make a guess whether these flycatchers were voluntary vagrants or were blown northward willy-nilly!—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

Nesting of the Upland Plover in Baltimore County, Maryland (*Plate 15*).—In Maryland, breeding Upland Plovers are largely confined to the larger and more fertile valleys of the northern and western parts of the state. It is in one of these northern Maryland valleys, fifteen miles north of Baltimore, that for seven successive seasons Upland Plovers have nested. In this valley, one ungrazed hay meadow, comprising approximately eight acres of pure Kentucky blue grass was used exclusively for nesting each spring, and also served as a feeding ground after harvesting. Hilly pastures adjacent to the hay meadow represented the chief feeding habitat and was the type most frequented. Grain stubble was used to a considerable extent as an alternate feeding and loafing type. It seems reasonable to assume that grazing is an important limiting factor in the selection of a field for nesting, since only one nest was located in hilly-pasture type, and that was found at a late date after the ungrazed hay meadow had been harvested.

The plovers seem to choose their nesting site indiscriminately in the ungrazed meadow, placing their eggs in mere depressions down in the grass and apparently disregarding available clumps, knolls, or tufts offering a more substantial nesting site. Territorial relationships seem to be outmoded by the plovers in this valley since they nest together in the same meadows, feed together, loaf together, and show no signs of belligerence. On one occasion two nests were found eight feet apart and none of the nests found were more than fifty yards apart. When a nest was approached, neighboring birds would often join the inhabitants in a vociferous protest.

Nesting dates from ungrazed blue-grass meadow (all clutches fresh): May 15, 1936—Two nests found; one of three and one of four eggs. Nests eight feet apart. Nest of three eggs had four eggs on May 16. May 16, 1937—Nest of four eggs. May 21, 1938—Nest of four eggs. May 15, 1939—Nest of four eggs. May 17, 1940—Nest of four eggs. June 10, 1940—Nest of four eggs in pasture frequented by some thirty or forty horses; a quarter-mile from blue-grass meadow. June 8, 1941—Young approximately three days old, in blue-grass meadow. May 10, 1942—Two nests, one of three and one of four eggs; thirty yards apart. Nest of three eggs had four eggs on May 11.

The mortality rate of the Baltimore County Upland Plovers is quite low and it would seem that the plover population here should increase, yet it has remained nearly stable year after year. In 1935 there were five pairs present and each year thereafter through 1942, three pairs have returned to the valley to nest.—BROOKE MEANLEY, *Patuxent Refuge, Bowie, Maryland.*

Mountain Bluebird in Minnesota.—At the suggestion of Dr. T. S. Roberts of the Museum of Natural History of the University of Minnesota, I am writing to report a Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) which came to Duluth this past winter. I saw it first on February 4 and ten or twelve times after that and it was also observed by several other members of our bird clubs. Mrs. Robert Rowe told me she thought five or six of them had been feeding in her yard since between Thanksgiving and Christmas. I asked her to check closely as to the number and color to see if they were all males and she reported seeing three at a time, one of which was grayer than the others, indicating that it was a female. They came to eat the dry bread crumbs and cracked grain which she fed them. I saw a male

eating mountain-ash berries and also saw it on the ground where it apparently found seeds. On March 14, 15, and 16 we had strong winds and snow. Two of the birds were seen on March 13 and one on March 14. Since then there is no record of their being seen, so they may not have survived the storm. Dr. Roberts has one other record of the Mountain Bluebird in Minnesota; a pair was found near St. Cloud on April 5, 1935.—MRS. WALTER C. OLIN, *Duluth, Minnesota.*

Additional bird records from Alaska.—Frank L. Beals, stationed in the Aleutian Islands during the winters of 1940–1941 and 1941–1942, collected a number of birds. Among them are several gulls which seem worthy of record.

"Point Barrow Glaucous Gull, *Larus hyperboreus barrovianus.*"—A female was taken at Unalaska, March 5, 1942.

Slaty-backed Gull, *Larus schistisagus.*—A female was taken at Atka on February 14, 1942, and the wings, feet and head of a male were preserved, taken at Sanak Harbor, March 15, 1942.

Vega Gull, *Larus argentatus vegae.*—A female was collected at Unalaska on February 14, 1942.—IRA N. GABRIELSON.

A second specimen of the fossil Guillemot, *Miocepphus.*—The type specimen of *Miocepphus mcclungi* Wetmore, a right humerus, described in the Journal of Morphology, 66: 35, January, 1940, was collected in 1939 in Zone 12 of the Calvert Miocene in the earthen cliffs of the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, nine-tenths of a mile north of the mouth of Parker Creek. On July 5, 1941, Dr. W. F. Foshag, who found the type, obtained a second specimen, a left humerus, in the cliff bank 425 yards south of the mouth of Parker Creek. The bone was found in place, also in Zone 12. This second specimen is fairly complete except for a certain amount of weathering at the extremities and some wear at various points along the shaft. It is a somewhat more slender bone than the type, with the processes of the head and of the distal end slightly less developed. These differences are slight and appear to be wholly individual, since they parallel exactly the individual differences evident in a series of humeri of the living Black Guillemot, *Cepphus grylle.* Measurements of the new find, which is No. 16741 in the vertebrate paleontological collections of the U. S. National Museum, are as follows: total length, 60.1 mm.; greatest transverse breadth of shaft near center, 4.8; least thickness of shaft near center, 3.0; transverse width across distal condyles, (approximate) 8.9.

The bird in size is about like the Black Guillemot, and shows affinity with modern species of *Cepphus* and *Brachyramphus.*—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

***Rhinortha chlorophaea* in Borneo.**—In 'The Auk,' 59: 576, 1942, I noted that the name *Rhinortha chlorophaea fuscigularis* Baker (type locality Sarawak) seemed untenable. Dr. Ernst Mayr pointed out to me (in litt.) that he had discussed this matter in his paper on birds from south Borneo (Bull. Raffles Museum, no. 14: 28, 1938) in which he carefully describes the characters of *fuscigularis.* This race is distinguished primarily by the females having a rufous throat similar to the male plumage. On re-examining the specimens in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, I find that there is a single female from Sarawak. In coloration and size it agrees perfectly with the characters as given for *fuscigularis.* Later in the same paper, Mayr points out that the gray-throated birds from south and east Borneo will probably require a name. I have examined twenty-six specimens