

Calypte costæ was also secured, which extends its recorded range somewhat to the north in California. A number of *Stellula calliope*, ♂♂, were collected in April, the result of a bird wave. These birds are in the mounted collection of Mr. Walter E. Bryant, who kindly furnished me these data.—RICHARD C. MCGREGOR, *Palo Alto, Cal.*

Authority for the Name *Myiarchus mexicanus*.—The A. O. U. List, 2d ed. 1895, No. 453, cites *Myiarchus mexicanus* Baird, B. N. A., 1858, p. 179, as the tenable name for the *Tyrannula mexicana* of Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 51. This is an error; for Baird's *M. mexicanus* of 1858 is *M. cinerascens*, as shown by the synonymy he adduces, the habitat he assigns, and the description he gives. Baird's *mexicanus* has also been almost universally considered a synonym of *cinerascens*, as by Dr. Sclater in many places; by myself in my monograph of *Myiarchus*, and in the 'Key,' 2d-4th eds., 1884-90; and such reference of his name is implied by Baird himself, Hist. N. A. Birds, II, 1874, p. 331, where "*Myiarchus mexicanus*, KAUP, LAWR." appears, to the exclusion of *M. mexicanus* Bd.

The A. O. U. List, 1st ed., 1886, No. 453, cites as authority for the name *Myiarchus mexicanus* Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y., IX, May, 1869, p. 202. This is probably correct; for *M. mexicanus* Dresser, Ibis, 1865, p. 473, though referring to the Texas bird, is undoubtedly *cinerascens*, as indicated by the locality, San Antonio, where *cinerascens* is known to occur.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

Hepburn's *Leucosticte* (*Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis*) in Summer, in Okanogan County, Washington.—While engaged in exploring Wright's Peak (alt. 9,310 feet), in the high ranges west of Lake Chelan, our party made camp on a mountain shoulder at the foot of a glacier, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet. Here amidst the ice and snow was to be seen a pair of the *Leucostictes* feeding their brood of full grown young. On account of their rosy, warm coats they seemed utterly disregardful of the bitter winds, and flitted freely from point to point on the morainic piles or hopped about on the snow. The parent birds appeared to forage two or three thousand feet down the mountain side — there was nothing above but rock — and when they appeared over the edge of the mountain wall, in returning from their excursions, the young would set up an eager clamor. The ashy hood to be seen in the adult birds was entirely absent in the young. Otherwise there was no marked difference in appearance at a slight distance. The birds were observed Aug. 5 to 8, 1896.—WILLIAM L. DAWSON, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

***Ammodramus* (*Passerculus*) *sanctorum*.**—This bird is described in the 'Key,' 1884, 2d ed., p. 364, as *Passerculus sanctorum*, but has been ignored by the A. O. U., perhaps on account of my expressed doubt as to its validity. The type specimen, from San Benito Island in the Gulf of California, and another, also collected at the same time by Dr. T. H. Streets, U. S. N., are both in the Mus. Smiths. Inst. They were not in