

On June 20, 1941, Mr. Arthur Sigman called my attention to a nest of the Red-start which was situated in a red-maple tree (*Acer rubrum*) a few feet from the banks of the Pocomoke River, in Worcester County, Maryland, and a short distance northeast of the town of Willards. The nest was situated about twenty feet from the ground in a rather substantial fork of the tree and contained several half-grown young. Due to the pressure of time, it was not possible to climb the tree to make a closer investigation or to take photographs. The male bird sang his characteristic song and busied himself with the presence of the observers, while the female was seen feeding the young. Nesting nearby were several other species of warblers including the Prothonotary (*Protonotaria citrea*), Parula (*Compothlypis a. americana*), and Yellow-throated Warblers (*Dendroica d. dominica*), the Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*), and the Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis t. trichas*).—ALBERT E. CONWAY, *West Chester, Pennsylvania*.

**Two little-known birds from eastern Brazil.**—Among a collection of birds made by Ernest G. Holt in Ceará and Espírito Santo, Brazil, while engaged in the Rockefeller Foundation's investigations of yellow fever, are two species that call for special mention as the specimens yield additions to our knowledge.

*Thamnophilus caerulescens cearensis* (Cory).

This subspecies, hitherto known (at least in published information), from the unique type (male), is represented by a small series from the type locality. The birds have been identified by direct comparison with the type, with which they agree in the characters given by Cory. Inasmuch as the female has not been known before, the following description may serve to fill this gap:

Similar to the female of the typical race (specimen from Itatiba, São Paulo, used for comparison) but with larger, stronger bill, the crown and occiput lighter and brighter—between Sudan Brown and Antique Brown (as opposed to Dresden Brown); lores, cheeks, and auriculars very slightly paler, clearer gray; the under parts paler, less ochraceous tawny (Honey Yellow darkening on the breast and flanks to between Isabella and Yellow Ochre); the rectrices more suffused with Buffy Citrine, except for their terminal fifths, which are Deep Neutral Gray tipped with white; and the upper wing-coverts Deep Neutral Gray broadly edged with Medal Bronze and with no white terminal spots.

Measurements of the present series are as follows:—5 males: wing, 67–71 (69.6) mm.; tail, 55–61 (58.8); culmen from base, 19–20 (19.4); the type (male):—wing, 70; tail, 57 +; culmen from base, 20.5; 2 females:—wing, 68.5–70; tail, 56.5–59; culmen from base, 19–20. Two of the males and one female have been presented to the U. S. National Museum.

*Turdus albicollis crotopezus* Lichtenstein.

According to Hellmayr (*Cat. Birds of the Americas*, pt. 7, p. 368, 1934), this race of the White-necked Thrush is known only from Bahia trade-skins. It is, therefore, of interest to find that birds referable to this race occur in Espírito Santo. Holt obtained three birds (a male and two females) at Pau Gigante, in September and October, 1940, which agree quite well with a specimen of *crotopezus* from "Bahia." The agreement is not perfect; the Espírito Santo are a little less rufescent on the back, and they have the axillaries and under wing-coverts a little more ochraceous. One of the males has the sides and flanks tawnier than the others, thereby approaching typical *albicollis*, which is not surprising, as the latter is the

form found at Rio de Janeiro, not so far to the south.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**An Albino Chipping Sparrow.**—An entirely white bird was observed in a flock of Chipping Sparrows, *Spizella passerina passerina*, on September 18, 1940. The sparrow was feeding on the lawn and gave us every opportunity to observe it. The entire plumage was white; the bill pink. The sky was heavily overcast at the time and in the subdued light the eyes appeared dark. Except for color, it checked exactly in size and form and in flight, feeding habits, alertness, and other activities with the Chipping Sparrows with which it associated. Apparently it was a true albino.

The bird was observed in the neighborhood several times between about the middle of September and October 7, when last seen. It was seen by at least nine different people in the immediate neighborhood, which comprises five homes along a country road over a distance of about 300 yards. These homes are surrounded largely by cultivated and pasture land. None of the observers has been able to determine the eye color definitely. Probably it was a member of a local brood as the birds seemed to have definite feeding areas in the neighborhood. This white individual seemed to be accepted on an equal footing with other birds of the flock.—O. M. AND H. L. SWEETMAN, *Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.*

**Records from Lower California, Arizona, Idaho and Alberta.**—During the course of routine work on the collection and distribution records of North American birds of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service I have discovered a few unpublished items that seem significant enough to put on record. These are as follows:

*Spizella breweri breweri.*—In the Biological Survey's collection there are six specimens of Brewer's Sparrow from Lower California collected in July. These apparently are significant because of the fact that there are no published breeding or even summer records for this species from Lower California. Grinnell (*Univ. California Publ. Zool.*, 32: 167, Nov. 6, 1928) states that it is only a winter resident throughout the entire area of this northwesternmost part of Mexico. However, the skins establish that Brewer's Sparrow is at least a casual summer visitant if it does not actually breed in northern Lower California. The specimens, collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman at Piñon on the west slope of the San Pedro Martir Mountains, are as follows:

No. 197307, July 9, 1905, immature male

No. 197313, July 10, 1905, adult female

and those collected by them at Vallecitos in the San Pedro Martir Mountains are:

No. 197322, July 17, 1905, immature female

No. 197316, July 15, 1905, immature unsexed

No. 197317, July 15, 1905, adult female

No. 197319, July 15, 1905, adult male

*Spizella breweri taverneri.*—The range of the Timberline Sparrow, described by Swarth and Brooks (*Condor*, 27: 67-69, March 15, 1925), is very little known. There have been a few recent records adding to the known distribution (*Auk*, 53: 92, 1936; *Auk*, 45: 509, 1928; *Condor*, 34: 231, 1932; *Condor*, 37: 178, 1935; *Condor*, 40: 86, 1938) of this race, and to these can be added the male specimen collected in