

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

from north Borneo (Lumbidan in Lawas River area of Brunei), and southeast Borneo (Raven coll.), and I feel that the differences between these birds and *c. chlorophaea* are too small to be distinguishable. These birds measure: wing, ♂, 108–116 mm. (av., 112.9); ♀, 108–114 (110.3); tail, ♂, 151–168 (161.4); ♀, 147–167 (158.5). Twenty specimens from Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula measure: wing, ♂, 110.5–119 (115.3); ♀, 110–119 (115.96); tail, ♂, 159.5–178.5 (167.8); ♀, 162.5–177.5 (169.8). There is far too much overlap in these measurements for the differences to be significant and the amount of buffy suffusion on the gray throat and crown is too variable for recognition.

It would thus seem well to list the populations of this cuckoo in Borneo as follows:

Rhinorthis chlorophaea fuscicularis Stuart Baker

Range.—Sarawak and northwest Netherlands Borneo.

Rhinorthis chlorophaea chlorophaea Raffles

Range.—Eastern Brunei, British North, and southern Borneo.

—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Bachman's Sparrow in Maryland (*Plate 16*).—The Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*) is known to be quite rare and irregular in distribution in the northern part of its range. Because of this the northern limits of its range have been rather ill-defined. According to the A. O. U. Check-List, Fourth Edition: 343, 1931, this bird ranges north to central Virginia in the eastern part of its range and is casual near Washington, D. C. Its distribution in the north-central portion of its range, including the Appalachian Mountains, is discussed in detail by Brooks (Wilson Bull., 50: 86–109, 1938). The discovery in May, 1942, of three pairs of these birds nesting on the Beltsville Research Center, Prince George County, Maryland, considerably extends the northern limits of the known breeding range of this species in the Piedmont and coastal-plain region east of the Appalachian Mountains.

On May 10, 1942, Mr. A. C. Martin, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, heard a bird song at the Beltsville Research Center, which reminded him of the song of the Bachman's Sparrow that he had heard seventeen years before in North Carolina. During the following day, the area in which the song was heard was visited by the authors and it was not long before the songster was sighted and positively identified as a Bachman's Sparrow, a species which has been recorded but very few times from Maryland.

After thorough coverage of the region surrounding the spot where the bird was first seen and heard, it was found that three pairs of Bachman's Sparrow were present, all being found in one area approximately seven acres in extent. Although the region in which these birds were found is physiographically a part of the Coastal Plain, near its inner boundary, it cannot be considered as typical since the surrounding low, rolling hills bear a close resemblance to the Piedmont region. The vegetation of the area is composed of a dense ground cover made up principally of blueberry (*Vaccinium vacillans*), lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron quercifolia*), and hoary pea (*Tephrosia virginiana*), with scattered saplings of hickory (*Carya* sp.) and scattered trees of scrub pine (*Pinus virginiana*). Associated species of birds found nesting within the area are listed as follows in the approximate order of their relative abundance: Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*), Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*), Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*), and Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).

Considerable time was spent in searching for nests of the Bachman's Sparrow,