

be considered as *palliatu*s, although it was not wholly typical of that form because of the slight intensification of its dorsal pigmentation.

On July 12, 1957, I saw twenty-six individuals along the coast of the peninsula of Punta del Este. The temperature at that time was below zero and was extremely low for that locality. I collected three specimens which I added to my private collection. One, an adult male, was sent as a gift to the Chicago Natural History Museum. Mr. Blake verified that this bird was also *palliatu*s, as were the others.

Therefore, Uruguay may be included in the range of *H. o. palliatu*s, and we may now consider this race as a permanent resident in this country. To what extent this subspecies intermingles with *durnfordi* may be demonstrated by future research.

I am grateful to the Chicago Natural History Museum and especially to Emmet R. Blake for the valuable assistance given me.—RODOLFO ESCALANTE, *Montevideo, Uruguay, November 11, 1957.*

**Snowy Plover Nesting on Lower Klamath Refuge, Siskiyou County, California.**—On June 21, 1957, an adult Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), accompanied by one downy young, was seen on the 12-12A Dike near the south end of the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge. This evidence of nesting is of interest in view of the fact that the Snowy Plover has in the past been seen locally so rarely that its status has been considered that of an accidental visitor. Jewett included this species in a general bird list for the Klamath Basin Refuges (Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife Leaflet 238). The only other record of the species from our files is an observation of one bird on June 11, 1954, on Tule Lake Refuge. Since the Tule Lake and Lower Klamath refuges are only three miles apart and are separated by a low ridge, the difference in locality is not considered significant from the standpoint of distribution.

Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:137) give the northernmost breeding record in California as near Eureka, Humboldt County. This is a coastal location. The same authors cite Dawson (Birds of California, 3, 1924:1314 ff) for the northernmost interior record, Goose Lake, Modoc County. Goose Lake is only 60 airline miles to the east of Lower Klamath. However, the record there is one of occurrence only; it is not a breeding record.

In the spring of 1957, units 12 and 12A of the Lower Klamath Refuge offered excellent shorebird habitat. These units had been drained late in the previous year, but neither could be drained completely. Each retained hundreds of acres of shallow pools interspersed with islands of higher ground. As evaporation and ground loss removed this residual water, broad expanses of mud flat were exposed. Large flocks of migrating dowitchers, Least and Western sandpipers, and Dunlin, as well as smaller numbers of Black-bellied Plovers were attracted to the area. In addition, a considerable population of resident shorebirds, including Killdeer, American Avocets, and Black-necked Stilts, became established and nested successfully prior to complete disappearance of the water.—LEROY W. GILES and BEN H. CRABB, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Tulelake, California, November 12, 1957.*

**Columba vitiensis anthracina (Hachisuka), a Reconsideration.**—In the course of a study of the birds of Mindoro, we have had occasion to examine two specimens of the Metallic Wood Pigeon (*Columba vitiensis*) from small islands off Palawan Island in the Philippines. The specimens are in the collection of S. Dillon Ripley.

One of them represents the type of *Janthoenas vitiensis anthracinus* Hachisuka, described in 1939 (Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 59:152) from Lumbucan Island, a subspecies not previously recognized in the literature on the birds of the Philippine Islands. A female from Comiran Island agrees with the type in differing considerably from the Philippine population, *C. v. griseogularis*. These specimens are darker below with the chin, cheeks, ear coverts, and upper throat dark, smoky gray, rather than whitish gray. The rest of the under parts are somewhat darker, and the forehead also is somewhat darker than in *griseogularis*. Other characters mentioned by Hachisuka, such as the lack of the purple tinge of *griseogularis* and the smaller size, do not seem to apply. These two specimens measure: wing, ♂ 236 mm., ♀ 230.5 mm. However, the difference in the throat is striking, and the birds bear a suggestive resemblance to the species *janthina* as pointed out by Hachisuka (*loc. cit.*: 153). This may indicate a relationship between the tropical *vitiensis* and the temperate *janthina* of the small islands of Japan, two species now combined by some modern authors.

Manuel (Phil. Jour. Sci., 63, 1937:176) had previously listed Lumbucan and Comiran islands as the home of typical *C. v. griseogularis* without comment. Unfortunately, the Bureau of Science specimens were destroyed in Manila during World War II. On the basis of these two specimens, we believe that it is valid to resurrect and recognize the name *anthracina* for the population of the Metallic Wood Pigeon from the small islands off Palawan, namely Lumbucan and Comiran, and presumably the neighboring islands.—S. DILLON RIPLEY and D. S. RABOR, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, October 8, 1957.*

**A White-winged Dove Record for Northern California.**—At 2:00 p.m., on September 14, 1957, I observed a White-winged Dove (*Zenaidura asiatica*) as it flew across the Arcata-Samoa road one mile west of Arcata, California. The bird was about the size of a Mourning Dove and had noticeable white wing patches and white in its rounded tail.

Later, on November 8, 1957, a White-winged Dove was collected on the Arcata bottoms approximately four miles northwest of Arcata. The bird was seen to fly from a roadside marsh into a patch of teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*) where it was shot. The tail and wing feathers show no signs of wear similar to those of a bird that had been caged. The specimen is now in the Humboldt State College collection.

This appears to be the first record for this species from northern California. Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:77) refer to a record of a White-winged Dove that was seen five miles west of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, in 1939; this is the northernmost record cited by these authors.—CHARLES F. YOCOM, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, November 19, 1957.*

**Occurrence of the Yellow-shafted Flicker in Northern California.**—On May 1, 1957, a single male Yellow-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) was recorded on the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, California. This bird flushed ahead of my vehicle and flew across a wide canal to alight on the crest of the opposite bank. It remained there for several minutes, turning its head and hopping about rather nervously, before disappearing behind the farther slope. During the time the bird was in sight, it was observed through 20×60 binoculars secured to a vibration-free window clamp. With this magnification, and at a distance of only about 100 feet, every distinguishing feature was evident. The red triangle on the back of the head was conspicuous as were the yellow wing linings. When the flicker held its head at the proper angle the black "whiskers" could be plainly seen.

Grinnell and Miller (The Distribution of the Birds of California, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944) list a number of records of this species for California. Most of these are from the southern part of the state, the northernmost being from Marin County, immediately north of San Francisco Bay. Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940) give two records of this species in Oregon, both from the northwestern part of the state. One was from Portland and the second was from Tillamook County.—LEROY W. GILES, *United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Tulelake, California, August 29, 1957.*

**A Nesting Record of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Nuevo León, México.**—On July 19, 1954, I discovered a nest of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) between Km. 1121 and Km. 1122 on the Monterrey-Nuevo Laredo highway in the state of Nuevo León, México. This locality is 32 kilometers by road north of the town of Sabinas Hidalgo and 25.5 kilometers south of the town of La Gloria.

Although Wolfe (Check-list of the Birds of Texas, 1956:46) indicated that the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher is a "summer resident" in all of Texas but the extreme western part, thus including many counties on the Mexican border, there is no breeding record cited in the Distributional Check-list of the Birds of Mexico, Part II (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 33, 1957), nor have I been able to locate any breeding records for México in other literature.

On the same date and along the same highway, one Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was seen at Km. 1172 in Nuevo León, two at Km. 1179, and one at Km. 1186, the last two localities being in Tamaulipas. On June 19, 1954, these birds were common locally along the highway from central Texas to the border at Laredo, and one was seen just south of Nuevo Laredo, México. Other summer records for México have been reported by Davis (Condor, 52, 1950:138) for several localities south to Tres Palos along