

Sylvia communis jordansi, new subspecies.

This form is named in honor of my friend and colleague, Dr. Adolph von Jordans, Director of the Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany.

TYPE: Adult male in breeding plumage; in the Clancey collection. Collected at Darnley, east Renfrewshire, south-western Scotland, on May 8, 1948.

DISTRIBUTION: Only certainly known from districts of western Ireland, the south-western, western, and central districts of Scotland, as well as the Inner Hebrides. ? Outer Hebrides. Winter quarters in Africa are not known.—P. A. CLANCEY, Cathcart, Glasgow, S. 4., Scotland.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Polioptila c. caerulea, in Sawyer County, Wisconsin.—The afternoon of June 15, 1949, while setting mammal traps along Ghost River where it crosses highway 77 in Sawyer County, I disturbed a female Downy Woodpecker, *Dendrocopos pubescens*, which had young in a nearby stub. Her outcries drew an attack by a pair of Blue-gray Gnatcatchers. The following morning, I collected the male, the skin of which is in the Zoology Department, University of Wisconsin. The testes were 5 millimeters in length. Though the nest was not located, all indications are that the bird was breeding. The presence of this species in latitude $46^{\circ} +$ extends considerably the hitherto known range in the Upper Great Lakes region.—A. W. SCHORGER, 168 N. Prospect Ave., Madison, Wis.

The Races of *Lanius souzae* Bocage.—In his notes on a new race of Shrike, *Lanius souzae burigi* (Auk, 67: 241-242) which he has kindly allowed me to see before publication, Dr. James P. Chapin wrote that more material from Nyasaland, of which he had only a male available, should be examined and compared with skins from Angola, and that Nyasaland birds do not belong to this new race. The notes which follow supplement those by Chapin.

Due also to Dr. Chapin's kindness I have had the loan of this specimen from Nyasaland and of three males and three females from Angola, all in the American Museum of Natural History. I have also examined the following material in the British Museum: Angola, two females; Kasai, Belgian Congo, one female; Mumbwa, Northern Rhodesia, one male; Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, four females; Nyasaland and Furancungo, Portuguese East Africa, three males, five females; Uvinza district, Tanganyika Territory, one male, one female (these two also examined by Chapin, and identified as *L. s. burigi*).

Comparing the Nyasaland, Furancungo, Elisabethville and Mumbwa birds with the two from Uvinza, there is considerable individual variation within the former series. Several are scarcely separable from the Uvinza male, having just as little rufous on the lower back and little or no vermiculation; nor are they separable from the female, except that this latter is brownish on the crown and back, just as Chapin found in comparing it with a female from Lake Burigi. A female from Nyasaland and another from Elisabethville have the rufous on the posterior flanks just as extensive and bright. Consequently these more southern birds must also be attributed to *L. s. burigi*, at any rate until more material from Burigi or Uvinza, for example, is available. They are separable from those from farther west (Angola and Kasai) in much the same way as in Chapin's diagnosis of *L. s. burigi*, though some specimens are distinctly rufous brown on the lower back and vermiculated, but not so markedly, as in western birds.

The following measurements of wing and tail, in millimeters, illustrate a marked tendency to smallness, especially in wing-length, in the eastern part of the range of the species.