

The Indian Tree Pipit (*Anthus hodgsoni*) recorded for the first time in North America.—On 16 May 1967 as I was following a small stream that meandered through an open grove of cottonwoods 10 miles south of Reno, Washoe County, Nevada, my attention was attracted to what was obviously a pipit feeding at the edge of the water. As I approached it flew to a lower branch of one of the larger trees, an action so uncharacteristic of *Anthus spinoletta*, that I felt its identification needed to be verified. On being collected it justified my suspicions, for while unquestionably a pipit, its heavily streaked upper breast and clear white posterior underparts left no doubt that it was a species with which I was totally unfamiliar. When put up as a study skin, it proved to be a male, in good condition in every respect, and with an accumulation of fat over its body that suggested a long journey still ahead of it.

At the Bird Section, Bird and Mammal Laboratories, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C., it was identified as *Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis*. The bird is now in the USNM collection (U.S.N.M. No. 530116).

B. P. Hall (*Bull. Brit. Mus. [Nat. Hist.], Zool.*, 7: 268, 1961) states that the Indian Tree Pipit breeds from the Pechora in northeastern Russia, eastward to the Kurile Islands and Japan, southward to the Himalayas and Szechwan and winters in India, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. She also says that the most northern breeding birds (*yunnanensis*) are the least heavily streaked both above and below, the streaks in the mantle in fresh plumage being narrow, faint, and ill-defined and the streaks below heavily concentrated on the upper breast, extending only sparsely on to the lower breast and flanks.—THOMAS D. BURLEIGH, 97 McKay Avenue, Reno, Nevada.

Rediscovery of *Embernagra longicauda* Strickland.—*Embernagra longicauda* Strickland (Fringillidae) has remained known only from the type specimen, locality "South America." Chubb (*Ibis*, 1918: 1-10) in a review of the genus published a color plate of this bird and discussed its characters. Hellmayr (*Cat. birds Amer.*, vol. XIII, 1938: 638) examined the type of *longicauda*, now in the Cambridge Museum, and emphasized its distinctions from its congeners, all of which are now grouped in one species, *Embernagra platensis*.

Recently in examining the collections Emil Kaempfer made in Brazil I found three specimens he collected at Morro do Chapéu, altitude 3,600 feet, Bahia, Brazil, 10 and 11 May 1928. This locality, 11° 30' S, 41° 13' W near Mundo Novo, is about 600 miles north of the northern limits of *Embernagra p. platensis* in southern Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo.

Two of the birds are females, one a male, all very uniform. The females have the tail in heavy molt, that of the male is molting laterally, but the central feathers are evidently full length as they measure about 105 mm, compared with 93 mm Chubb gives for the type. The birds all have the short wings characteristic of the species: ♂ 80 mm, ♀ 77 mm, ♀ 77 mm. They agree in general with the descriptions and plate of the type, but the eye ring and throat are white, not fawn color like the eye stripe. The bill does not seem to be noticeably different from that of *platensis*. These birds are unquestionably *longicauda*, though possibly the type came from a population with slightly different characteristics.

According to the collector Morro do Chapéu is on a high plateau crossed by a number of streams forming small marshes in which this bird probably lives. Marshes may be few in Bahia, making *longicauda* a local, and hence little known, species.—CHARLES E. O'BRIEN, *The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York.*