

Note on *Loxioides bailleui* Oust. from Hawaii.—Through the courtesy of my friend, Professor Loye H. Miller, of Oahu College, this city, I have had the pleasure of examining a series of seven splendid skins of *Loxioides bailleui* Oust. which were made by him on a trip to the island of Hawaii. The seven specimens were all taken December 26, 1902, at an elevation ranging from seven to eight thousand feet, in the locality known as "Horner's Ranch" near Paauila in the district of Hamakua. In comparing the specimens with the three in the Bishop Museum, I find no material variation in either size or coloration; however, in referring the measurements given in the Key to the Hawaiian Birds, I find a slight discrepancy in the length of the bird there given (7.50) and that obtained by Mr. Miller in freshly killed specimens. I append a table giving the measurements taken from the ten birds before me.

Nos.	Sex	Locality	Date	Collector	Length	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Cul.	Depth of Bill	Remarks
1	♀	Hamakua	Dec. 26, '02	L. H. Miller	6.85	3.65	2.30	.97	.48	.46	
2	♂	"	"	"	7.00	3.65	2.60	.94	.48	.43	
3	♂	"	"	"	7.00	3.70	2.60	.95	.47	.45	
4	♀	"	"	"	6.90	3.50	2.55	.95	.47	.42	
5	♂	"	"	"	6.90	3.60	2.50	.96	.48	.47	
6	♂	"	"	"	6.90	3.60	2.55	.94	.49	.45	
7	♂	"	"	"	6.90	3.55	2.50	.96	.47	.45	
B. M. 25	—	Hilo	—	Mills	6.90?	3.55	2.48	.95	.49	.43	Mtd.
" 200	♂	Kona	—	Perkins	6.90?	3.55	2.45	.95	.48	.47	"
" 251	♂	"	—	"	6.90?	3.65	2.52	.95	.49	.45	"

Nos. 1, 4, 6, of Mr. Miller's collection show the darker bases to the feathers on the crown characteristic of the female. However No. 6 has been sexed by Mr. Miller as a male, a fact which would suggest that the young males pass through a stage resembling the adult females. The series as a whole are remarkably uniform in coloring. No. 5 being a fine old male was decidedly the richest gamboge yellow on the head and breast, while No. 4, a female, was slightly more buffy on the crissum than any of the other specimens examined, a fact probably indicating the maturity of the specimen.

Mr. Miller's observations of the habits of this species tally exactly with those of former observers who have all found it feeding on the Mamani bushes, rarely leaving them, and showing but little fear. He describes its note as a clear whistle. The peculiar odor characteristic of the *Drepanididae* was especially noticeable on the fresh skins.—WM. ALANSON BRYAN, *Bishop Museum, Honolulu, H. I.*

***Ardea virescens anthonyi*.**—On January 3, 1903, while nearing a creek in the vicinity of San Bernardino to get a drink, I startled a large bird from the trees overhead. After much care I approached near enough to see that it was an Anthony green heron (*Ardea virescens anthonyi*). As I had no gun I was unable to secure it. Is it not a rare thing to find this bird in Southern California at this time of the year?—J. B. FEUDGE, *Highland, Cal.*

The Alaska Pileolated Warbler in California.—In Part II of his "Birds of North and Middle America," Mr. Ridgway newly describes the race of *Wilsonia pusilla* from the West Coast. The three forms recognized by him are: (1) *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla* (Wilson) from the Atlantic province; (2) *Wilsonia pusilla pileolata* (Pallas) occupying the middle province including the whole of Alaska and British Columbia to the Pacific, together with the Rocky Mountain region; (3) *Wilsonia pusilla chryseola* Ridgway, the form summering in the Pacific province from southern California to western Washington.

A study of available material in the collections of Mr. F. S. Daggett and myself, amounting to some seventy-five skins in all, results in that Mr. Ridgway's conclusions are fully confirmed. The great majority of our Californian specimens are uniformly typical of *chryseola*, but we were much interested to find that *pileolata* is also represented. The five specimens secured by me May 14-16, 1897, on Santa Barbara Island and recorded as *Sylvania pusilla pileolata* (Rep. Bds. Sta. Barbara Jds., Aug. 1897, p. 8) are all referable to *pileolata* as now restricted. So are also in Mr. Daggett's series No. 667 ♂, Apr. 29, '97; No. 4796 ♀, May 1, '96; and No. 4761 ♀, Sept. 22, '96, all taken at Pasadena. These indicate that the Alaskan race passes in migration along the coast of California with probable regularity, though appearing in the spring long after *chryseola* has become settled for the summer.

W. p. pileolata is recognizable at a glance by its dark green upper parts and pale yellow face. Also its long (2.21 in. = 56 min.) pointed (8-7-6-9-5, etc.) wing is an evidence of extended migration. *W. p. chryseola* has the upper parts of a much yellower green, approaching a dark wax yellow, while the face and lower surface are strongly tinged with orange yellow, sometimes near-