

Since the stream's bank was low and flat in some places, there seems to have been no need for the bird to alight on the water to drink. Its actions suggested a search for food and first an unsuccessful and later a successful descent for it. Plants do not grow in the stream.

Cottam (Condor, 51, 1949:150-151) has reported Rock Doves alighting on and rising from open water, and swimming and bathing there.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, *Baltimore, Maryland, February 21, 1950.*

Occurrence of the Road-runner in Arkansas.—Allan's record of the Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*) in eastern Oklahoma (Condor, 52, 1950:43) calls for a report from Arkansas. The Road-runner was first reported from Hempstead County, Arkansas, in May, 1936, by Dwight Isely (unpublished). Since then it has been seen occasionally in that county. Subsequent reports of its occurrence elsewhere in the state are from Crawford, Little River, and Logan counties. According to these reports the Road-runner is seen occasionally in the two western tiers of counties at least as far north as Fort Smith, in Crawford County.—W. J. BAERG, *University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, Fayetteville, Arkansas, February 20, 1950.*

Comments on Specimens in the Hachisuka Collection from the Philippine Islands.—Recently Marquess Masauji Hachisuka was kind enough to send to me his collection of birds made in the Philippine Islands in 1929 and 1930. This collection contained many rarities and a number of newly described forms which were inaccessible for study during the war. Consequently it has seemed worthwhile to re-examine some of these specimens and compare them with material now in the United States.

Orthotomus "nigrogularis" Hachisuka (Tori, 11, 1944:525-528; Mt. Hamihitan, Mindanao). The type and only specimen of this species, a male, is in this collection. It serves to clear up the problem of the black-headed tailorbirds of Mindanao, since *O. nigrogularis* is a synonym of *Orthotomus nigriceps* Tweeddale. As pointed out by Mayr (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 37, 1947:140-141), *O. nigriceps* is a sexually dimorphic species, and in Hachisuka's original description, he unfortunately compared his specimen with the specimen of *nigriceps* illustrated in the plate in the description of that species (Tweeddale, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, pl. 85) in which the throat is pure white.

Mr. Usher of the British Museum kindly examined the type and only specimen of *nigriceps* in that museum which appears to be a young male molting into adult plumage. This specimen bears no relation to the bird illustrated in the plate, which must have been a female. He writes that the head and nape are black, there is a broad white supercilium which extends in front and behind the eye, and the chin, throat, neck and cheeks are vermiculated with black and grayish white, this coloration extending down as far as the breast. In "*nigrogularis*" the entire throat and upper breast are pure black. Hachisuka's specimen then would appear to be the only adult male of *Orthotomus nigriceps* in any collection in the United States or Great Britain. This specimen measures: wing, 51 mm.; tail, 48; culmen, 15.5. The iris is recorded as "light reddish brown."

Dicaeum "isag" Hachisuka (Bull. Biogeog. Soc. Japan, 11, 1941:1; Mt. Apo, Mindanao). This species proves to be a synonym of *D. nigrilore* on comparison of specimens of "*isag*" with a series of *nigrilore* in the American Museum of Natural History. This supposition was originally made by Mayr and Amadon in their review of the Dicaeidae (Amer. Mus. Nov. No. 1360, 1947:18).

Dicaeum davao Mearns. This flowerpecker was collected by Hachisuka at Ambosikalan, Cotabato Province, Mindanao, and was discussed by him (Tori, 11, 1941:61-89). Unfortunately the form was overlooked by Mayr and Amadon (*op. cit.*). On examination it proves to be a strongly marked race of *D. pygmaeum* as suggested by Hachisuka; it has a very brightly colored steel blue back and is the Mindanao representative of that species. As such it links up the species *pygmaeum* with *celebicum* of Celebes and Mount Kinabalu in Borneo, a member of what Mayr and Amadon term the *hirundinaceum* superspecies. If this apparent relationship is true, it would indicate a double invasion of the Philippine Islands, by *pygmaeum*, related to *celebicum*, and by *ignipectus*, as both the latter species are listed as members of the *hirundinaceum* superspecies. If *pygmaeum* is admitted as a relative, then the superspecies must be realigned in this case, as sympatric forms are involved, although they may be ecologically separated on the islands where they occur together, that is, on Mindanao.

"*Cinnyris picta*" Hachisuka (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941:52; Atong Atong Plantation, N. W. Basilan). The type of this bird has been examined and the skin relaxed. Messrs. Mayr and Delacour as well as myself had previously agreed that it was an artifact, and the process of relaxa-