

adult *unicolor* and *mexicanus* and is found to be indistinguishable from the latter in all racial characters. The writer has been unable to find other specimens from the Huachuca Mountains but, since the species is non-migratory, the Mexican Dipper may be considered the resident form in that area and hence an addition to the A. O. U. Check-List.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.*

Vermilion Flycatcher in Arkansas.—While walking along the shore of a large pond near Magnolia, Arkansas, on October 18, 1941, I caught sight of a red object near a clump of dead trees. As I approached, a small, brilliantly colored bird perched on a dead limb flew out over the water to catch various insects. Training my binoculars on him I soon recognized him as a Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*).

I was able to approach it very closely for it was apparently completely absorbed in its aerial contest with numerous insects hovering over the water. My bird had now flown farther down shore and was perched on a dead twig wagging its tail as he looked for insects. Like the Phoebe it did not resent my curiosity and I was able to study it at very close range. I soon saw the flycatcher was an immature male, for the red was just appearing in the crown and breast and its throat was white with red just coming through in spots. The breast had more color and the belly was a beautiful vermilion. Every now and then it would raise its crest and better show off its vermilion crown.

Having always associated this bird with the far west I was naturally puzzled at finding it in the southwestern tip of Arkansas far from its proper range. It is a resident of the arid regions of southwestern Texas, southern New Mexico, southern and western Arizona, southwestern Utah, southern Nevada, southeastern California and southern Mexico, wintering occasionally along the coast of southwestern California.

The bird stayed about the region throughout the week. Some ten days later, on October 28, while birding on the other side of the pond, I observed another one, this time an adult male with striking colors. The following day I observed both birds at once at the lower end of the pond where there were many dead trees surrounded by water and about these trees the flycatchers seemed to find an abundance of insects. A common Phoebe was also seen in company with them and provided an excellent contrast to its more colorful relatives.

A cold spell arrived and every day I expected the birds to leave but they lingered another week and on November 1, I decided one must be collected for it was apparently the first record of this bird for the state. With reluctance the immature male was taken on the afternoon of that day. The other bird lingered for two days of rather cold weather and was gone the following day.

A letter from Professor W. J. Baerg of the University of Arkansas stated that as far as the writer knew "there is no published record of the occurrence of this species in the state." It is therefore evident that the Vermilion Flycatcher collected at Magnolia, Arkansas, on November 1, 1941, is the first record for the State of Arkansas. This skin has been given to the ornithological collection of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York.—JOHN RIPLEY FORBES, *Former Director Kansas City Museum.*

Gambel's Sparrow in western Virginia.—To the casual occurrences in the eastern United States of Gambel's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*) we would add two records for western Virginia. The first was an adult male trapped and