Burnt Umber to Van Dyke Brown. A series of old skins from breeding areas vary from Warm Sepia to Bister, while recently taken birds from the same areas at comparable dates are Prout's Brown to Mummy Brown. This race showed the most marked color changes.

P. i. fuliginosa.—The type of this race is a breeding bird taken on June 10, 1897, at Neah Bay, Washington. Its color is close to Bister, although the series of older skins is between Raw Umber and Mummy Brown. Newer skins (1944), however, are Chestnut Brown.

P. i. annectens.—The old series (including the type) is close to Raw Umber, but for newly taken birds the color varies from Prout's Brown to Mummy Brown.

P. i. sinuosa.—The back color of the older skins is Raw Umber, although for those more recently taken it is Fuscous or very close to this shade.

P. i. insularis.—Back color of the fine series of older skins (including the type) is Raw Umber, but newly collected birds are Olive Brown.

P. i. unalascensis.—Older specimens are Natal Brown, while recently taken birds are slightly grayer than Olive Brown but still as close to it as to any other color.

It is obvious that specimens of the browner races have foxed somewhat more than have those of the grayer forms, but all show a tendency to increase in redness. The specimens in this group now have little value for comparative purposes unless they are used with skins of about equal age. Nevertheless, when newly collected birds of about equal age are compared, the races separate in the same sequence that is obtained when this is done with the older specimens.

In identifying birds of other species from coastal Alaska, we have watched carefully, but thus far have not found so marked a change for any other species. It is true that older skins of Song Sparrows collected from Yakutat Bay south to Washington show foxing to some degree, but the grayer forms to the westward do not show so marked a change of coloration. In none of the races of the Song Sparrow except in *Melospiza melodia caurina* and *M. m. rufina* is the change great enough to interfere with comparison for purposes of identification.—Ira N. Gabrielson, *Wildlife Management Institute* and Frederick C. Lincoln, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., March 29, 1951.*

Migrants and Introduced Species in the Palau Archipelago.—Mr. Peter J. R. Hill, who served as Resident Naturalist for the Pacific War Memorial in the Palau Islands for some time, also made a collection of vertebrate and invertebrate forms for the Peabody Museum during the latter six months of his stay in 1950. Among the birds are several migrant or introduced species which may be mentioned as being of general interest in our knowledge of the fauna of these islands.

Sula leucogaster plotus. The Brown Booby has not actually been recorded from the Palau area, so it is worth noting that Mr. Hill obtained a specimen weighing approximately 633 grams, within the reef off Babelthuap Island.

Rallina euryzonoides euryzonoides. A male and female of this species were collected on Koror and Ngurukdapel islands in June and November. The birds were not in breeding condition. Comparison shows them to belong to the Philippine form. The male weighed 118, the female, 99 grams.

Cuculus fugax hyperythrus. A solitary male taken in February on Babelthuap Island is a new record for the archipelago. The bird weighed 92.5 grams.

Cacatua galerita triton. Two females taken on Ngurukdapel and Aulupsechel islands belong to the New Guinea race. They weighed 488 and 491 grams and were in forest, in one case one of a pair, in the other, one of a flock of four. One bird was coming into breeding condition. This evidence would indicate that Cockatoos are spreading in the Palaus and breeding there. Marshall (Condor, 51, 1949: 221) recorded Cockatoos on Koror.

Larius roratus pectoralis. A solitary male New Guinea Eclectus Parrot was taken on Aulupsechel Island in May. It weighed 455 grams. Hill reports in his notes seeing a flock of ten of these birds, including green males and the red females, on Ngurukdapel Island in March, 1950, so possibly these stray captive birds have become established as a second breeding species of Psittacidae in the Palau group.

