

nizing such geographic variations. If the forms from contiguous faunal areas are distinguishable to an appreciable extent, even if the differences are slight, as in the present case, I deem it advisable to indicate them by different names. It would surely be awkward to designate the San Francisco Bay Wren-tits as *phaea* \times *fasciata* or "*fasciata* inclining to *phaea*!"

Chamaea fasciata henshawi, described from Walker Basin, California, is of the extreme pale southern form, and so becomes a pure synonym of *fasciata*, as pointed out by Mr. Osgood, and cannot be used for this darker form. Therefore I feel warranted in proposing for the Wren-tits of the San Francisco Bay

region, the subspecific name *intermedia*.

TYPE of *Chamaea fasciata intermedia*, ♂ ad, No. 4211 Coll. J. G.; Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California; May 28, 1900; Collected by J. Grinnell.

DESCRIPTION—Back and upper tail-coverts, sepia, shading into hair brown on nape and top of head. Lores and small spots on upper and lower eye-lids, pale gray. Throat and breast, cinnamon-rufous, fading posteriorly into pale vinaceous-cinnamon on middle of belly. Feathers on breast, with faint dusky shaft-streaks. Sides, flanks and lower tail-coverts, brownish olive. Under wing-coverts and axillars, pale vinaceous-cinnamon. Wings and tail, clove-brown, the feathers with slightly paler edgings.

MEASUREMENTS OF TYPE—Length, 6.50 (165 mm); wing, 2.37 (60 mm); tail, 3.40 (87 mm); culmen, .45 (11.5 mm); tarsus, 1.04 (26.5 mm).

A List of Unrecorded Albinos

RICHARD C. MCGREGOR

THERE have been brought together in this list notes on birds either albino or with some white feathers in areas where they do not normally occur. Nearly all the notes have been furnished me by letter and the authority for each follows the description. For descriptions of such specimens as I have examined I am responsible. Twenty-three species are recorded, all from California, except the *Agelaius* from Phoenix, the *Passerella* from Nutchuk, and the *Ammodramus*, the locality of the last being forgotten. Thanks are due Messrs. D. A. Cohen, W. O. Emerson, H. B. Kaeding, C. Littlejohn, T. E. Slevin, F. Stephens and H. S. Swarth, all of whom most courteously gave me the use of their notes and specimens.

Querquedula cyanoptera.—Tulare. Many of the Cinnamon Teal in San Francisco market I have seen, said to come from Tulare, etc., were very light, going so light as to be whitish buff and dirty white. In one consignment of say 150 birds noted about ten years ago over one half of them would have been worth preserving for peculiar plumage.—COHEN.

Rallus obsoletus.—Redwood City, California, Dec. 2, 1892. Coll. C. Littlejohn. The following parts are white: A few feathers on auriculars and many on nape and top of head; secondaries and outer web of third, fourth and fifth primaries of left wing; one secondary, outer web of second, fourth and fifth primaries and inner web of two primaries. Alameda marsh, fall of 1896, a hunter had a California Clapper Rail with white in patches rather uniformly distributed over the entire body so as to give it a gray appearance. Old hunters mention having seen several cases about the same.—COHEN.

Lophortyx californicus.—San Carlos, Nov. 10, 1896, ♂. Coll. C. Littlejohn. The pattern is normal, crest and throat patch black; chestnut spot of breast pale; the remainder of plumage is buffy cream as near as I can describe it.

I have mounted a female quail, probably *L. c. vallicola*, secured from San Francisco market about ten years ago; of a uniform light buff color, the usual white-lined feathers of the under parts being buffy-white and in contrast with the darker color just described.—COHEN.

Lophortyx californicus vallicola.—San

Fernando, Los Angeles County, Oct. 28, 1895, ♀. With the ordinary markings of a female quail, but in color a light yellowish buff.—SWARTH.

Buteo borealis calurus.—Witch Creek, San Diego County. Some years ago I mounted a full albino *Buteo*, probably *B. b. calurus*, killed near here.—F. STEPHENS.

In the foothills of Alameda County I saw an immature Western Redtail with several white secondaries in one wing. Spring of 1899.—COHEN.

Falco peregrinus anatum.—October 13, 1899, Alameda, saw what I took to be a young Duck Hawk, with two white secondaries in left wing.—COHEN.

Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi.—Palo Alto, Mar. 9, 1898, ♀. Outer edges of greater coverts, primaries and secondaries light brown or buff. Tips of these feathers more or less of the same color. This is found on the right wing. The same color occurs on primaries and secondaries of left wing to a lesser extent. It may be well to note that in about one-third of the specimens taken here there are white spots on the outer tail feather, suggesting at once the well known black and white pattern found in many species of *Dryobates*. Spots may be present on either or both of the outer retrices and may involve the outer or both webs. The commonest style consists of two or three spots of white extending from the outer edge about half way to the shaft. These spots may be known as Vestigial Markings and they point probably to an ancestral bird with black and white barred tail.

