

***Empidonax hammondi* in Pennsylvania.**—On 23 December 1966 Edward Reed and I were birding near Schnecksville, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. As we climbed a steep hillside covered with wet snow 6 to 7 inches deep, a small nondescript bird flew from a clump of dead vascular plants and landed momentarily on a low shrub about 30 feet in front of us. We were unable to identify the bird and I collected it.

The bird appeared to be an *Empidonax* flycatcher and when prepared as a study skin by Richard Taylor, it proved to be a female. Its mouth lining was orange. The wings and tail were extensively damaged by shot. As I was unable to identify the bird with the key presented by Phillips, Howe, and Lanyon (*Bird-Banding*, 37: 153–171, 1966), I sent the specimen for identification to Ned K. Johnson of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley. His letter of 25 October 1967 points out that the bird's color and the size and shape of its bill are "reasonable" for a December specimen of *Empidonax hammondi*. Although the tail could not be measured because of the damage sustained when the bird was collected, the two remaining rectrices are nevertheless of the juvenile generation. "Hence this bird would be aged as an immature, or as a first-winter individual."

"From what I could reconstruct of the right wing, I took the measurements as follows of primaries 7 through 4: primary 7, 66.0 mm; primary 6, 62.0 mm; primary 5, 57.8 mm; and primary 4, 54.6 mm. The only primary available from the left wing is number 10 and I measure it as 60.1 mm; this is a bit dubious because the feather has been creased and is bent out of line." Measurements were of the chord of the arc made by the unflattened wing. Johnson concluded that the bird is a typical female Hammond's Flycatcher. The specimen is now in the collection of the William Penn Memorial Museum.

The Pennsylvania specimen of *E. hammondi* thus confirms the prediction of Phillips *et al.* (*loc. cit.*) that exceptionally late small flycatchers in the northeastern United States may include some western species. According to the A.O.U. Check-list (Fifth edit., 1957) the presence of *E. hammondi* in eastern North America is unprecedented. In Colorado, Bailey and Niedrach (*Birds of Colorado*, Denver, Denver Mus. Nat. Hist., 1965: 526) have recorded this species as late as 19 September, and in Oklahoma, Sutton (*Oklahoma Birds*, Norman, Univ. Oklahoma Press, 1967: 345–346) records the species as a transient occurring from 18 September to 2 October. In Texas, Wolfe (*Check-list of the birds of Texas*, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Intelligencer Printing Co., 1956: 47) records the species as a migrant in spring and fall in the southwestern part of the state. Lowery (*Louisiana Birds*, revised second edit., Baton Rouge, Louisiana State Univ. Press, 1960: 365) lists one record of *hammondi* for Louisiana, a bird collected by Brooke Meanley 17 January 1957. The Pennsylvania specimen not only extends the extra-limital occurrence of *E. hammondi* many hundreds of miles eastward but adds a new species to the Pennsylvania avifauna. The date is also exceedingly late for any *Empidonax* flycatcher to occur in the east, although Bull (*Birds of the New York area*, New York, Harper & Row, 1964: 301) records sight observations of an *Empidonax* flycatcher at New Rochelle, New York, 21 and 25 December 1940 that could not be collected for specific identification. Finally Forbush (*Birds of Massachusetts and other New England states*, vol. 2, Norwood, Massachusetts, Norwood Press, 1927: 351) records *E. flaviventris* in Massachusetts as late as 6 December, and Phillips *et al.* (*loc. cit.*) state that *E. minimus* winters casually in the southeastern United States.

My appreciation is extended to Ned K. Johnson for identification of the specimen and to Kenneth C. Parkes for reading and suggesting changes in the manuscript.—DONALD S. HEINTZELMAN, *Natural Science Section, William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108.*