

the Hughes farm in any instance. This may be the beginning of new colonies whose future growth will be watched with interest.

The only other colony of Cliff Swallows, so far as I know, in this part of the country is one just over the line in Berks County. This group is about seven or eight miles in an air line from the one described. It is reported that the Berks County colony was not as strong this summer as the one visited. Mr. Hughes is very proud of his colony and protects the birds carefully.—HORACE D. McCANN, *Paoli, Pa.*

Fish Crow Taken near Harrisonburg, Virginia.—On May 10, 1935, a Crow shot one mile west of Harrisonburg, Va. was sent to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey and identified as the Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*). Dr. J. Murray of Lexington, Va., has seen and heard this species about Lexington since 1928 (*Auk*, July 1934, p. 381), but reports that this is the first actual specimen taken in the Shenandoah Valley or anywhere inland in Virginia, except in the Washington, D. C., region.—D. RALPH HOSTETTER, *Harrisonburg, Va.*

The Bush-tit of the Southern Great Basin.—In the course of my field work in the Charleston and Virgin Mountains of extreme southern Nevada in 1931, 1932 and 1933, three Bush-tits were collected as a routine matter and with no suspicion at the time that they were other than *Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus*. Later on, when making the necessary critical comparisons for a report on the region, it was at once obvious that these birds were not *plumbeus*, at least as that form occurs in the mountains of southeastern Arizona.

Briefly, the differences are that eastern Arizona *plumbeus* possesses a more or less olivaceous back, contrasted with an ashy gray head. The Nevada specimens are clear ashy gray over the whole upperparts, which are concolor with the pileum or very nearly so. In addition, the Nevada birds are slightly paler below and lack a pinkish or brownish tinge which, in fresh plumage, is almost invariably to be seen in *plumbeus*.

In the fall of 1933 the three Nevada specimens were compared with the type and type series of *Psaltriparus minimus cecaumenorum* described from Central Sonora by Thayer and Bangs (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 19, No. 4, Feb. 26, 1906, p. 20). The resemblance was exceedingly close, so very close indeed that had more than three Nevada specimens been available I would unhesitatingly have listed them as of the same race. In April of the present year Mr. Laurence Huey and the writer spent a week in the Providence Mountains in southeastern California, one of the principal objects of the trip being the collection of a series of Bush-tits. Five specimens, all adults, were taken, and four of the type series of *cecaumenorum* were subsequently borrowed from the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy for a re-examination.

As a result of these studies the range of *Psaltriparus minimus cecaumenorum* must be extended northwest to southern Nevada and southeastern California. The three southern Nevada and the five Providence Mountains specimens are most extreme in characters; those from Owens Valley (5), the White Mountains of California (21) and Mt. Magruder, Nevada (8), are varyingly intermediate toward *plumbeus*, though apparently closer, in series, to *cecaumenorum*. Dr. Oberholser informs me that specimens in the collection of the Bureau of Biological Survey from the Panamint Mountains and the New York Mountains, California, belong unquestionably in the same category with the southern Nevada and Providence Mountain birds.

Incidentally, I have been urged to provide the southern Great Basin Bush-tit population with a new name because, in the available series, the Sonora birds are not quite so ashy gray above and are slightly paler below. However, when allowance is made for the post-mortem color change which may have taken place in the thirty