

it with *Emberiza* Brisson, but an examination of its type and comparison with typical species of *Emberiza* shows that it is well differentiated as a generic group. It differs from *Emberiza* Brisson (type, by tautonymy, *Emberiza citrinella* Linnæus) as follows; bill slenderer, more compressed, more sharply pointed, thus less conical; basal two-thirds of culmen straight or even somewhat concave, instead of convex; maxillar and mandibular tomia vertically not so strongly concave, thus not giving the closed commissure the somewhat open appearance that it has in typical species of *Emberiza*; palatal surface of maxilla lacking the peculiar rounded protuberances of *Emberiza*; mandible more rounded (less squarish) basally; gonys very long, its length much more than the height of the bill at base (instead of about equal to that dimension), and not strongly ascending, the gonydeal angle therefore not so prominent; tertials and tail much shorter.

The species to be included in this genus are at least the three originally indicated by Cabanis, the last one of which is North American by reason of its accidental occurrence on Kiska Island in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. These are:

Hypocentor aureolus (Pallas).

Hypocentor fucatus (Pallas).

Hypocentor rusticus (Pallas).

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A Correction Involving Some Juncos.—An error that may be explained as due to oversight, inadvertence, plain stupidity or all three combined, crept into my paper on the Juncos (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XXXVIII, 1918, p. 296) and Mr. Todd has called my attention to it. In placing *insularis* under *mearnsi* as a race, I quite forgot that the former name has many years priority. Therefore the Pink-sided Juncos should stand as follows:—

Junco insularis mearnsi

Junco insularis insularis

Junco insularis townsendi

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An Additional Record of *Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus* in Eastern Washington.—Although the breeding range of the Western Grasshopper Sparrow is stated by the Check List (A. O. U. Check-List of North American Birds, 1910, p. 257) to embrace "Transition and Austral zones from southeastern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, and southern Minnesota south to southern California and southern Texas," it appears that only one actual record of occurrence in eastern Washington has been published to date. Dr. Lee R. Dice took two adult males in breeding plumage in a wheat field in the Touchet Valley, near Prescott, Walla Walla County, on June 16, 1908 (Auk, Vol. XXVII, 1910, p. 217).