

*sordida sordida* (Swainson).—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.*

**Breeding range of the Ohio House Wren.**—On July 4, 1938, I collected a House Wren on Meadow Mountain, four miles south of Bittering, Maryland, that proves to be *Troglodytes aëdon baldwini*, marking an extension of the previously known breeding range of this bird into that State. Probably this will prove to be the breeding form of the mountain area of western Maryland above two thousand feet elevation. Another Ohio House Wren was collected on the Blackwater River, eight miles south of Davis, West Virginia, on July 3, a region where this form was expected in view of an earlier specimen from Flanagans Hill in the Canaan Valley, a little farther south in the same county.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**The authority for the name of the Long-tailed Chat.**—Hellmayr (*Cat. Birds Amer.*, 8: 447, 1935) has correctly shown that the name *Icteria virens auricollis* must supplant *I. v. longicauda* Lawrence as the name of the Long-tailed Chat. However, he gives Bonaparte as the authority, a procedure which is in error. As the present writer showed some years ago, the name should be credited to Lichtenstein and not to Bonaparte. Details of the citation in Lichtenstein will be found in 'Transactions' of the San Diego Society of Natural History, 7: 353-354, May 31, 1934. It may seem superfluous to repeat this citation but the frequent use of Bonaparte as the founder of the name *auricollis* by several recent authors has prompted the correction.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.*

**Southern Robin breeding in coastal South Carolina.**—For several years there has been a noticeable extension in the range of the Southern Robin (*Turdus migratorius achrusterus*) from the Piedmont sections where it breeds abundantly, toward the coast region. It has passed the Fall Line which runs roughly, midway across the State, and a season or two ago, appeared as a nesting bird at Elloree, Orangeburg County, about seventy-five miles from the coast. This was the nearest breeding record to the coast yet known. During this past season, however, it has appeared almost on the coast itself.

On July 21, 1938, an adult was seen feeding young birds in the yard of Mrs. J. F. Bischoff of Summerville, South Carolina, a small town about twenty-five miles inland from Charleston. Mrs. Bischoff is a careful observer of birds, and she and her son watched the Robin feeding the young. Knowing its importance, she has communicated the record. This brings the bird virtually to the coast, certainly in the coastal strip, and extends the nesting range by nearly fifty miles from the previous seventy-five-mile distance from salt water.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *National Assoc. Audubon Societies, Charleston, South Carolina.*

**Alta Mira Oriole in Texas—an addition to the A. O. U. 'Check-list.'**—During the course of field work in southeastern Texas early in January, 1938, I spent several days at Brownsville, and while there took advantage of the opportunity to acquire at least a slight familiarity with the winter bird-life of the lower Rio Grande Valley. Among the birds collected then was a female oriole that, because of its large size and rather vivid plumage, suggested at once a bird of tropical origin. This specimen was later examined by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., and identified as the Alta Mira Oriole (*Icterus gularis tamaulipensis*), a bird ranging from Vera Cruz and Puebla to Tamaulipas,