

GLAUCCOUS-WINGED GULL, *Larus glaucescens*.—This species should be withdrawn from the list of Colorado birds. We recorded the species from the State (Condor, 39: 132, 1937) on the basis of an immature specimen (C. M. N. H. no. 880), identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. It was collected at La Salle, Weld County, on November 3, 1912. Allan Brooks questioned the record and the specimen was sent to him for examination, and he wrote me as follows: "It emphatically is not *glaucescens*. While it agrees superficially with juvenile *thayeri* its tail is much whiter, the outer tail feathers being white barred only toward their tips and the central rectrix is strongly barred with white on its basal half. The measurements of bill and tarsus are much shorter than in any *thayeri* in my collection and agree exactly with a juvenile female *kumlieni* from Nova Scotia. I take it to be a dark juvenile of *Larus kumlieni*." We then sent the specimen to P. A. Taverner, at Ottawa, and he compared it with his specimens, pronouncing it not *kumlieni*, but either *thayeri* or *californicus*. Dr. Ira Gabrielson examined the specimen while Mr. Taverner had it, and he called it *thayeri*. Bailey took the specimen to Los Angeles in August, and he and George Willett compared it with specimens of *thayeri* in the Bishop collection, and were able to match the bird with similarly plumaged ones from Arctic Alaska. The skin was then sent to Dr. Oberholser and he reidentified it as *thayeri*. All ornithologists who have had occasion to attempt the identification of immature gulls will complete their task with a sense of humility, and a realization of how little material there is available from breeding areas which may be used for comparative purposes. And so, although it was not an unanimous decision of the various judges (Allan Brooks being doubtful) we shall have to conclude that the specimen recorded as *glaucescens* is *Larus argentatus thayeri*, until, at least, someone questions the identifications of the specimens in Dr. Bishop's collection!—ALFRED M. BAILEY and ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado*.

**Remiges of the Atlantic Murre, a correction.**—In a note on 'Development of remiges in the Atlantic Murre' (*Uria aalge*) (Auk, 55: 529, 530, 1937) I stated, ". . . it has never been recognized that the young bird at the time of leaving the nest island and going to the water has no remiges." I now find that this fact was previously known and published by H. F. Witherby (Practical Handbook of British Birds, pt. 2, pp. 792-798, 1924). Mr. Witherby states, "As in Razorbill tail-feathers, primaries and secondaries do not commence to grow until beginning of moult to next plumage but primary-coverts and greater coverts give appearance of miniature remiges."—R. A. JOHNSON, *150 East St., Oneonta, New York*.

**The Swifts of Panamá.**—Unless otherwise stated, all quotations below are from pages 318, 319, of 'The Ornithology of the Republic of Panamá' by Ludlow Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 78: no. 3, April 1935). Three forms have been added to his list of his 'Family Micropodidae,' as well as various localities and dates of interest.

*Streptoprocne zonaris albicincta*.—"Throughout in the mts.," but visiting the lowlands at least occasionally after the breeding season, as I infer from two specimens in the Princeton Museum of Zoölogy shot September 4, 1936, by H. Wedel in a dry stream-bed near the Cricamola River (Province of Bocas del Toro), only about fifteen miles south of where the river flows into the Chiriquí Lagoon. One is an immature male, iris 'black-brown,' the other an adult female, iris 'nubian brown'; each is labeled 'feet plum blue-black.' Neither had the gonads enlarged. Peters (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71: 314, 1931) records two taken at Fruitdale, west shore of Almirante Bay, November 17, 1928.