

Zoology (no. 122453). Subspecific determination was made by Alden H. Miller and Frank A. Pitelka, who agreed that the specimen was of the race *P. d. fulva*, "not possessing all the characters which that race displays, but certainly closer to typical *fulva* than to *dominica*" (Pitelka, *in litt.*).—LAIDLAW WILLIAMS, Carmel, California, November 6, 1951.

The Earliest Name of the Korean Tree Sparrow.—*Passer montanus orientalis* was based by A. H. Clark (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 38, 1910:69) on "a specimen from Hakodate [Hokkaido] . . . and two males from Fusan [Korea]"; it was alleged to differ from *Passer m. montanus* by its somewhat stouter bill.

Since the birds of Hokkaido and of Korea are no longer considered consubspecific, some reviser might have been expected by now to have fixed Clark's name upon one or the other population. That Hartert (Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna, 3, 1921:2071) failed to take such action may be explained by his assumption that *saturatus* Stejneger, 1885, was the name applicable to birds of all Japan and Korea, with *orientalis* its synonym. The Ornithological Society of Japan has, in its latest editions of "A Hand-list of the Japanese Birds," 1932 and 1942, given *kaibatoi* Munsterhjelm, 1916, for the race of Hokkaido, and *dybowskii* Domaniewski, 1915, for the one of Korea, under each name listing *orientalis* Clark, 1910, *partim*, as a synonym. Austin ("Birds of Korea," 1948:249), calling Korean birds *dybowskii*, has similarly treated *orientalis*, *partim*, as a synonym. All these authors seem to have labored under a misapprehension that a name based upon a composite series is forever invalid.

Since, to my knowledge, no reviser has yet fixed Clark's name upon either population, I now restrict the type locality of *Passer montanus orientalis* Clark, 1910, to Pusan, South Kyongsang Province, Korea. The cotypes are United States National Museum nos. 114228 and 114229.

For several excellent reasons, I should have preferred to make Hokkaido the *terra typica*, but reconstruction of the original series of *orientalis* has shown that such restriction is not permissible. Although the fact was not indicated by Clark, his Hokkaido skin (U.S.N.M. no. 201530) is a juvenal male, with bill scarcely developed to half the proportions shown by the two adult males from Korea; since it is too young to show the only character adduced by Clark for his new form, it cannot possibly be set aside as the type of the name.

With *orientalis* Clark, 1910, made definitely applicable to the bird of Korea, *dybowskii* Domaniewski, 1915 (Ussuriland and Korea) becomes its synonym.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., December 19, 1951.*

Some Bird Records from the Cariboo District, British Columbia.—The publications by Munro (Canad. Jour. Res., D 23, 1945:17-103) and Munro and Cowan (Brit. Columbia Prov. Mus. Spec. Publ. No. 2, 1947:1-285) have provided a sound basis for the study of the distribution of the bird fauna of the Cariboo district of central British Columbia. Recent work there by the present writer has resulted in the extension of some ranges, an increased knowledge of the local status of certain species and the taking of a few species not previously known to enter the district.

Micropalama himantopus. Stilt Sandpiper. A male taken at 153 Mile on the Cariboo Road on September 5, 1951, is the first record for the region.

Strix varia varia. Barred Owl. On September 8, 1946, I photographed the first Barred Owl recorded for central British Columbia. This photograph of a young bird served as the basis for the addition of the species to the provincial avifauna west of the Rocky Mountains (Munro and Cowan, *op. cit.*:131).

Since then much more information on the status of the species has accumulated and two specimens have been obtained. The first of these, a young female, was taken near Likely, on October 2, 1949. The second, received on October 5, 1951, from W. Gill of Prince George, marks an extension of range 150 miles north of the nearest previous locality.

Inquiries of foresters and trappers in the region northeast of Williams Lake lead to the conclusion that the Barred Owl is of reasonably common occurrence there. Observations by Forest Ranger K. Paterson and myself 14 miles northeast of Likely in May, 1951, led us to believe that the Barred Owl was nesting in the vicinity.