

Mailliard on the Redwings of California.¹—The old question of the relationship of the *Agelaius gubernator* group to the *A. phæniceus* group of Redwinged Blackbirds is again here discussed by Mr. Joseph Mailliard, and the conclusion reached that "*gubernator* is directly connected with *phæniceus* and that *A. gubernator californicus* is rightly *A. phæniceus californicus*." This conclusion is based on a detailed study of a large amount of material from different parts of California, including a large series of specimens collected from a breeding colony in Stanislaus County. His paper is illustrated with photographs to show the variation in the amount of streaking on the ventral surface of a series of females, and the amount of black tipping the middle wing coverts of males, and by an extensive table of measurements of *A. gubernator californicus* and *A. phæniceus neutralis*; showing that neither size nor other alleged characters suffice sharply to separate these two forms, and that their real relationship is that of subspecies of *A. phæniceus*. The view here expressed is in harmony with that held by Coues in 1872 to 1884, and by Ridgway in 1874 to 1880, and by other good authorities of that period, and Mr. Mailliard's new evidence seems to point strongly to the conclusion that these 'lumpers' of earlier days were, at least in this instance, not far from right in their treatment of these forms.—J. A. A.

Clark on Birds Collected or Observed in the North Pacific Ocean and adjacent Seas.²—During the cruise of the United States Fisheries Steamer 'Albatross,' in the North Pacific Ocean and in the Bering, Okhotsk, and Japan Seas and adjoining waters, for the investigation of fish and marine invertebrates, Dr. Clark, the author of the present report on the birds collected or observed on the cruise, was able, in addition to his work on fishes and marine invertebrates as the representative of the Fisheries Bureau, to devote considerable attention to the birds met with. In addition to the 180 specimens brought home as skins, many more were studied in the flesh or observed in life. The notes and the specimens taken during the trip form the basis of the present report, which comprises notes on about 175 species, nearly equally divided between water birds and land birds. Observations began with the departure of the 'Albatross,' May 3, from San Francisco, and were continued until the steamer again dropped anchor at San Francisco, December 10.

The author was able to spend a day or two on shore at Dockton, Wash-

¹ The Status of the California Bi-colored Blackbird. By Joseph Mailliard. Condor, March, 1910, pp. 63-70, figs. 22, 23, from photographs by the author.

² The Birds collected and observed during the Cruise of the United States Fisheries Steamer "Albatross" in the North Pacific Ocean, and in the Bering, Okhotsk, Japan, and Eastern Seas, from April to December, 1906. By Austin Hobart Clark, Assistant Curator, Division of Marine Invertebrates, U. S. National Museum, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1727, pp. 25-74. Published April 30, 1910.