

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.

Sphyrapicus varius ruber. Red-breasted Sapsucker. The southernmost record of this type of sapsucker in the interior of British Columbia has been Indianpoint Lake (Munro and Cowan, *op. cit.*: 141). I have taken a juvenal specimen and seen both adults and juveniles along the Beaver Valley road near Horsefly, in July, 1951.

Picoides arcticus. Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. Not previously recorded from the Cariboo Parklands but now known to occur as a winter visitant. Specimens were taken at Williams Lake on December 24, 1949, and on January 11, 1951.

Picoides tridactylus fasciatus. American Three-toed Woodpecker. Not previously known from the Cariboo, but like the last, occurs as a winter visitant, with some individuals remaining throughout the year at higher elevations. Specimens taken at Williams Lake on January 12, 1951.

Euphagus carolinus. Rusty Blackbird. This species has been reported as a transient in the area but has not been known to nest there. On July 20, 1951, I collected a young bird, still being fed by the parents, at Likely and saw other birds on the same date at Spanish Lake, seven miles north of Likely.—LEO JOBIN, *Williams Lake, British Columbia, December 10, 1951*.

Comments on the Check-list of the Birds of Idaho.—The note by Porter (Condor, 53, 1951: 257-258) on the rough-legged hawks in Idaho has emphasized the need for an explanation of the status of our knowledge of the birds of that state. Arvey (Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., 1, 1947:193-216) presented a check-list of Idaho birds which does not represent an adequate summarization of known facts. His list recorded 265 species (minus Hutton Vireo, see Arvey, Condor, 52, 1950:275). In his preface he stated "In all, 292 kinds of birds are recorded." Of this total, the accounts of approximately one-fourth are quite inaccurate. Examples of inaccuracies still uncorrected by Arvey (*op. cit.*, 1950):

Species that breed in Idaho but were not indicated as doing so: Red-necked Grebe, Redhead Duck, Ruddy Duck, Lesser Scaup Duck, Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk (corrected by Porter, *op. cit.*), Willet and Wilson Phalarope.

Species indicated as breeding but which are not now known to: Common Loon, Horned Grebe, American Golden-eye Duck, American Rough-legged Hawk, Northern Phalarope, Gray-crowned Rosy Finch, and Tree Sparrow.

Species for which the status was not defined at all: Red-breasted Merganser, Harlequin Duck (Arvey misidentified two juveniles of this species taken on the St. Joe River by Engler; Arvey, MS 1940:9), and Band-tailed Pigeon.

Species for which the status is confused or in error: Rough-winged and Bank swallows, Raven, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, and Water-thrush (to cite only a few of about 50 species).

Species indicated as occurring in the state in the bibliography but not in the text: Upland Plover, Least Tern, Western Flycatcher, Eastern Blue Jay (Arvey's own note), Grasshopper Sparrow, McCown Longspur.

Species overlooked in the literature: Parasitic Jaeger, Ancient Murrelet.

Species omitted but known to Arvey: Mountain Plover.

Typographical errors: the subspecies *phaia* and *umbelloides* of the Ruffed Grouse are switched; the range of *phaia* is with *umbelloides* and vice versa.

The many inadequacies of Arvey's list and the addition of about twenty species make it imperative that another check-list be prepared. Such a check-list was begun three years ago and a mimeographed preliminary version was distributed. This mimeographed list was at the disposal of Levy for his account of the birds of southern Idaho (Murrelet, 31, 1950:2-8) and of Arvey for his correction of the original check-list (*op. cit.*, 1950).

Regarding the note by Porter, it should be pointed out that the Ferruginous Rough-leg was generally assumed to breed in southern Idaho as this area lies in about the middle of the breeding range of this species. The only earlier reference to summer residence in Idaho of which I am aware is that of Kenagy (Condor, 16, 1914:120). Kenagy, as an egg collector, probably observed the nest of this species on several occasions in the Rupert area.

Porter's views regarding the abundance of this species are open to question. At best it is only locally common (pair seen regularly in the vicinity of a nest), not common in terms of birds per unit area of country. In 1949, Earl Larrison and I spent one week in the juniper country of Cassia