

gambelii is accompanied by a pronounced hyperphagia (excessive energy intake as a result of appetite stimulation), as has been previously demonstrated during vernal fattening in this species (King and Farner, 1956, Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med., 93: 354). The data of Rautenberg (1957, J. Ornith., 98: 36) and Merkel (1958, Zeits. vergleich. Physiol., 41: 154) also can be interpreted in the same way.—JAMES R. KING, *Department of Experimental Biology, University of Utah*; L. RICHARD MEWALDT, *Department of Biological Sciences, San Jose State College*; and DONALD S. FARNER, *Department of Zoology, Washington State University*.

Nesting of Louisiana Waterthrush and White-throated Sparrow in Eastern Coastal Massachusetts.—Although both the Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) and the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) have long been known to breed in western Massachusetts and have been repeatedly observed in summer in the eastern coastal area, Griscom and Snyder (Birds of Massachusetts, 1955) knew of no breeding record from that area. Breeding of both species was established in 1959 in Milton, Massachusetts, near Boston.

The Louisiana Waterthrush has been observed in late May and June at Milton and Boxford for the past 12 years. On 15 May 1959, the senior author found a nest in a heavily wooded valley in the Blue Hills, Milton, five feet above a shallow pool that connected with a clear, rapid brook 10 feet away. The nest was near the top of the upturned roots of a fallen maple tree, and was partly concealed by clods of earth hanging from the roots. When found the nest contained one egg; when next visited on 20 May, the female was sitting on three eggs. The incubating bird was flushed from three eggs on 22, 25, 28, and 30 May. On 1 June, the nest held one egg and two just-hatched young. On 12 June, the three well-grown young (the white superciliary clearly visible) were still in the nest at 10:00 A.M.; they were gone by 5:00 P.M. The young had thus flown 12 days after two eggs hatched, and 28 days after the first egg was found. The junior author heard the male singing on 3 May, but during the incubation period song was noted only on 18 May.

A White-throated Sparrow (a male in breeding plumage) was noted by the junior author and Miss Dana Mills on 10 June 1957, in a nursery of young pines and spruces near Great Blue Hill, Milton, carrying food, as if to young. White-throated Sparrows were observed at the same locality in the summer of 1958, but no nest was found at that time. On 1 June 1959, the senior author found what was apparently the 1958 nest. On 15 June 1959, in the same locality, the senior author and his wife, after a careful search, discovered under a small pine a nest containing three young. On 20 June, when the nest was next visited, the young had left.—HENRY S. FORBES, *71 Forest St., Milton 86, Massachusetts*, and JANE D. O'REGAN, *23 Crockett Avenue, Dorchester 24, Massachusetts*.

A Substitute Name for *Crypturellus strigulosus peruvianus*.—In a recent paper on Peruvian game birds (Fieldiana: Zoology, 1959, 39: 373), I described a new race of tinamou, *Crypturellus strigulosus peruvianus*, from Departamento Madre de Dios. My designation of the trivial name proves to be most unfortunate since preoccupied by *Crypturus tataupa peruviana* Cory, 1915. I therefore propose as a substitute: *Crypturellus strigulosus tambopatae*, nom. nov.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois*.

Thick-billed Kingbird Nesting in New Mexico.—Prior to 1958, the Thick-billed Kingbird (*Tyrannus crassirostris pompalis*) was not known to occur in the