

fourteen specimens collected by Wedel near Port Obaldia (within eight miles of Colombia), as follows:

♀ ovary somewhat enlarged Mar. 30, 1932	♀ ovary not enlarged Aug. 26, 1935
♂ testes somewhat enlarged Apr. 29, 1934	♂ testes much enlarged Aug. 26, 1935
♂ testes much enlarged May 16, 1933	♂ testes not enlarged Nov. 2, 1934
♀ ovary not enlarged May 16, 1933	— Nov. 23, 1934
♀ ovary not enlarged July 8, 1933	♀ ovary not enlarged Nov. 23, 1934
— July 8, 1933	♂ testes much enlarged Nov. 23, 1934
— Aug. 24, 1935	♂ testes not enlarged Nov. 23, 1934

Feet 'midnight blue,' 'purplish blue,' 'plum blue,' 'purplish black,' 'blackish purple,' 'black.'

*Chaetura spinicauda fumosa*.—"Pacific slope, Volcán de Chiriquí."

*Chaetura cinereiventris phaopygos*.—"Almirante (Wedel, Smith, Benson)." Wedel has sent to the P. M. Z. six more specimens, from the Cricamola River, as follows:

♀? ovary not enlarged May 1, 1937	♂ testes much enlarged May 17, 1937
♂ testes much enlarged May 12, 1937	♀ ovary not enlarged Sep. 3, 1936
♂ testes much enlarged May 15, 1937	♂ testes not enlarged Sep. 3, 1936

Iris 'black,' feet 'plum blue.' Shot in dry stream beds about fifteen to seventeen miles south of the mouth of the Cricamola.

*Chaeturellus brunneitorques brunneitorques*.—"Mts. of Veraguas; to be expected elsewhere."

*Cypseloides fumigatus*.—The only record, now published for the first time, is of a male, testes not enlarged, shot by Wedel at Armila, just west of Port Obaldia, July 4, 1932, and now in the P. M. Z. Iris and feet 'black.' I use a binomial for this form, considering the bird described by Rothschild as *C. f. major*, from Argentina, a valid species. It is not only much larger (wing, 148–158 mm., one 163), but has actually smaller (relatively much smaller) feet (tarsus, 12–14 mm., one 15), the tarsus and toes more slender; *fumigatus* has a wing only 139–142 mm., tarsus, 15–16. *C. major* further differs from *fumigatus* in its mummy-brown instead of brownish-black coloration, the crown as well as the forehead scaly, the throat not paler than the rest of the under parts, and no white chin, and still further in its rounded rectrices with normal shafts compared with the stiff shafts and at least sometimes tapering tips of the rectrices of *fumigatus*. I am indebted to the American Museum of Natural History for permission to use their seven skins of *major* and two of *fumigatus* in this comparison in addition to the two of the former and one of the latter in the P. M. Z.

*Panyptila cayennensis*.—"Chagres River; Cape Garachiné; recently breeding in Canal Zone." During our stay at Tapia (on the road several miles east of Juan Diaz), July 24 to August 8, 1923, from two to five of this lovely species were generally to be found frequenting certain palms behind Señor Alexandro de la Guardia's house which he had so kindly loaned us. We looked in vain for a nest. A female, ovary not enlarged, was collected August 6. See Greenway's note in "The Auk" (51: 377–379, 1934) on the nesting of this swift on the piazzas of the Ancón Hospital and on the walls of the Canal, and occupying a nest even inside a building.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Princeton Museum of Zoology, Princeton, New Jersey*.

**Southern Downy Woodpecker in Ohio.**—Several years ago the writer became interested in determining the status of the Downy Woodpeckers (*Dryobates pubescens*) occurring in Ohio. Birds taken in northeastern Ohio (Ashtabula County) proved to

be typical of the northern race *medianus*. Fourteen males and thirteen females taken for the Cleveland Museum and the Ohio State Museum in various localities of southeastern Ohio, were also referable to *medianus*, though averaging definitely smaller than those from northern Ohio. Northern Ohio birds were also somewhat heavier in average weight.

In the spring of 1936 a check was made on an area much farther south—bottom-land along the Ohio River in the extreme southern tip of the State, Lawrence County. This locality is opposite the mouth of the Big Sandy River, a stream with a valley extending a hundred miles to the southward deep into Kentucky and West Virginia. It seemed conceivable that individuals representing the southern form might have followed this valley highway north to the Ohio border, especially during the height of the spring migration. Examples are numerous in other species of occasional individuals migrating in spring far beyond the usual northern limits of the breeding range. On May 2, 1936, two female Downy Woodpeckers were taken in Lawrence County, Ohio, along the Ohio River, one near Proctorville, the other near South Point. These birds (now 7075 and 7076 in the Ohio State Museum collection) have recently been determined by Dr. H. C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey as *D. p. pubescens*. Neither is wholly typical but both must be referred to this race. In addition to their small size (wing length less than 90 mm.) both birds show the dark coloration (or soiling) of the under parts characteristic of most *pubescens* specimens. Other specimens similar to the two described above have since been taken by the writer in the lowlands of eastern and southeastern Kentucky. Wetmore ('Observations on the birds of West Virginia,' Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 84: 412, 1937) referred all specimens examined from West Virginia to *medianus*, but stated that those from lowlands along the Ohio River were smaller. All birds examined by the writer from Ohio which were definitely breeding individuals, can likewise be referred to *medianus*. The *pubescens* individuals recorded above may represent migrants or wanderers rather than breeders, as their gonadal development was not that of breeding birds.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

#### **American and Arctic Three-toed Woodpeckers in the Adirondacks.**—

While on a multi-day camping trip in the northern Adirondack Mountains (Essex County, New York), my brother, Ronald Shainin, and I observed a male American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus bacatus*) on July 20, 1937. We were on the Johns Brook trail and had just crossed the junction of Hogback Brook and Johns Brook, headed in a southwesterly direction toward Mount Marcy, when we heard a woodpecker drilling. In a short time we located the bird on the trunk of a huge balsam, and instantly recognized it by the yellow crown and the transversely barred white patch extending down its back. After we had studied the bird with eight-power binoculars for more than half a minute, it flew across Johns Brook into the dense virgin timber on the south side.

This species is one of the rarest birds in the Adirondacks, where it is at the southernmost limit of its range in the East. Less than half a century ago it was fairly common in the higher mountains of the northern Adirondacks. E. H. Eaton, in his paper, 'Birds of the Mount Marcy region of the Adirondacks' (1909, p. 44), reporting on a survey in 1905, writes, "The American Three-toed Woodpecker was nearly as common as the Black-backed species [Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*)], but only two families of young were found, one of these being on the slope of Mt. Marcy at an elevation of 4000 ft." Since that time, however, this far-northern species has markedly declined in numbers. Charles H. Rogers saw two individuals