

The difference between *rusticus* and the Chiapas females in color is also confusing. Brodkorb in comparing his specimen to *rusticus* reports it to be darker, browner, and less olive, and generally less yellowish below. The second Chiapas specimen compared with *rusticus* is more olive and yellowish; the back is Saccardo Olive of Ridgway rather than Roman Green and the light brown of the underparts is Old Gold rather than Yellowish Citrine. Probably again this represents individual variation in the species, although it is possible that Brodkorb's bird is not correctly allocated as to species in line with his doubts.

In view of the uncertainty concerning a real distinction between *uniformis* and *barrilesensis* and in view of the priority of the name *uniformis*, it probably is best to list the Chiapas females as *uniformis*. They certainly are not the slender-billed *S. r. rusticus*. Further material may result in more definite suppression of *barrilesensis* in contradistinction to *uniformis*.

We indicate our appreciation for loan or use of material to Herbert Friedmann of the United States National Museum, Robert T. Orr of the California Academy of Sciences, John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History, and J. D. MacDonald of the British Museum.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley*, and ROBERT T. MOORE, *Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, March 16, 1954*.

A Third Record of the Black-throated Blue Warbler in California.—On September 1, 1953, we captured in one of our water traps at Manor, Marin County, California, an adult male Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*). The bird was in fresh plumage, and somewhat to our surprise, it was caught in the trap near our large flight aviary instead of the trap adjacent to our warbler aviary in which most of our "stray" warblers were previously taken. The bird was extraordinarily tame from the start and was "broken off" to artificial food with surprisingly little difficulty. Because of its rarity on the California list, it was not subsequently released in the warbler aviary but was carried over the winter months in a large cage in an indoor bird room. At this writing it is in perfect health and condition.

This is the third California record for this eastern warbler, a female having been collected on the Farallon Islands in November, 1886, by W. E. Bryant (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:401). There is a sight record by Waldo G. Abbott of a male at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, for October 20–21, 1948 (Condor, 51, 1949:98). A skin will be made of this specimen later for record purposes.—ERIC CAMPBELL KINSEY, *Manor, Marin County, California, April 14, 1954*.

Ross Goose Observations.—Recent observations and records of winter occurrences of the Ross Goose (*Chen rossii*) on the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Imperial County, California, and adjacent areas are noteworthy. From 1947 through 1949, the writer and U. S. Game Management Agent A. W. Elder received infrequent reports of hunters bagging very small "snow geese" in the vicinity of the refuge. From descriptions it was apparent that Ross Geese were involved. In 1950, U. S. Deputy Agent William Wooten and State Game Warden Guy Noel reported checking a picked Ross Goose at the customs station in Calexico, California.

On December 3, 1951, eight Ross Geese were observed on the refuge at close range by the writer and Mr. William Anderson of the California Fish and Game Department. After that date from one to three were observed often with Snow Geese until spring migration. In 1953, three individuals were seen a number of times. During the regular hunting season two were reported killed by hunters on areas adjacent to the refuge. On December 14, Mr. Eugene Kridler of the refuge staff retrieved a crippled individual and placed it in the headquarters display enclosure.

Other known observations over a wide area would suggest an extension of wintering range rather than accidental occurrences at Salton Sea. Mr. William Anderson also reports six at Los Baños State Refuge on December 23, 1952. One was checked in a hunter's bag at South City Gun Club near Dos Palos, California. In mid-January, two were seen with a flock of Cackling Geese near Los Baños. Warren Pulich reported an occurrence at Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Parker, Arizona, in 1950 (Condor, 52, 1950:90). Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:71) state that the "southernmost definite record station [in California is] Bolsa Chica Club, near Newport, Orange County, November 10, 1900." Also, they had no records "for any locality east of Sierran divides."—EDWARD J. O'NEILL, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Brawley, California, April 28, 1954*.