

tion and critical examination of the skin prove this to be the case. On the breast and belly of a normal male of *Nectarinia jugularis* are crimson feathers ("poppy-red" in the original description) which appear to belong to one of the East Indian lorikeets or lories. On the back is a curious patch of rather disintegrated appearing greenish-bronze feathers strongly resembling those of a New World trogon. Both groups of feathers had been carefully glued in place.

Aethopyga primigenia (*Philippinia primigenius* Hachisuka, Bull. Biogeog. Soc. Japan, 11, 1941:6; Galog, 4000 feet, Mt. Apo, Mindanao). The genus *Philippinia* created for this species was separated from *Aethopyga* as having short tail feathers and no metallic tinge. In this respect it is remarkably close to *Aethopyga boltoni*. In *primigenia* the tail is graduated as in members of the genus *Aethopyga* but the central feathers are shorter than normal in that genus. However, this is a very variable character in *Aethopyga* itself, and as *primigenia* shows the characteristic tufts of fluffy feathers on the lower back, I should be inclined to include it with *Aethopyga*. This species was not considered in Delacour's revision of the sunbirds (Zoologica, 29, 1944:17-38), but to me it seems to be the most primitive form of *Aethopyga*, even more so than *boltoni* in that it lacks the elongated metallic-tinted tail of that species and the bright colors on the lower surface. In *primigenia* there is only a hint of metallic sheen on the forehead and a small cheek patch, and the lower parts are gray shading to white on the abdomen with citron flanks and vent.

Although in his original description Hachisuka (*op. cit.*: 7) mentions that he has seen this species "haunting" (*sic*) side by side with *boltoni* on the slopes of Mount Apo, I feel that these species are separated altitudinally on that mountain. Three males of *primigenia* were collected at Galog at 4000 feet, and a female in the United States National Museum Collection was taken at Todaya (4000 feet) by Mearns in 1904. Specimens of *boltoni* on the other hand come from 5750 feet to over 8000 feet. It seems most likely, therefore, that these species replace each other.

Measurements in millimeters of *primigenia* and *boltoni* follow:

		Wing	Tail	Culmen
<i>A. primigenia</i>	3 ♂♂	50.5-51.5	36-39	19-20
	1 ♀	49	33.5	18
<i>A. boltoni</i>	3 ♂♂	54-57	46.5-49.5	20.5-21.5
	1 ♀	49	30 (molting)	20

—S. DILLON RIPLEY, Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, November 29, 1949.

Nesting of the Black Phoebe in the Imperial Valley, California.—In the period from April 11 to 16, 1949, Bruce E. Cardiff and I found many nests of the Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) in the vicinity of Westmorland and Calipatria, Imperial County, California. The nests were located under bridges which crossed the smaller irrigation canals. Most of the nests contained eggs or recently-hatched young, although in some nests the nestlings were well-feathered. Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:253) list the Black Phoebe as wintering in the Imperial Valley but do not cite any nesting records for this area.—EUGENE E. CARDIFF, *Bloomington, California, November 8, 1949.*

The English Sparrow in Chiapas.—Each day for the past two weeks I have seen a flock of about fifteen English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) in the central park of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. They appeared suddenly one morning and apparently are settling themselves to stay. This species has not been known heretofore in Chiapas, Mexico.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo de Historia Natural, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico, January 29, 1950.*

Evening Grosbeak Visits the San Joaquin Valley, California.—Since records of the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) from the floor of the San Joaquin Valley of California are few in number, the occurrence of these birds there during February and March, 1949, is worthy of note. In the period between February 13 and March 23, 1949, several flocks of from 10 to 50 birds each were seen in Lodi, some 13 miles north of Stockton, and in the city of Stockton. The grosbeaks were relatively tame and were observed feeding on the fruits of several species of maples on the campus of the College of the Pacific. This is the only time that I have seen this species here in the past ten years.—JOHN R. ARNOLD, *College of Pacific, Stockton, California, February 12, 1950.*