

Winter Records of the Mourning Dove and Band-tailed Pigeon in Washington.—The Western Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*) has seemingly not been recorded as occurring in winter in the state of Washington, although Gabrielson and Jewett ("Birds of Oregon," 1940: 328) give several winter records for points in Oregon near the Washington line, and Bent (*U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.*, 162, 1932: 413) lists casual winter records for Emmet and Gray, Idaho, and Okanagan Landing, British Columbia. Recently (*Murrelet*, 22, 1941: 60) I summarized the available records of the species in the western part of the state, listing April 7 and October 29 or 30 as extreme dates of arrival and departure. The occurrences described below are considered, therefore, as representing a first winter record for the state and a new early date for spring arrivals.

On January 13, 1942, while visiting the State Game Farm at Auburn, King County, Washington, I observed a single Mourning Dove. When first seen the bird was perched on a wire fence at the edge of a road near the farm buildings and was quite tame, allowing an excellent study with binoculars at distances of only 10 to 30 feet before it flew off. A few minutes later William Morrell and W. W. Wadkins of the farm volunteered the information that they too had noticed this bird, declaring it to be the first seen there for over two months and the first winter occurrence in their experience. On February 2, I again talked with them and learned that the bird had remained only "a day or two" before disappearing.

During a subsequent visit (March 20) Wadkins and Morrell stated that the single winter bird apparently never returned, but they reported that in the first week of March, about March 4, they saw six Mourning Doves on a telephone wire at the farm. This seems an unusually early date for spring arrival. Again, on March 30, Wadkins stated that perhaps five *pairs* were seen repeatedly about the farm from March 18 to 22. It so happened that on none of my visits after January 13 did I personally encounter the birds.

The occurrence of this "summer resident" following one of the coldest spells of December-January weather in recent years seems doubly unusual. It may be noted, however, that on December 29, during the height of the cold snap, I also recorded my first winter observation of Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba f. fasciata*) in this state; on that date 26 were observed at close range in a Douglas fir top in Buckley Gulch at Tacoma. Subsequent identifications in the same area have been as follows: February 28 (10 birds, Jane M. Slipp), March 1 (10 birds), March 2 (25 birds), and March 7 (40 birds). In previous years my observations in this portion of the Puget Sound trough have yielded dates extending from March 27 to October 28, with main migratory flights apparently in April and September.—JOHN W. SLIPP, *University of Washington, Seattle.*

Bonaparte's Type of *Passerculus anthinus*.—A fair number of Bonaparte's and most of Du Bus' types are at the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique in Brussels, an institution which for some reason seems to have escaped visits by ornithologists interested in the systematics of American birds. Among the Bonaparte types is that of *Passerculus anthinus*, the racial identity of which has always been uncertain although guessed at with varying degrees of success. It is with considerable satisfaction, therefore, that I am able to record that the name accords with the diagnosis of Peters and Griscom in their recent review of the Savannah Sparrows (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 80, 1938, pp. 445-478) wherein they applied it properly to the slender-billed, grayish-brown race of the Alaska mainland in general, south to northern British Columbia. Whether or not the name *anthinus* applies to the breeding birds of Kodiak Island, the purported type locality, is another question and one concerning which I am certainly not going to express an opinion at this time.

Notes concerning the type, which was examined at Brussels in July, 1939, are herewith summarized. The bird is mounted on a conventional bar perch and in a fair state of preservation save for pronounced fade on the right side. The concealed portions of the plumage appear to be quite normal for the race at the age and season when collected, but the precise degree of fade is relatively unimportant in view of the characteristic bill and other measurements. The plumage is fresh post-juvinal with a few juvinal feathers evident among the upper and under tail coverts. There is no indication of sex other than that measurements suggest a male. They are as follows: wing, 71; tail, 52; exposed culmen, 9.7; depth from malar apex to base of culmen, 5.0; tarsus, 19.9; middle toe minus claw, 14.5 mm. There is no indication of typeship on the label except the locality "Kadiak" and the reference number 178. This the catalogue lists as "type du *Panthinus* Bp.," with the notation that it came from the Du Bus collection. It is of interest to observe that a former specimen in the Museum collection proper is catalogued (789) as the "type du *parvirostris* Bp." with the notation that it had been destroyed and a further remark (translation) "this name probably unpublished. It was so written on the old stand by Bonaparte himself."

As to the type locality of *Passerculus anthinus*, I see no reason to doubt the one given, that is to say Kodiak Island, where the bird may well have been taken in migration.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles.*

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