

of the North American forms of the genus *Aphelocoma* occurring on the Pacific coast (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. Vol. 17, No. 13, Feb. 23, 1918, pp. 405-422), the following may be of interest:

The lack of pertinent material has led Mr. Swarth to restrict the distribution of *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca* to the extreme southern end of the Lower California peninsula, and because its range is thus seemingly isolated, to consider it a species distinct from *Aphelocoma californica*. Material in the Biological Survey Collection in the United States National Museum proves that jays of the *Aphelocoma californica* type have a practically continuous distribution throughout Lower California. Mr. Swarth refers to *Aphelocoma californica obscura*, or, as he calls it, *Aphelocoma californica californica*, specimens from Santana, which is some distance south of the San Pedro Martir Mountains, and about one-third of the way down the peninsula to Cape San Lucas, at approximately north latitude $29^{\circ} 20'$. Birds from Yubay, Lower California, which lies only a short distance southeast of Santana in about north latitude $29^{\circ} 15'$, are decidedly intermediate between *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca*, of the Cape San Lucas region, and *Aphelocoma californica obscura* of the San Pedro Martir Mountains, being darker both above and below than the former, but not sufficiently so to be referred to the latter. Birds from Calmalli, some distance farther southward, at about north latitude $28^{\circ} 15'$, are nearly the same, though nearer in characteristics to *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca*; and a specimen from San Andres, between Yubay and Camalli, is similar. These seven specimens, together with specimens from San Bruno and Mulejé, which lie still farther to the south, form a complete chain of intermediates between *Aphelocoma californica obscura* and *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca*, making necessary, of course, the use of a trinomial for the latter. The geographic distribution of *Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca* should, therefore, be extended from the region about Cape San Lucas northward to the vicinity of Yubay, Lower California, at approximately North Latitude $29^{\circ} 15'$.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

The Starling at Plattsburg, N. Y.—While at the second officers' training camp, I observed a flock of five Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) flying over the town some time the first week in October, 1917. It is believed that this is the farthest north that this species has been noted.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *2nd Lieut., Inf., O. R. C.*

The Northernmost Record of *Icterus parisorum*.—While engaged in field work for the Biological Survey, the writer was fortunate enough to obtain a specimen of *Icterus parisorum* in central western Nevada, which considerably extends the range of the species. This bird is an adult female and was taken in the mountains ten miles east of Stillwater, Nevada, and northeast of Carson Lake. It was obtained on May 11, 1898, among