

A Record of the Black Pigeon Hawk Nesting in British Columbia.—There has come into my possession the wings and tail of an adult male Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*), which, together with the female, was shot near Redstone, 50 miles west of Williams Lake, British Columbia, on July 11, 1944, by Mr. L. Jobin. The birds were shot at the nest, situated near the top of a tall, half-dead lodgepole pine.

No portion of the female was preserved. The wings and tail of the male are in every respect similar to these parts in an adult male of the race *F. c. suckleyi*. The feathers are black with narrow terminal spotting of white and three transverse bars joined by discontinuous markings that are dull white on the lower surface and inconspicuously Dark Neutral Gray (Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, 1912) on the upper surface. The Dark Neutral Gray upper tail coverts and the lower tail coverts, Isabella Color to Olive-Buff, are heavily marked with black. The wing is black with the obsolete spotting on inner web of the first primary characteristic of *suckleyi*.

It is regrettable that this nesting record of the Black Pigeon Hawk in interior British Columbia cannot be reported more fully.—J. A. MUNRO, *Okanagan Landing, B.C., April 15, 1946.*

Record of Another Condor Death.—In May, 1945, I had a letter from Mr. Ian McMillan of Shandon, California, telling me that Mr. Carl Twisselman had found a dead adult Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) near one of his watering troughs seven miles northwest of McKittrick, Kern County, California. The bird had been dead about two or three weeks and was badly decomposed on the side on which it had lain on the wet ground. The specimen was brought to the Santa Barbara Museum where I photographed it. The feathers and skeleton were saved. No bones were broken, but the left femur and tibia were badly infected by a disease which was probably osteomyelitis. The processes of both bones were eaten away almost entirely. The indications were that this Condor had suffered with this disease for quite some time and that it undoubtedly caused the bird's death.—E. Z. RETT, *Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, March 13, 1946.*

A New Cuckoo-shrike from the Bismarck Archipelago.—The existence of a distinct race of the cuckoo-shrike, *Edolisoma morio*, in the islands of the St. Matthias Group, Bismarck Archipelago, was suspected by Hartert (Nov. Zool., 31, 1924:272) but he hesitated to name the form since no adult female specimens were then available. With the collection of three females from Emirau Island in this group, the solution of the problem is now possible. The form in the St. Matthias islands proves to be separable from adjacent populations and I propose for it the name

***Edolisoma morio matthiae*, new subspecies**

Type.—Adult female, no. 90187 Mus. Vert. Zool., from Emirau Island, St. Matthias Group, Bismarck Archipelago, collected May 28, 1944, by Charles G. Sibley; orig. no. 2239.

Diagnosis.—Adult female similar to *Edolisoma morio heinrothi* of New Britain but paler, especially on underparts which are Light Ochraceous Buff in *matthiae* and Ochraceous Tawny in *heinrothi*.

Range.—Emirau (Storm or Squally) and Mussau (St. Matthias) islands in the St. Matthias Group.

Specimens examined.—Three females and three males from Emirau and a fourth male from Mussau have been examined. In addition to these an immature bird recorded by Hartert (*loc. cit.*) is known. The species was not detected on Tench Island. On both Emirau and Mussau it is an uncommon species. In addition to the specimens taken the only individuals encountered were adult males observed on Mussau on August 25 and 29, 1944.

From the females of *E. m. remotum* of New Hanover, the St. Matthias birds are distinguished by their barred underparts and paler coloration. In *remotum* the underparts are clear Ochraceous Tawny without the black transverse barring characteristic of the other races in the Bismarck Archipelago. From both *E. m. rooki* of Rook Island and *E. m. admiralitatis* of the Admiralty Islands, *matthiae* is separated by its larger size and paler coloration.

This species exhibits much greater geographical variation in the females than in the males. Hellmayr (Jour. für Ornith., 2, 1929:41-70) has designated this condition by the term "heterogynism." Mayr (Systematics and the Origin of Species, 1942:50) presents a summary of heterogynism and points out that the phenomenon is most often found in species in which the females are brownish or grayish and the males are black or darkly colored. This is exactly the condition in *Edolisoma morio* which exhibits a high degree of sexual dimorphism, the females in general being rusty brownish and the males dark slaty-blue or blue-black. The males of the races in the Bismarck Archipelago do not vary appreciably in color although they parallel the females in the degree of variation in size.

For the loan of comparative material I am indebted to Dr. Ernst Mayr and the American Museum of Natural History.—CHARLES G. SIBLEY, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, June 6, 1946.*