

Grantham, engaged in bird-banding, saw one actually within the park boundary. It was in a brushy place along the Virgin River in the lower end of Zion Canyon.

Amphispiza nevadensis nevadensis. NORTHERN SAGE SPARROW.—Presnall has seen the Sage Sparrow in the southwest part of the park at various times during the last two or three years, but did not include it in his list because it was not certainly identified. On October 17, 1935, the writer saw one in the "Petriified Forest" in the southwestern part of the park, but it was not until a specimen was taken near Hurricane, Utah, that it was certainly identified. It has been seen only in those areas which are considered Lower Sonoran.

These four records, with the two already reported, the Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) and the Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*), make a total of 146 species and subspecies recorded from the park to date.—W. S. LONG, *Zion National Park, Utah*.

A Note on the Collecting of W. W. Brown, Jr., in Chiriqui.—Work I have had in hand during several years past has necessitated the frequent use of Bangs's invaluable paper "On a second collection of birds made in Chiriqui, by W. W. Brown, Jr."¹ In the initial stage of my studies, the information regarding localities and elevations in this paper seemed to leave little to be desired, especially as the introduction included an account of Brown's itinerary.

As my work progressed, I recognized the presence of the Caribbean element among the species recorded from the "Caribbean slope of the Volcan de Chiriqui," but failed to see the significance of this fact. Then I acquired a personal acquaintance with the region in which Brown worked, and came to realize that such records as "*Bolborhynchus lineolatus* (Cassin). Two males, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 2000 feet," "*Thamnistes anabatinus* Scl. and Salv. Two males, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 2000 and 3000 feet," "*Rhamphocœnus semitorquatus* Lawr. Two males, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 1000 and 2000 feet," "*Myrmelastes immaculatus* (Lafr.) One adult female, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 2000 feet," and "*Xiphorhynchus grandis* Cherrie. One adult male, Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui, 700 feet" were erroneous either as to elevation or as to locality, in as much as other lesser mountain masses intervene between the Volcan de Chiriqui and the elevation of 3000 or 700 feet on the Caribbean slope.

An inquiry directed to Mr. Ludlow Griscom brought no new facts to light regarding the collection nor Brown's itinerary. I then addressed the collector himself, and from him obtained a very good account of his collecting experiences. One paragraph of his letter contained the solution of the problem. "Another expedition we made, we followed the trail from Boquete to Chiriqui Grande on the Caribbean Coast. It took us if I remember [correctly] five days to reach the Caribbean Coast. I collected along the trail to close to Chiriqui Grande or roughly speaking about 700 feet altitude. I did no collecting at Chiriqui Grande."

In the reading of this letter, it becomes obvious that several "Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui" species were taken on this trip to Chiriqui Grande on the Caribbean slope of the Cordillera de Talamanca (of which the Volcan de Chiriqui is a peak), and not on the volcano itself. It is difficult to be exact in this matter, but certainly all specimens taken on the Chiriqui Grande trip at elevations below 4000 feet, and probably some taken at higher elevations, should have been labeled as coming from the Caribbean slope of the Cordillera de Talamanca, Bocas del Toro, and not from the Volcan de Chiriqui.

¹ Proc. N. E. Zool. Cl., III, 1902, 15-70.

A misunderstanding of the geography of this region is apparently not confined to Brown, since Griscom¹ gave "Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui" as the locality for a specimen of *Leucopternis princeps*, which was taken by Kennard and by him recorded² from "Boquete Trail, 3100 feet." Since the introduction to the paper by Kennard and Peters makes it clear that the party did not cross the continental divide, it is evident that Griscom's emendation serves only to obscure the facts.—
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¹ Bull. Mus. Compr. Zool., LXXVIII, 1935, 300.

² Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., 38, 1928, 449.