

of "controlling" the numbers of gulls on the refuges. More study is needed on these problems to get the facts. Mr. Clifton Greenhalgh has been making an economic study of the California Gull in the Great Salt Lake region with special reference to food habits. His findings will doubtless have a bearing on these matters.—WILLIAM H. BEHLE, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 25, 1949.*

The Correct Name for the Mexican Crested Flycatcher.—In the course of a critical study of the types of birds preserved in the collection of the United States National Museum, I have had occasion to examine the type of *Myiarchus cooperi* Baird (*in* Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858:xxx, 180). I believe there is little doubt that Baird's name must be used for the form currently known as *Myiarchus tyrannulus nelsoni* Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 4, 1907:903).

The validity of Baird's name is not affected by *Tyr[annula]. Cooperi* Kaup (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 19, 1852:51), which is not used by Kaup as a new name, but is simply a misapplication, to an unidentifiable species of *Myiarchus*, of *Muscicapa Cooperi* Nuttall [= *Nuttallornis borealis* (Swainson)].

My view has been shared by Baird (who discussed Kaup's solecism at the place cited), by Nelson (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 17, 1904:25-27), by Osgood (Auk, 24, 1907:219-220), by Richmond (who did not make a card for the combination *Tyrannula cooperi* Kaup in the file of bird names in the U. S. National Museum), by Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Amer., 5, 1927:162, footnote b), and by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, with whom I have recently discussed the case. That Ridgway seemed not to agree may be due to the fact that his manuscript was already in press when Osgood's paper appeared, necessitating a hasty and unconsidered change of name in an addendum. That Hellmayr failed to make the requisite correction resulted from his apparent ignorance of the existence of Baird's name.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., July 25, 1949.*

A Record of the Alberta Fox Sparrow in Manitoba.—A specimen of Fox Sparrow, *Passerella iliaca*, "found dead" at Deer Lodge (near Winnipeg), Manitoba, on October 15, 1932, by Angus H. Shortt, is now no. 29939 in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. Although the locality is well within the normal range of the typical race, *P. i. iliaca*, the specimen does not agree with that form. In general terms, it is more subdued in color and smaller in size, particularly in wing measurement.

In order to express the degree of peculiarity of the specimen in relation to *P. i. iliaca*, a series of 27 specimens of *iliaca* originating from Yukon and Alberta east to northwestern Ontario and Illinois was graded on the brightness of the reddish ventral markings. Incidentally, specimens from extreme eastern North America were not used because of some evidence that a distinctively bright red or erythristic population may occur there. However, such specimens would be at the opposite extreme from the one here reported. The 27 interior specimens were readily arranged in three grades from bright reddish to dull, or dark, reddish as follows: Grade I, 6 specimens; grade II, 15 specimens; grade III, 6 specimens. Estimated on this scale the specimen in question would fall in a hypothetical grade V, that is, completely out of the scale and beyond the dark end of the series of interior birds. Its ventral streaks are approximately "auburn."

Dorsally also the specimen is distinct from any of the series of *iliaca* from the interior. While the latter exhibit two general phases, that is, a patterned type showing areas of "dark mouse gray" or "olive gray" with areas of "russet" or "mars brown," and a type which has the dorsal grays generally obscured or altered by a wash or streaking of "russet" or "mars brown," the Manitoba specimen is "olive brown" to "mummy brown" on the dorsal region with a central area of indecisive "auburn" streaks. In short, the specimen seems to conform well with the description of the race *P. i. altivagans* of Riley as given by Swarth (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 21, 1920:122). The measurements of the specimen are not out of line with the size range indicated for *altivagans* by Swarth (p. 182).

In reviewing the facts relative to this case, the following seem to bear on the possibility that the specimen is a fortuitous occurrence of a representative of the population of the Alberta Fox Sparrow (*P. i. altivagans*) and not a facsimile of that form arising in *P. i. iliaca*: First, the winter range of both forms coincide in part in southern California. The decoying of an individual of one race into the flock of another resulting in subsequent geographic dislocation seems a reasonable theory