

Most of the Chinese birds are juveniles, but all are in full winter plumage; and of the American birds eight are young, and three of the September birds are still in juvenal dress. The bill of this species grows very rapidly and attains its full length before October as a rule. Of Alaskan birds a downy juvenile collected on July 3 (no. 43886, L. B. B.) has a bill 13.4 mm. in length, a half-grown bird also taken on July 3 (no. 38789) one of 22.5 mm., and a young male (no. 27297) in full juvenal dress, taken on August 4, one of 34.3 mm.

In Red-backed Sandpipers the adults undergo a complete molt in September, whereas immatures in changing from juvenal to first winter plumage retain the juvenal tertiaries until late in the fall or winter. As a result, an October bird with fresh tertiaries is an adult, while one with fresh tertiaries in January is a juvenile.

The correct name of the small race of the Long-billed Curlew, admitted to the A. O. U. Check-list in the last edition under the name *Numenius americanus occidentalis* Woodhouse, is *N. a. parvus*.

Fortunately, Dr. Woodhouse in describing the small curlew he collected near Albuquerque, New Mexico, on August 20, 1851, gave its dimensions, showing it to be a bird with a very long wing and short bill. He measured the bill as 4.2 inches (106.7 mm.) and the wing as 11.5 inches (292.1 mm.). Thus his bird had a bill close to the minimum for males of the northern race, 4.15 (105.4 mm.), and a wing longer than maximum for females of that race, 10.81 (274.6 mm.), but of normal size for the southern race, 11.26 (286.0 mm.). It is evident that such a combination is possible only in an immature female of the southern race in which the bill had not reached its full growth. Therefore *occidentalis* becomes a synonym of *americanus*, and for the small northern bird must be replaced by *parvus*. Of this fact I was aware when I described the Canadian subspecies.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, Pasadena, California, July 27, 1938.

**A Summer Record of the White-winged Crossbill in Oregon.**—On July 12, 1938, while collecting in the Wallowa Mountains of northeastern Oregon, I came upon three White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*) in the spruces and firs of a sub-alpine meadow on the east fork of the Lostine River. The exact location was 18 miles south and 4 miles east of the town of Lostine, Wallowa County. Two males were taken, both of which were in breeding condition, with testes 7 mm. in length. These birds were singing a continuous and melodic song, much as described by Swarth (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vol. 24, 1922, p. 234), who found this species breeding in July and August on the Stikine River, British Columbia. The songs I heard apparently were not of maximum volume.

There are no previous summer records of White-winged Crossbills for the state of Oregon, and in Washington, birds that have been noted in summer in the Cascade Mountains (Dawson, The Birds of Washington, vol. 1, 1909, p. 75), were not known to have been breeding.

Griscom's recent paper (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 41, 1937, pp. 77-210) on crossbills has emphasized the erratic ways of the Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*), especially with regard to nesting season and distribution. White-wings, he states (p. 201), are by temperament less vagrant, yet one may expect irregularity on the part of any crossbill. The present record affords another example of the southward invasion of the breeding range of *curvirostra* by *leucoptera*.—ALDEN H. MILLER, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, August 1, 1938.

**A Northwest Race of the Cinnamon Hummingbird.**—The Cinnamon Hummingbird (*Amazilia rutila*) has a large range which extends from southern Sinaloa on the west coast of Mexico south to Costa Rica. Throughout this area only one geographic variation has been recognized, namely, a very dark-colored race which occurs on the west coast of Chiapas, Guatemala, and western El Salvador, and which bears the name of *Amazilia rutila corallirostris* (Bourcier and Mulsant). Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, part 5, 1911, p. 417, footnote) has called attention to the pallor of specimens from northwestern Mexico and also to the fact that topotypes of *rutila* from Guerrero are really intermediate between the northwestern specimens and *corallirostris*. At the same time he combines all specimens from western Mexico in his comparative table of measurements. Why he did not name the pale northwestern population as a distinct race can only be conjectured, although the scarcity of northwestern material at his disposal may well have been the reason. In any case the extensive series of this hummingbird in the British Museum not only verifies Ridgway's comment, but emphasizes it, in that there are even greater differences between northwestern specimens and those from Guerrero than is shown in the series in the collections in the United States National Museum. There is, therefore, no reason why the pale extreme of northwestern Mexico should not be recognized by name. It may be known as

*Amazilia rutila diluta*, new subspecies

*Type*.—Adult male, no. 157163, Coll. U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey; Santiago, Nayarit, Mexico; June 21, 1897; collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.