same species and about 20 White-crowned Sparrows (*Z. leucophrys*).

White-throated Sparrow. *Zonotrichia albicollis.* An immature male was collected at the banding trap in my yard in San Jose on 25 November 1961.

McCown's Longspur. *Rhynchophanes mccownii.* On 16 October 1949 an adult male was collected near the marsh in Deep Springs Valley, Inyo County. There were at least six others of this species in the mixed flock of three species of longspurs totaling about 120 birds.

Lapland Longspur. *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis.* On 13 October 1949 an adult female was collected from the abovementioned flock. There were at least 40 others. Another female was collected four miles E of Calipatria, Imperial County, on 11 February 1939. It was in a flock of Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*).

Chestnut-collared Longspur. *Calcarius ornatus.* Three specimens were collected from the Deep Springs Valley flock: a female on 12 October, a female on 13 October, and a male on 16 October 1949.

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OCCURRENCE AND NESTING OF WILSON'S PHALAROPES AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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On 8 June 1965 three Wilson's Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*), two females and a male in breeding plumage, were observed on the bank of one of five settling ponds at the Iona Island sewage treatment plant north of the International Airport at Vancouver, British Columbia. Another male was flushed from the shore of a small open marshy area nearby, and, after a short search, a nest containing four eggs was found.

The nest was a mere depression in the sand among short vegetation and was scantly lined with short pieces of fine grasses and wood chips. The eggs were ovate pyriform and a ground buff-brown, heavily blotched and speckled with dark brown. The clutch was collected, set mark 224/665 in my collection. The eggs averaged 33.8 × 23.6 mm and incubation was slightly advanced.

A year later, on 7 June 1966, Lowell Orcutt located three young Wilson's Phalaropes among the grasses near the two center settling ponds. He counted five pairs of adults in the immediate vicinity.

On 10 and 11 June 1967 Robert E. Luscher located a nest with four eggs and a brood of three young Wilson's Phalaropes among the grasses in the same area. Nest materials were typical but the nest itself was well concealed by overhanging grasses. Color transparencies of the young were secured.

The earliest arrival date for Wilson's Phalaropes at Iona Island (two pairs) was recorded by Madelon A. Schouten on 13 May 1967. The latest departure date was recorded as 9 September 1967 by Ian Yule. Robert E. Luscher recorded a maximum population of 20 birds, adults and immatures, on 3 August 1967.

Godfrey (Natl. Mus. Canada, Bull. 203:167, 1966) shows the breeding range of Wilson's Phalaropes in western Canada as extending into interior central and southern British Columbia. Outside the recorded breeding range (that is, west of the Cascade Mountains and central Interior Plateau of British Columbia) the bird is considered a casual migrant (AOU Checklist, p. 211, 1957).

A small breeding population (up to six pairs) of Wilson's Phalaropes has become established at Iona Island, Vancouver, British Columbia. This extends the known breeding range for this species approximately 250 miles west to the southern coast of British Columbia.

Small numbers of Wilson's Phalaropes have been recorded by Robert E. Luscher, Gwen Wright, myself, and others during the summers of 1966 and 1967 at the Ladner sewage pond and the George C. Reifel Waterfowl Refuge, both areas about 10 miles S of Iona Island. It appears that Wilson's Phalarope is now locally a common summer resident near Vancouver.

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THE TAXONOMIC POSITION OF THE HORNBILL *RHYTICEROS PLICATUS SUBRUFICOLLIS* (BLYTH) AS INDICATED BY THE MALLOPHAGA

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Sanft (1953) regarded *Aceros subruficollis* (Blyth) as synonymous with *A. undulatus* (Shaw). He found that one specimen from SW Siam matched the four characters commonly used to identify *A. subruficollis*, but 15 specimens from other areas had mixed characters for the two species. He stated that, among others, Peters (1945) and Delacour (1947) "agree in considering *Aceros subruficollis* (Blyth) a valid species. . . ." However, both Peters and Delacour listed *subruficollis* as a subspecies of *plicatus*. Deignan (1963) divided the genus *Aceros* into *Aceros* and *Rhyticeros*, and kept *R. plicatus subruficollis* and *R. u. undulatus* in two distinct species.

The present study was made in memory of H. G. Deignan, who was pleased that his opinion would seem to be confirmed by the amblyceran Mallophaga. *Chapinia boonsongi* Elbel was found on both subspecies of *Rhyticeros undulatus* in the Oriental region, and *C. hirta* (Rudow) was found on *R. plicatus subruficollis*. These two species of *Chapinia* were so different that Elbel (1967) placed them in different species groups. This would suggest that the birds have been separated for a considerable length of time. Kellogg (1896) stated that Mallophaga spent their entire lives on the host bird and that infestation of new hosts was accomplished by the actual migration of individuals from one bird to another during copulation, nesting, or roosting. However, if the bird populations became isolated so that they could not interbreed, the Mallophaga would be isolated on the host population and could not interbreed with lice of different host populations. With time and isolation, both host and Mallophaga might separate into different species (Elbel and Emerson 1959).

Sanft's opinion would seem to be confirmed by