

*Penthestes gambeli gambeli*. Mountain Chickadee. Abundant resident; common within the city limits.

*Penthestes rufescens rufescens*. Chestnut-backed Chickadee. Not common resident. Occasionally seen in alder swamp at east end of Fernan Lake.

*Regulus satrapa olivaceus*. Western Golden-crowned Kinglet. Abundant resident of coniferous timber and thickets.

*Myadestes townsendi*. Townsend Solitaire. Not common winter visitor. Specimen collected in city limits, January 10, 1913.

*Hyllocichla ustulata swainsoni*. Olive-backed Thrush. Common summer resident of the dense thickets. Nest with four fresh eggs in small fir tree on brushy hillside, June 27.

\**Hyllocichla guttata guttata*. Alaska Hermit Thrush. Several seen in dense thickets in September; specimens collected September 12 and 24.

*Planesticus migratorius propinquus*. Western Robin. Abundant summer resident; a few may remain during mild winters. Earliest migration date, February 11; fall migration in October.

*Ixoreus naevius naevius*. Varied Thrush. Fairly common resident, preferring dense thickets along canyon streams and swamps.

*Sialia mexicana occidentalis*. Western Bluebird. Common summer resident. Spring migration, first week in March; fall, middle of October.

*Sialia currucoides*. Mountain Bluebird. Common summer resident, arriving the first week in March. Fall migration in October.

*Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, January 5, 1915.*

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**A Northern Winter Record of the Phainopepla.**—On February 12, 1915, after a severe and protracted storm, I collected an adult female Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*) within the city of Marysville, California. The species is rare in this vicinity; even in summer its appearance is quite casual. When discovered, this individual was feeding upon a cluster of mistletoe berries in a black walnut tree. It was not particularly shy and was reluctant to desert such an excellent feeding ground, as I found when I attempted to frighten her from the place. She refused to leave, and, after circling widely, returned to the tree. Examination of the bird in hand showed it to be in apparent good health, and the body was very fat. The stomach was distended with the mistletoe berries.—CARL S. MULLER, *Marysville, California.*

**Three New Records for Kansas.**—In a preliminary examination of a collection of bird skins made personally at Independence, southeastern Kansas, in 1904 and 1905, three forms have been identified that apparently have not been previously recorded from that State. All are Lower Austral forms ranging up from the south along the valley of the Verdigris River.

A Flicker (male, no. 584, coll. A. W.), taken November 28, 1904, is *Colaptes auratus auratus*, as it has a wing measurement of only 151.3 millimeters. The Northern Flicker occurs also as a winter migrant, and is represented by specimens in the collection.

Two Downy Woodpeckers secured are *Dryobates pubescens pubescens*. These specimens have the following measurements (in millimeters):

	Wing	Tail
No. 683 (coll. A. W.), male, Jan. 3, 1905.....	87.8	53.5
No. 783 (coll. A. W.), female, March 1, 1905.....	88.5	57.0

The Chickadees from this region are of more interest. Thirteen were secured, ranging in dates from December 5, 1904, to April 27, 1905, and all are referred to *Penthestes carolinensis agilis*. The northern limit of the Texas Chickadee has been given as Stillwell and Fort Reno, Oklahoma (Ridgway, *Birds of North and Middle America*, vol. III, p. 406). These Kansas records, therefore, constitute an important extension in the known range of this form.—ALEX WETMORE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*