

days in a cage in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, and was then banded (no. C175932); it was released on the morning of the 28th at the spot where trapped. It was trapped again the same afternoon, once more on the 29th, and twice on the 30th. Since then I have not seen it.

It will also be of interest to record that on September 15, 1931, I trapped and banded a Green-tailed Towhee in the garden of a private home at La Jolla, San Diego County, California, within 50 yards of the cliffs overlooking the ocean.—E. L. SUMNER, Sr., *Berkeley, California, November 5, 1934.*

A Creeper Foraging Head Downward.—Insofar as I can learn, creepers almost invariably fly, rather than creep, when essaying a descent, no matter how short the distance. Hence I was hardly able to believe my eyes when, at Cedar Breaks, Utah, on October 16, 1934, I noted a Rocky Mountain Creeper (*Certhia familiaris montana*) that was acting very much like a chickadee. It was first sighted high among the small limbs of a tall Engelmann Spruce where it fluttered about and hung upside down so convincingly that I had passed it by for "just another chickadee" when a thin high note caused me to stop for closer study with the binoculars.

The antics of this creeper were amazing. It would crawl up the trunk and out on the underside of a drooping limb to the very tip, where the limb bent almost directly downward. There it would teeter a moment, fly either down or up to another limb tip, and creep up toward the trunk. Sometimes it would reach the trunk and start down the next limb, but more often it would flutter to another limb below or above, and creep a short distance with no apparent regard for the direction it took. Often it would creep down a limb, then turn around and creep up, but it never traveled far without fluttering to a new limb. The upside down creeping was always on the lower side of the limbs, and was always started from the trunk or from a short flight to a limb; it was never started by reversing directions when creeping upward.—C. C. PRESNALL, *Zion National Park, Utah, November 6, 1934.*

Three Subspecies of Birds Not Previously Reported from Kansas.—Recently, while studying the collection of the University of Kansas Museum of Birds and Mammals, and the Goss collection at Topeka, I discovered several specimens of birds which I believe to be worthy of note.

Tringa solitaria cinnamomea. Western Solitary Sandpiper. Four skins of this western subspecies were examined, three of which are in the collection of the Museum of Birds and Mammals, and one in the Goss collection, at Topeka. They were taken at Neosho Falls, August 15, 1879 (Goss coll.), Douglas County, May 6, 1909, and April 16, 1915, and in Hamilton County, July 15, 1921. The last three have been examined by H. C. Oberholser.

Molothrus ater artemisiae. Nevada Cowbird. A male in the Goss collection, taken at Neosho Falls, May 7, 1878, is considered to be intermediate between *Molothrus ater artemisiae* and *M. a. ater*, but nearer to the former. In the proportion of depth of bill to length of culmen, it is more like *ater*, but the culmen is depressed, rather than tumid. The wing measures 114.5 mm., which is too large for *ater*. It has been examined by Dr. J. Grinnell. Two specimens in the Museum of Birds and Mammals are referred to this subspecies. Both are males, taken in Barber County, May 17, 1911 (wing 111.5 mm.), and at Lawrence, April 13, 1915 (wing 113 mm.). The Nevada Cowbird is probably a fairly common migrant in the western part of the state, but not enough collecting has been done there, at the proper season, to determine this with any degree of certainty.

Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis. Nevada Savannah Sparrow. A female (K. U. no. 13664) collected in Douglas County, April 23, 1924, by R. A. Stirton, proves to be of this race. The edges of the lateral rectrices are white, and the feathers of the back are edged with pale clay color instead of buffy or chestnut. Dr. Grinnell has examined this skin, and confirmed the identification. Many of the skins of the Western Savannah Sparrow in the museum collection are intermediate toward this subspecies, in having the edges of the lateral rectrices white, but this is the only specimen which seems to be typical of *nevadensis*.—W. S. LONG, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas, October 29, 1934.*