

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.

*Subspecific characters.*—Similar to *Amazilia rutila rutila* (Delattre) of Guerrero north to Colima, but coloration below paler and more pinkish (less reddish) cinnamon, and upper parts slightly more golden (less greenish) bronze.

*Range.*—Northwestern Mexico in the states of Nayarit (San Blas; Santiago) and Sinaloa (Plomosas; Mazatlan).

*Remarks.*—Specimens of *rutila* have been examined from Guerrero (19), Oaxaca (2), and Colima (6). Specimens of *diluta* have been examined from Nayarit (5) and Sinaloa (5). Those from Colima are intermediate; the two from Colima in the Biological Survey collection are nearest *diluta*, whereas the four in the British Museum are typical of *rutila*.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, August 1, 1938.*

**Four Birds New to St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.**—A surprising number of birds have been recorded from St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, including many New World as well as Old World species, and still the list apparently is not complete.

In the summer of 1937, Mrs. Murie had an opportunity to visit St. Lawrence Island and while she was there an Eskimo, Jimmie Otiyohok, brought to her five bird skins of species that he said were strange to the Eskimo. All these proved to be of interest. They were prepared by Otiyohok's wife, who has learned to prepare bird skins, and were neatly labeled. The birds were identified as follows:

*Euphagus carolinus.* Rusty Blackbird. A male taken at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, by Jimmie Otiyohok. There are slight traces of rusty coloration in the plumage.

*Hylocichla minima aliciae.* Gray-cheeked Thrush. A female taken at Gambell, May 26, 1937.

*Junco hyemalis hyemalis.* Slate-colored Junco. Two males, both taken at Gambell, on May 21, 1937.

*Prunella montanella.* Mountain Accentor. A male taken at Camp Collier, St. Lawrence Island, on October 13, 1936.

These birds are all new to the avifauna of St. Lawrence Island, and the Mountain Accentor has been recorded for North America only once before. The previous record was based on a specimen taken by C. G. Harrold on Nunivak Island, Alaska, on October 3, 1927 (Swarth, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 17, 1928, p. 251). It is not surprising to find Siberian birds on St. Lawrence Island, which lies much closer to Siberia than to Alaska. It is possibly significant that four of the birds were taken in the spring and one in autumn, when migratory movements were taking place.

I am indebted to Dr. H. C. Oberholser and Dr. Herbert Friedmann, who compared the specimens with collections in the United States National Museum.—OLAUS J. MURIE, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Jackson, Wyoming, May 14, 1938.*

**The Red Phalarope and Ruddy Turnstone in Colorado.**—The Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) are known only as stragglers in Colorado. Bergtold (A Guide to the Birds of Colorado, 1928, p. 85) states that there are two records of the former. The first of these is a female (no. 5152, Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist.) taken at Loveland, Larimer County, July 25, 1895, by E. A. Preble (Cooke, Auk, vol. 26, 1909, pp. 409-410), but we have been unable to learn particulars of the other occurrence. In addition to the above, we have a recent sight record, a female in high plumage which we saw at Nee Grande Reservoir, in Kiowa County, on June 27, 1938. It was in company with a mixed flock of Least and White-rumped sandpipers and a single adult male Ruddy Turnstone. The latter (no. 18895, Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist.) was secured by our companion, Robert B. Rockwell. There are comparatively few occurrences of turnstones in Colorado. Sclater (A History of the Birds of Colorado, 1912, p. 137) gives three records. One female, mentioned by Sclater, taken May 18, 1900, on Berkeley Lake, in Denver, is in the Museum collection (no. 14294); in addition, we should like to list a specimen, taken on the same lake, May 3, 1906, which is in the Colorado University collection (no. 973) in Boulder, Colorado.—ALFRED M. BAILEY and ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, July 22, 1938.*

**A Race of the Green Kingfisher from Northwestern Mexico.**—During his recent work in the British Museum the senior writer took advantage of the opportunity to study the representative series of the Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle americana*). The result confirmed the belief that we have for some time entertained, namely, that Sharpe's *Chloroceryle americana septentrionalis* is a composite of two races. A description of the new race with consequent territorial restriction of *septentrionalis* is given in the following diagnosis and comment.

*Chloroceryle americana leucosticta*, new subspecies

*Type.*—Adult female, no. 31895 Dickey collection; Rancho La Arizona, near Saric, extreme northern Sonora, Mexico; May 8, 1937; collected by A. J. van Rossem and Robert Hannum.