

**Pogoniulus bilineatus alius** subsp. nov.

*Type:* U. S. N. M. 214943, adult male, collected at Nairobi, Kenya Colony, 25 August 1909, by Edgar A. Mearns.

*Subspecific Characters:* Similar to *P. b. jacksoni* but somewhat smaller (wing 53–56 mm. in the males as against 56–59 mm. in males of *jacksoni*), and darker below, more grayish on the throat and breast, less clear greenish yellow on the abdomen.

*Measurements of Type:* Wing 54.5, tail 32.5, culmen 14 mm.

*Range:* Forested areas of the Kikuyu district, west to the Rift Valley.

*Remarks:* van Someren (*loc. cit.*) states that the western Kenian birds (*jacksoni*) have the rump darker, yellow-chrome, while eastern ones (*alius*) have this area canary yellow. I do not find this difference in the series examined.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *U. S. Nat. Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Swiftlets and a Manobo.**—In February, 1928, in company with three other officers I explored a new route up Mt. Apo in Mindanao, an active volcano and the highest mountain in the Philippine Islands. We ascended from the western side taking as guides and porters a number of Manobos. These are interesting jungle men who file their teeth, pluck the eyebrows, carry huge ivory or wooden earrings in the perforated lobes of their ears, and wear elaborately beaded clothes. They are pure Pagans and rather unreliable temperamentally. That is one never knows when they will elect to try out the qualities of some favorite blade on an unjudiciously exposed neck. Therefore we were armed at all times. They are effeminate looking but marvelously stout in the jungles and mountains, and exceedingly active and quick.

The route led up a vast gorge and then ascended a vertical mountain wall so steep that it was accomplished by literally hauling oneself up hand over hand by means of vines, creepers and aerial roots. An at elevation of about 7200 feet we emerged on a wonderful meadow some 1500 yards long that held a lake at one end and that was circled by dripping moss enshrouded trees from which trailing festoons of gray green moss hung. The meadow was a veritable deer park.

Swiftlets (*Collocalia origenis?*) were darting aimlessly about in erratic but swift flight. They flew near to the edge of the forest for the most part and many swept close to the ground. One evening my attention was directed to an unusual motion behind a dead tree stump and I investigated the cause. I was astonished to find a Manobo crouched there with a small fan-like branch in his hand. As the Swiftlets flashed past he struck them down with incredibly quick, lightning like blows. Since he could not see them until they were directly opposite him and traveling at high rates of speed one can judge as to the reaction time of these wild men. We were on a long exploring trip where equipment had to be kept at a minimum so that I had no collecting or preserving material and was unfortunately unable to save any specimens of these birds. A few months ago I directed

the Marquis M. Hachisuka of Japan, a well known ornithologist, to this meadow where he collected for some time. His findings should prove of great interest when he has worked over the material.—LEON L. GARDNER, CAPT., U. S. A., *Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, P. I.*

**Canada Jay in Southern Minnesota.**—On October 8, 1929, the writer saw a pair of Canada Jays (*Perisoreus canadensis*) at the Hill Top Golf Links in north Minneapolis and on October 20, in company with nine other members of the Minnesota Bird Club, saw four of this species at the same time. On both occasions the birds were observed at close range and all of their characteristic markings noted. On the second date one of the birds came within three feet of one of the observers, several of which were acquainted with the bird in the northern part of the state. These two records establish, I believe, the southernmost point at which this species has been seen in Minnesota. On the second date the four birds were seen near Excelsior, about twenty miles west of Minneapolis. There were heavy growths of deciduous trees at both places where the birds were seen, but no coniferous forests were in evidence.—GUSTAV SWANSON, 3305 47 Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**The First Appearance and Breeding of the Starling in South Carolina.**—Doubtless Mr. Gabriel Cannon's report (Bird Lore, July-Aug., 1922, p. 212) of a pair of Starlings breeding at Spartanburgh, S. C. on May 7, 1922, is the first authentic breeding record for the state.

However, this species made its appearance in South Carolina long before the first breeding record just mentioned, Mr. Wayne's impression (Auk, Vol. XIII, pp. 271-272) that the three individuals of this species which he secured near Charleston in January, 1925, constituted the first record for the state south of Spartanburgh, to the contrary, notwithstanding. In late September, 1919, it was my good fortune to secure one specimen from a small flock of Starlings seen on the outskirts of Greenwood, S. C., which lies some sixty miles almost due south of Spartanburgh. We believe this flock to be one of the first appearances of the species in the state.

It may be of interest to note that the first breeding record of the Starling for Greenwood was made on April 22, 1925, when Mr. Wm. Hahn, Jr. found a nest containing four fresh eggs. Since Mr. Hahn is an active field ornithologist of long experience, we may surmise that the breeding of the Starling has lagged far behind the southern extension of its range.—EMMET R. BLAKE, Greenwood, S. C.

**A New Race of *Phibalura flavirostris* from Bolivia.**—In 'The Auk' for January, 1926 (p. 99), I recorded the existence in the American Museum of a pair of *Phibalura flavirostris* taken near Aplobamba, Bolivia, by Mr. R. S. Williams of the New York Botanic Garden. As the species had previously been known only from southeastern Brazil it would not have been surprising to find that these Bolivian birds were separable, but lacking