

the specimen was forwarded to Dr. Pierce Brodkorb, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, who identified it as *nevadensis*.

Another specimen of the species, taken six miles south of Vicksburg, Mississippi, on November 9, 1941, was sent to Dr. James L. Peters, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was returned marked '*nevadensis*.' This is considered to constitute the first record for the State of Mississippi of this bird.

Oberholser, in his 'Birds of Louisiana' (Bull. 28, Dept. of Conserv., State of Louisiana, 1938), reports that no specimen of the Northern Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus pinus*) has been taken in that state since 1879, when a single specimen was collected at Mandeville in the southeastern part of the state. Several sight records have been reported but apparently no example has been collected. On March 28, 1942, near Columbia, Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, in the northeastern section of the state, two Northern Pine Siskins were noted in a flock of Eastern Goldfinches. The two birds were collected, one proving to be an adult male; the other, an adult female. While an occasional sight record of this siskin has been reported from the state of Mississippi, so far as I am able to ascertain no specimen has ever been taken within the borders of the state. On January 23, 1942, while I was collecting eight miles north of Vicksburg, a single bird flew to the top of a nearby tree and, after momentary observation, was taken. It proved to be an adult male. The three specimens above mentioned are now in my private collection at Vicksburg, Mississippi.—M. L. MILES, *Vicksburg, Mississippi*.

**Hooded Warbler in North Dakota.**—The 1942 warbler migration at Kenmare, Ward County, North Dakota, was rich in species (seventeen) for a locality so far west on the Great Plains. On June 1, near the end of the northward flight, I found a male Hooded Warbler singing in shrubby undergrowth on a wooded coulee slope on the Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge, about two miles south of Kenmare. The bird was observed at close range for several minutes, both without and with 7-power binoculars. It behaved as in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., where I have been familiar with the species for several years, the song being vigorous and loud and the movements leisurely.

In spite of its geographical position, the Kenmare area has, in the valley of the Riviere des Lacs and its several prominent coulees, a considerable amount of woodland. This is composed principally of eastern species of plants and is inhabited in summer mainly by eastern birds (some exceptions are Swainson's Hawk, Magpie, Willow Thrush, Long-tailed Chat, and Arctic Towhee), while the surrounding, nearly level upland has a predominantly Great Plains flora and fauna.

This appears to be the first record of a Hooded Warbler for the state. It is interesting to note (Audubon Magazine, 44, Section II, for July–August, 1942) that Hooded Warblers were found north of their usual range in the spring of 1942 in Minnesota and Massachusetts.—NEIL HOTCHKISS, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bowie, Maryland*.

**A third record of the American Redstart for New Mexico.**—Two occurrences of the American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) in New Mexico have been recorded by Florence Merriam Bailey ('Birds of New Mexico': 633, 1928). A single bird was taken at Kingston, August 24, 1904, and a pair was seen at Shiprock, May 27, 1907. However, the species has apparently not been reported recently from New Mexico. On the morning of September 1, 1941, we saw a single individual at the headquarters of the Jornada Experimental Range near Las Cruces, Dona Ana County,

New Mexico. The bird was evidently a female or immature bird as the distinctive markings on the tail, sides, and wings were yellow. We were able to watch the bird at close range for some time as it flitted in and out of the shrubbery.—ARTHUR F. HALLORAN, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Las Cruces, New Mexico*, and ALBERT H. TROWBRIDGE, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Tucson, Arizona*.

**A new grosbeak from northwestern Thailand.**<sup>1</sup>—The spotted-winged grosbeak resident in small numbers on certain of the higher peaks of northwestern Thailand is sufficiently distinct from birds believed to represent the nominate race (Nepal) to justify erection of a new subspecies. I propose to name it:

*Mycrobas melanozanthos fratris-regis*, subsp. nov.

TYPE.—Adult male, U. S. National Museum no. 336124, collected on Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai province, N. W. Thailand, at 5,500 feet, February 2, 1936, by H. G. Deignan.

Since no fresh topotypical material of *melanozanthos* has been available, I have found it necessary to compare Thai specimens with examples from Szechuan and N. W. Yunnan, considered by recent authors to be inseparable from more western Himalayan birds. From these Chinese birds, *fratris-regis* differs in having the upper parts deep slate, not black, and the under parts a decidedly paler lemon-chrome (Ridgway). The wing-length of six Chinese adult males ranges from 122.2 to 129.3 mm.; that of three adult males of *fratris-regis*, from 117.3 to 120.9 mm.

The distinctions here pointed out have already been noted both by De Schauensee (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 86: 236, 1934) and by Riley (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 172: 533-534, 1938), each of whom, possessing but a single male from Thailand, refrained from naming the more southern race.

The new form is dedicated to H.R.H. Phra Pin Klao, younger brother of H.S.M. Phra Chom Klao (Maha Mongkut or Rama IV) and Second King of Siam during the latter's reign, who first among the Thai cultivated a scientific interest in the natural productions of his country. Ruschenberger ('A Voyage round the World,' Philadelphia, 1838) in 1836 viewed his zoölogical gardens and his "private museum, in which there [were] many fine specimens of natural history; quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, &c., all preserved and set up by himself" (p. 294). As a Corresponding Member of The National Institution for the Promotion of Science, as early as 1843 he forwarded to Washington specimens of birds, mammals, reptiles, fishes, and "vegetable formations," in exchange for which he requested works "on military or naval art, such as field exercises, heavy ordnance, and the science of war." Of the ornithological material, more than sixty specimens may still be seen in the museums of Philadelphia and Washington. It is fitting that the memory of this early Asiatic naturalist, who, by one writer, was described as "a perfect wonder of education and intellectual attainments," be associated with the largest and handsomest fringillid yet known from his native land.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Washington, D. C.*

**A correction.**—Owing to war conditions, the authors of the paper on 'Incubation and Fledging Periods of African Birds' (Auk, 57: 313-325, 1940) were not able to read their proofs; and on p. 316 the paragraph beginning "December 2" should be deleted.—R. E. MOREAU, *Amani, Tanganyika Territory*.

<sup>1</sup> Published with permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.