

Horizillas to replace *Malacopteron* Eyton, preoccupied, but Gistel (Isis von Tilesius, München, 1850, p. 95) had many years previously noticed that Eyton's name was preoccupied and proposed *Malacornis* to replace it, which must be used. Later Oberholser (Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 74, no. 2, Sept. 27, 1922, p. 1) has endeavored to show that the type of *Alcippe* Blyth (Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. 13, pt. 1, no. 145, May 1844, p. 384) is *Trichastoma affine* Blyth and therefore should replace *Horizillas* and renames *Alcippe* of authors, *Alcippornis*. He has overlooked the fact, however, that Blyth a few pages previously to his formal proposal of *Alcippe* (idem., p. 370) had used the name in conjunction with *Timalia poiocephala* Jerdon, which becomes the type by monotypy. Stuart Baker (Fauna Br. Ind. Birds, 2d ed., vol. 7, 1930, p. 50) has used *Ophrydornis* Büttikofer for *Malacopteron* Eyton, but this is inadmissible as Oberholser has shown when he proposed *Horizillas*. To summarize, the two genera will stand as follows:

1. *Malacornis* Gistel, 1850.

Type, *Malacopteron magnum* Eyton.

Malacopteron, Eyton, 1839, not Serville, 1835.

Setaria Blyth, 1844, not Oken, 1815.

Horizillas Oberholser, 1905.

Alcippe Oberholser, 1922, not Blyth, 1844.

Ophrydornis Stuart Baker, 1930, not Büttikofer, 1895.

2. *Alcippe*, Blyth, 1844.

Type by monotypy, *Timalia poiocephala* Jerdon, of which *Alcippornis* Oberholser (Type, *Alcippe cinerea* Blyth, not Eyton) is a synonym.—J. H. RILEY, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

The Loggerhead Shrike, an Addition to the Virginia Avifauna.—

To settle the sub-specific identity of the shrikes of southeastern Virginia, on March 30 and April 8, 1932, I collected a pair, the female of which contained a fully formed egg when shot.

They were later submitted to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, who finds them to be the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*). He also writes: "Since these, without doubt represent the breeding form of *Amelia*, it extends the range of this form up the coast to southeast Virginia, constituting apparently the first authentic record of this bird for the state."

Amelia is forty miles west by south from Richmond and fifty-five miles north of the North Carolina state line.

Dr. J. J. Murray of Lexington, Va., in his article in the April issue of 'The Auk' on "Additions to the Virginia Avifauna," predicted that the Loggerhead Shrike would yet be found in Virginia.—JOHN B. LEWIS, *Amelia Court House, Va.*

Western Palm Warbler in Massachusetts in Spring.—Apparently no specimens of *Dendroica palmarum palmarum* have been collected in New England in the spring. Last May 3 I had an excellent observation of an

unusually distinctive individual. It perched, facing me, a few inches above the ground, every so often opening its bill and uttering a run of five or six faint notes. The first thing noticed was that the yellow throat was completely and definitely surrounded by soiled whitish. Next, the pileum was not chestnut but like the gray, streaky back—possibly a shade darker. The superciliary line was yellowish at front but white and wider toward the rear. Breast and belly were soiled whitish, evenly and faintly streaked. Then the bird got down and moved about the ground with the characteristic tail-motion, showing abruptly greenish-yellow upper tail-coverts and clear yellow under tail-coverts. It was thus much more unlike the Yellow Palm than most Western Palms are, especially in spring; but I found on page 85 of volume I of the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' (where Ridgway first divided the species) descriptions of a male from Waukegan and a female from Calumet that corresponded to the bird I saw. The *sotto voce* song perhaps indicates a male—probably a *young* male—but the absence of any chestnut cap seems likelier to mark a female.—S. A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

The Hoary Redpoll in Montana.—For several days during February and March of 1933, a small flock of Common Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria linaria*) frequented the yards of my home near Fortine, Montana, feeding on weed seeds of various kinds. On February 27, and again on March 1, a Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*) occurred with the darker birds. Several times I was able to watch it from a distance of less than ten feet, and to compare its size, color and markings with those of the nearby Common Redpolls.

Previous records of the occurrence of the Hoary Redpoll in Montana seem to be limited to these: two specimens were taken at Miles City in 1900 by C. F. Hedges (*Auk*, XVIII, p. 195) and one was observed in Dawson County in 1905 (*Auk*, XXII, p. 313).—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana.*

Bachman's Sparrow in the Virginia Blue Ridge.—On April 14, 1933, while on a four-day walking trip through the mountains, I was surprised to find a singing male Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*) in a pasture field at an elevation of about 2500 feet. The locality was the base of "The Rocks" on Humpback Mt. in Augusta County. Three of us watched the bird for several minutes through 8-power binoculars at a distance of about 35 feet. This species is of infrequent occurrence in Virginia and there seems to be only one other record from the mountains, according to the recent paper, "Additions to the Virginia Avifauna" by Dr. J. J. Murray (*The Auk*' L, 2, 198).—RUSKIN S. FREER, *Lynchburg, Va.*

A Late Migration of Fox Sparrows.—We have had an unusual visitation of Fox Sparrows (*Passerella i. iliaca*) in our New York district this spring. Last year in Central Park we observed only a few individuals; this year the first one was observed on February 26, 1933; they straggled in