Calypte anna.—Hayward, July 10, 1886 ♀. Many feathers on head, and neck, and a few on back are white; primaries, their coverts, greater and middle coverts, and upper and lower tail coverts, white.

Agelaius gubernator californicus.—Mr. Emerson has a blackbird with one white feather in the breast. This feather is slightly rose in color, the bird being a

counterpart of one described by me in *Nid.* III, p. 94.

Agelaius phoeniceus.—Phoenix Arizona, April 2, 1896, ♀. Dirty, yellowish white in color all over. Top of head and a spot on the back, rather darker. Exposed portion of primaries and tail-feathers nearly white. Plumage very worn and frayed. Many pinfeathers, about the head and throat, have a decided pinkish tinge.—SWARTH.

Carpodacus mexicanus obscurus.—Tres Pinos, Apr. 12, 1890, ♀. Coll. T. E. Slevin. Many feathers, at least one-half, on top of head are pure white; remainder of plumage normal.

Astragalinus tristis salicamans.—Redwood City, Oct. 23, 1895, ♀ Coll. C. Littlejohn, yellow of head and neck, and dark portions of wings and tail, normal; contour feathers posterior to the neck smoky white, a little paler beneath.

Ammodramus caudacutus.—I once examined a specimen of this species in Mr. Kaeding's collection, having the back flecked with white.

Zonotrichia coronata.—Los Angeles, California, January 25, 1895, ♀ Of a peculiar light golden color all over, with quills of middle tail feathers white.—SWARTH.

Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia.—Los Angeles. Tail feathers white with a dusky subterminal bar.—SWARTH.

Junco hyemalis oregonus.—In January, 1899, I took at Saint Helena, a junco having a narrow collar of white about the neck.

Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis.—Nutchuk, Prince William's Sound, July 1, 1896, ♀. McGregor Collection. In this bird a few feathers of the neck and base of head are white.

Passerella iliaca megarhyncha.—9000 feet, Tuolumne County, July 2, 1896. White, gray, and green, [sic] back flecked with patches of white; tail white above not showing beneath; wings blotched with white; two primaries white.—KAEDING.

Pipilo fuscus crissalis.—Mr. Littlejohn

tells me of a towhee with half the tail white, easily seen as the bird flew.

Passer domesticus.—There was a family of four albino English sparrows last summer in San Lorenzo streets. All were of a dusty white. Last August I noticed one in a garden there. There were also three in a brood in Hayward.—EMERSON.

Hayward, June 9, 1895 ♂ juv. McGregor Collection. A small spot on chin and a patch above each wing black; flight feathers and some feathers of head and interscapular region tipped with dark brown; otherwise the plumage is dirty white.—Taken by Emerson.

Cistothorus palustris paludicola.—Redwood City, Oct. 22, 1899. ♀. Coll. C. Littlejohn. The white parts are: forehead, neck, upper tail coverts, some feathers in top of head, three greater coverts of left wing and all the greater coverts of right wing, and inside of thighs. In this example the white streaks of dorsum seem unusually clear.

Troglodytes adon parkmanii.—A specimen taken with one white feather in the breast.—EMERSON.

San Gregorio, San Mateo County. Mr. Littlejohn has the wings and tail of a wren in which five primaries of the left wing, six primaries of the right wing, and half the tail are white.

Merula migratoria propinqua.—Winter of 1891 in Alameda, I took a female Western Robin with one white tail feather.—COHEN.



Nesting of the Eastern Bluebird at Denver, Colorado

FOR five consecutive years a pair of Mountain Bluebirds have made their nest in a box which I fastened under the eaves of my house: (article in *Nidologist* of November, 1894.) The general supposition in such cases is that it is the same pair of birds, and I would more strongly think so in the case of these bluebirds from the fact

that they nested two to three weeks earlier than other pairs having to locate themselves.

It was this early nesting last spring (1899) which made possible the rare occurrence I wish to record, viz., the nesting of a pair of Eastern Bluebirds in the same box. By June 10, the young Mountain Bluebirds were able to fly, and had departed or scattered, young and old. A few days later I realized there was another pair about the house, in fact—"birds of another color," with considerable shyness in their nature, and the actions of strangers in a strange land. I thought it best not to bother them too much, as I didn't want to drive them away, so I made no investigation until June 21, which was the date that I obtained the set of five eggs, slightly incubated. They had constructed an entirely new nest, sprawling it all over the one found in the box and the bottom of the box as well, but of similar construction and material.

It is obvious that if the Eastern Bluebird came to the state every spring and nested, its dates would be later than those of our mountain species by several weeks. I believe, however, that this occurrence has a direct connection with a remarkable find on the part of Mr. C. E. Aiken of Colorado Springs, during the migration of 1899. He had occasion to take a trip to Lincon, a railroad junction about half way to the "eastern border" of the state and there encountered a wave of eastern birds, no doubt driven out of their course by a severe storm, and thrown within Colorado limits to the extent of several additions to our already large list.

These additions will be brought out in a second supplement, now in preparation by Prof. W. W. Cooke, to his "Birds of Colorado."

FRED M. DILLE.

June 20, 1900.