

nostril, 21.5; depth of bill at nostril, 12.0; tarsus, 35.0; middle toe minus claw, 22.6; graduation of tail, 71 millimeters. The small size would strongly suggest that the bird is a female. Both of the young birds are a little larger and measure, respectively, 135, 154, 31.0, 22.2, 12.3, 41.5, 22.6, 52, and 141, 161, 31.3, 22.5, 13.5, 42.7, 23.2, 56 millimeters.

I have no first hand knowledge of *Cissilopha yucatanica rivularis* of Tabasco and Campeche recently proposed by Brodkorb (Auk, 57, 1940:547), but the measurements given by that author are far larger than those of the Dubois specimens and the race, if recognized, will retain Brodkorb's name. I mention the point since Ghiesbreght also collected extensively in Tabasco.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, October 30, 1945.*

Visitants to Humboldt Bay, California.—The writer believes that the occurrence of the following birds is uncommon enough to warrant note. On November 6, 1945, while traveling around Humboldt Bay between Arcata and Eureka, California, a single American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) was noted on the tidal flats. The bird was alone, and its light coloration made it stand out against the drab mud-flats.

On November 14, 1945, a Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*) was seen feeding in an alder swamp in company of a small group of Chestnut-backed Chickadees (*Parus rufescens*) and Ruby-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus calendula*). The writer is familiar with this warbler on its nesting grounds in the Trinity Mountains, but this is the first time that he has noted it in this vicinity. The late fall date is particularly noteworthy.—ROBERT R. TALMADGE, *Eureka, California, November 14, 1945.*

Weights of Resident and Winter Visitant Song Sparrows in Central Ohio.—In response to Wolfson's (Condor, 47, 1945:95-127) criticism of my failure (Trans. Linnaean Soc. N.Y., 4, 1937) to separate the weights of the resident and winter resident populations of *Melospiza melodia euphonia* in Columbus, Ohio, I have gone through my records and am able to present 174 weights of known resident males from October through March and 85 weights of birds I believed to be winter visitant males. Since these two classes do not differ in appearance nor in average wing measurements, behavior was the final criterion in judging status, and for this purpose the colored bands were indispensable for field identification. Residents proved themselves such by taking up territory in late January or in February. Birds with wing measurements of 65 mm. or over, trapped from November through February, that failed to take up territory were considered winter visitant males. Probably a few potential residents that failed to survive are included, as also possibly a few that settled far from Interpont, although my censuses extended one-half mile to the north and west and one and a half miles south of our house, the area to the east being closely built up and harboring few Song Sparrows. If only those "winter visitants" are considered that were known to have stayed until late February or March, 42 weights are available; the only difference in the averages, however, are 0.2-gram gains in December and January for these birds that were surely winter visitants. The earliest fall date for a known winter visitant was October 15, the latest spring dates March 27, 1931, March 8, 1932, March 27, 1933, April 1, 1934, March 11, 1936.

Weights in Grams of Male Song Sparrows on Interpont, 1931-36

Month	Number of weights	Residents		Number of weights	Winter Visitants	
		Extremes	Average		Extremes	Average
Oct.	10	19.6-23.5	22.2	14	18.9-24.0	21.5
Nov.	12	20.0-22.9	21.4	15	20.0-24.3	22.0
Dec.	16	21.7-26.8	24.5	8	21.7-23.4	22.6
Jan.	24	22.7-30.0	25.2	7	21.2-27.6	23.7
Feb.	53	20.3-28.4	23.7	26	21.6-27.9	25.1
Mar.	59	20.1-27.9	23.1	14	20.3-25.7	23.8
Apr.				1		25.8
Total	174			85		

The weights of the residents follow the expected course with its height in December and January and a falling off in February and March concomittant with territorial activity. The curve of the winter visitants lags behind, with a smaller rise in December and January (the data for these months are scanty), a peak in February, and a drop in March to the January level. The one April weight was of a bird whose three weights in February averaged 25.3 grams, and two weights in March, 24.9 grams; on April 1 I noted: "Very late to be here. Perhaps stays so very heavy, because fills up at the traps."