c. sinlumensis* and *S. c. kauriensis*, Harington, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, 2: 246, 1908).

14. *Spelaeornis chocolatinus kinneari* Delacour and Jabouille. Range: Chapa and Laokay, northern Tonkin, Indochina.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Peabody Museum Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.*

Roosting Brown Creepers, *Certhia familiaris*.—On the afternoon of February 27, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Benton and I observed two Brown Creepers coming in to roost along side the chimney of the house to the south of the home of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Studer, Schenectady, New York. At 4:15 p. m., both birds suddenly appeared low on the stucco siding and quickly ascended to the upper corner of the east side where the chimney meets the overhang of the roof. One bird flew up much of the distance. At this spot the remainder of a mud dauber wasp nest projects from the chimney and forms a partition parallel to the house wall. The creepers snuggled tightly into the nook thus formed; their toes were anchored to the chimney and their tails and bodies were pressed tightly against it. They pushed their bills straight up, into the wood of the roof. In this position they were motionless. We observed this performance with the Studers, from within their home and with 8 by 30 binoculars at a distance of 15 to 25 feet. The Studers say the birds have been roosting in this fashion, with slight variations, for over a month.—RUDOLPH H. STONE, 505 Bedford Rd., Schenectady 8, N. Y.

House Wren, *Troglodytes a. aedon*, Utilizing Nest of Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus galbula*.—A. C. Bent, in discussing the life history of the House Wren, states that there are three records of this species utilizing nests of the Baltimore Oriole (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 125: 119, 1948). Another such nest was found in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hall of Victory, Cayuga county, New York, on July 27, 1948.

After a brood of orioles had been reared and had left the nest, the wrens took up occupancy. Their presence was first noted when the calls of the young attracted attention to the nest. It was located in the terminal crotch of a low-hanging branch of large-toothed aspen, *Populus grandidentata*, about 15 feet from the ground. The entrance hole used by the orioles had been covered with a thick interlacing of sticks, and the inside of the nest was well lined with chicken feathers. A new entrance which the wrens used was made in the side of the nest. The young were successfully reared in their swinging cradle and left the nest about August 10.—ALLEN H. BENTON, *Ira, New York*.

A New Race of *Œnanthe œnanthe* (Linnaeus) from the Western Palae-arctic Region.—Recent investigation of western Palaeartic *Œ. œnanthe* has revealed that the populations inhabiting the mountain systems and moorlands of the western and northern parts of the British Isles are darker than the nomenotypical race. On the basis of the constant nature of the racial criteria in the large amount of material before me I can see no other course open to me but to describe these extreme western populations as a new race.

***Œnanthe œnanthe integer*, new subspecies.**

TYPE: Adult male; in the Clancey collection. Moults almost completed. Collected on the boulder-strewn moorlands of North Knappdale, Argyllshire, southwest Scotland. August 7, 1948.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE TYPE: Wing, 95; culmen from base, 19.5; tarsus, 27.5; tail, 57 mm.

DESCRIPTION: Adult male in autumn nearest *Œ. œ. œnanthe* (Linnaeus), 1758, from Sweden, but darker and colder in tone above. Female, adult, in autumn, and first-winter male and female in the series have upper-parts darker and more earthen brown than in examples of the typical race; under-parts similar to *Œ. œ. œnanthe*. Male, adult, spring plumage rather darker and more bluish, less ashy, grey on upper-parts. Female, adult, spring plumage darker and more earthen brown in tone on upper-parts and somewhat duller and colder in tone on breast. Juvenile, darker both above and below than in typical race. Size as in *Œ. œ. œnanthe*.

DISTRIBUTION: Outer and Inner Hebrides, Northern Isles of Scotland, Scotland (mainland), and Ireland, as well as Pennine Chain and other montane regions of north-western England. ? Wales and Isle of Man. Essentially a moorland and mountain form. Replaced by populations referable to the typical subspecies on the heathlands and commons of southern and eastern England. Winters in Africa.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: *Œ. œ. integer*, all plumages, 63—all designated as paratypes and in the Clancey collection. *Œ. œ. œnanthe*, all plumages, approximately 400. Also material of the following races: *Œ. œ. leucorhoa* (Gmelin), 1789, Senegal; *Œ. œ. schiøleri* Salomonsen, 1927, Iceland. Mediterranean and Asiatic races were not studied.

NOTE: Attention is drawn to the fact that birds from the Outer Hebrides, western Scotland, are somewhat darker than the majority from the Scottish mainland, Ireland, and other parts of the range of *Œ. œ. integer*. On the basis of the large series before me I cannot see that it would be of any advantage to split the species further in the British Isles.

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