

actions were a repetition of those seen during the morning. For the most part they were silent, but occasionally, a note sounding to me like: *peeee-er-we* was heard and another note I cannot describe.

Three Sparrow Hawks were sitting upon the wires not more than a few yards from these birds but neither molested the other, and no fear or alarm was apparent on the part of the Flycatchers.

Mrs. W. V. Millington, near whose home I found them, stated that she had seen them for several weeks previous, and that they came there almost daily, but were absent during certain periods of the day.

I saw one to four Scissor-tailed Flycatchers daily in Key West, up to November 27; and as the day was quite cool, about 65 degrees, they probably sought some sheltered spot.

Frank Johnston, a boy about twelve years of age told me that the boys catch these long-tailed birds in traps set with corn, and about two months or possibly only six weeks before he had seen seven of them in his chicken yard feeding upon grain. He lived not far from where I had seen the birds, was an intelligent lad and I feel that he knew what he was talking about. He said he saw some last year, 1929, but upon questioning could not remember having seen them at any other time. While conversing with the boy I saw one of the four birds fly down to the ground and pick up something.

A traveling bird student by the name of Keely called up by phone and told me he had seen two Scissor-tailed Flycatchers at the foot of Duval Street and asked if I had seen them?

These birds were quite fearless and I was able to walk on the sidewalk directly under them as they sat on the wires 20 to 25 feet above my head. They did not spread their tail feathers while perching or flying, but only when making a turn or an abrupt stop in midair. The tails of some were fully an inch and one half to two inches longer than others, having a white spot about an inch above the tip giving the appearance of being nicked. The sides were as far as I could discern, pinkish. The underparts were solid grayish white, as were the neck and throat. The upper parts were darker gray.

In all the literature available to me, I find that this bird is of casual occurrence, but not classed as a winter resident. From my experience and that of the boy, this bird should now be classed as an occasional winter resident, at least if a two and a half months stay means anything.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Fla.*

The Occurrence of *Myiarchus cinerascens inquietus* in Lower California.—In a series of *Myiarchus* taken in the northern part of central Lower California, Mexico, during October, 1930, by members of an expedition collecting for the San Diego Society of Natural History, a single smallish, bright-colored example was strikingly evident. The specimen is an adult male, no. 13652, collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History, collected at Cataviña (latitude 29° 46'), Lower California, Mexico, on October, 6, 1930, by S. G. Harter.

Comparison of this specimen with examples of *Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens* from the Lower Colorado River region in southeastern California and *Myiarchus cinerascens pertinax* from the Cape region of Lower California proved that this bird belonged to neither of these two races. In the absence of material for further comparisons, the specimen was shown to Mr. A. J. van Rossem, who tentatively pronounced it to be *Myiarchus cinerascens inquietus*. However, to be absolutely certain of this identification, he requested that the specimen be sent to him at Pasadena, where it could be carefully compared with a good series of *inquietus* in the Dickey collection.

The bird was returned with the following notation: "This specimen is typical *inquietus* and cannot be matched by any so-called 'variants' of either *cinerascens* or *pertinax*." This specimen, therefore, is not only an addition to the avifauna of Lower California, but it also provides the first reliable record of *inquietus* within the territory covered by the 'Check-list' of the American Ornithologists' Union.

Flycatchers stated to be *Myiarchus nuttingi* were formerly recorded from Arizona,¹ but later, when the genus *Myiarchus* was revised,² these birds were found to be in reality *M. cinerascens*. *M. nuttingi* was said to occur in southern Mexico and Guatemala, with *M. nuttingi inquietus* occupying the area to the north between *M. nuttingi* and *M. cinerascens*. Recently,³ intergradation found between the supposed species *nuttingi* and *cinerascens* within the northern part of the range of *M. nuttingi inquietus* places the known races of *nuttingi* in subspecific rank under *Myiarchus cinerascens*. Hence, the use of the name *Myiarchus cinerascens inquietus* in the present instance.

This record of the occurrence of a form whose habitat is the mainland directly east of the peninsula of Lower California is of decided interest ecologically. On first thought, the presence of an individual bird out of its normal range might be termed as accidental. But the physical similarity of this particular part of the peninsula to the Sonoran mainland across the Gulf of California suggests a reason beyond the point of mere accident. The fact that such plants as the giant cactus (*Pachycereus pringlei*) and such birds as the Mexican Screech Owl (*Otus asio cinerascens*) exist in typical or nearly typical form at this latitude on both sides of the Gulf offers some evidence that the attraction to the locality where this bird was captured was not purely accidental.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif.*

Jay and Bushtit Nesting in Close Proximity.—While looking for Jay's nests in the hills near Benicia, Solano County, California on April 14,

¹ Fisher, A. K. *Myiarchus nuttingi* in Arizona. Auk, IX, 1892, p. 201.

² Nelson, E. W. A Revision of the North American Mainland Species of *Myiarchus*. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVII, 1904, pp. 21-50.

³ van Rossem, A. J. Report on a Collection of Land Birds from Sonora. Trans. San Diego Soc. of Nat. Hist., VI, No. 19, 1931, p. 261.