Lonchura ferruginosa (near *formosana*). The Chestnut-bellied Munia is apparently breeding in the Palaus. Specimens including an immature male were taken on Babelthuap and Koror. This is possibly a hybrid population as might be expected in released cage birds. A female and young bird are near *formosana,* the adult female particularly in having the occiput and nape dark brown rather than black. An adult male on the other hand has the entire head black as in *rubronigra.*

Lonchura punctulata (near *cabanisi*). A non-breeding male was collected April 26 on Koror from a flock of eight.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, May 16, 1951.*

The Tyrannid Aechmolophus mexicanus in Guerrero.—The small Mexican flycatcher of uncertain affinities, *Aechmolophus mexicanus,* described in 1938 by J. T. Zimmer (Auk, 55, 663-665), is known in the literature from only two specimens. These are the type (a male) in the American Museum of Natural History and a second specimen (female) in the United States National Museum (Zimmer, Auk, 56, 1939:189). Both were obtained at Cuernavaca, Morelos, at 5000 feet, on April 9, 1908, by A. P. Smith.

A third specimen is now reported from the Milton S. Ray collection of Guerreran birds at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. It is a male ("testes ¼ enlarged") obtained by W. W. Brown at or near Chilpancingo, Guerrero, on October 26, 1940. The altitude at Chilpancingo is approximately 4400 feet. Wing and tail measure 65.5 and 66.9 mm., respectively. The collector's label bears the notations "iris brown" and "mandible completely yellow." This specimen (Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 111278) was compared directly with the type in New York in November, 1950. The known range of *Aechmolophus mexicanus* is thus extended southward into central Guerrero. This note is written primarily to make the record available for two separate comprehensive reviews of Mexican tyrannids now in progress, but I hope also that it will stimulate further search for this little known species.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, March 5, 1951.*

A New Bird for Idaho.—On July 11, 1949, Earl J. Larrison and the writer observed a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) while driving along the south end of Grays Lake, Caribou County, Idaho. The bird flew across the road and into an aspen grove. No effort was made to collect it at the time. We looked for it the next day without success.

On December 31, 1950, a male Mockingbird was collected in an orchard at the southwest end of Lowell Lake, 4 miles northeast of Marsing, Canyon County, Idaho. Apparently this is the first specimen to be taken in the state.

Behle (Condor, 46, 1944:80) listed this species for Utah as "Statewide resident in summer in valleys." Its occurrence in Idaho is that of an accidental but it may occur fairly regularly in the valleys of southeastern and southcentral Idaho in summer.—MALCOLM JOLLIE, *University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, March 10, 1951.*

Nomenclature of the Hooded Jay: a Correction.—In a recent paper on Central American races of the Hooded Jay (Condor, 53, 1951:97-98), the name *mitrata* was erroneously applied by me to the group of four races there newly set forth as a specific unit in the genus *Cyanolyca*. The earliest known population, belonging to the northernmost race, now bears the name *mitrata* (Ridgway, Auk, 16, 1899:255); but this is not the oldest available name among the four races, a fact called to my attention by Mr. Eugene Eisenmann. *Cyanolyca mitrata* was proposed in 1899 when the original name *ornata* (Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839:41) was found to be preoccupied, and *Cyanocorax cucullata,* proposed in 1885 for the Costa Rican and Panamanian populations (Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8:23), provides the correct specific name for the Hooded Jay as delimited in the paper cited above. The nomenclature of the four races of *Cyanolyca cucullata,* north to south, must therefore stand as follows:

Cyanolyca cucullata mitrata Ridgway, 1899
Cyanolyca cucullata guatemalae Pitelka, 1951
Cyanolyca cucullata hondurensis Pitelka, 1951
Cyanolyca cucullata cucullata (Ridgway), 1885

—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, April 30, 1951.*

The Chinese Spotted Dove at Bakersfield, California.—The Chinese Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*) has been known in California since 1917 when it was already "common" in northern Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles. By 1921 it was "firmly established" over a considerable part of Los Angeles City (Wyman, Calif. Fish and Game, 7, 1921:180). By 1933 it had spread east to Pasadena and Alhambra, and west and south to Santa Monica and Inglewood, and by 1941 had become established as far east as Redlands, Riverside County (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:567).