

accidental occurrence of true *dominicensis*, whose breeding range is confined to the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

An excellent new series of ten males and four females, secured by Mr. Lamb between June 9 and June 30 at a collecting station, "ten miles northwest of Santa Teresa, Nayarit, at 5500 feet altitude," has now solved the problem referred to by Hellmayr (Cat. Birds of the Americas, 13, pt. 8: 16, 1935). On June 9, Mr. Lamb secured a male, one of three "flying about a tall dead pine." On June 11, he secured another male and recorded in his journal: "I saw martins entering a hole in a large white oak thirty feet up." Others were collected on the 17th, 20th and 30th, including four females, and the two females taken on the 17th had eggs in the oviduct. Every one of the ten males had the sex organs fully enlarged. In conversation, Mr. Lamb stated emphatically: "There was unquestionably a colony of these martins nesting," and the fact that there were eggs in the oviducts of the females proves his statement. Apparently, he did not have proper climbing equipment to make the ascent to the holes. The general area consisted of high ridges covered with pines and "some white oaks," which indicate the Transition Zone. The topotypical series was secured at a somewhat lower altitude about 50 miles to the north and, since our previous series of six specimens was taken at San Feliz, Chihuahua, in the same main Sierra Madre de Occidental at an altitude of 7500 feet, there is no question but what this is a high altitude form.

The Sinaloa Martin is definitely a subspecies of *Progne dominicensis* and should be known as *Progne dominicensis sinaloae* (Nelson). It is unquestionably very close to *dominicensis*. However, I feel that it should be recognized on the basis of: (1) its smaller average size [the ten Santa Teresa males have an average wing length of 135.7 mm. (131.8–141.7) as compared with the average of twenty-two specimens of true *dominicensis* of 143.5 mm. (134.0–149.0) as given by Ridgway]; (2) the usually more expansive white areas of the under parts; and in the males, (3) the pure white under tail-coverts which, in none of my ten specimens, have any "dusky gray" in them, characteristic of many males of true *dominicensis*. Consideration also should be given to the enormous gap between the ranges of the two forms, since no specimen has been recorded from central and eastern Mexico, a stretch of country more than one thousand miles in width, *i. e.*, from La Laja in northern Jalisco to the east coast of Yucatan. Nor has either form been taken in the westernmost islands of the West Indies—Cuba or the smaller islands west of Jamaica. Lastly, the zonal and altitude preferences seem to be different in the two birds.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *Contribution of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.*

White-fronted Goose in Connecticut.—On November 5, 1943, Mr. Edward L. Mulliken of Saybrook, Connecticut, and party were duck hunting off Westbrook when three geese approached from the northwest, flying out from shore. Responding promptly to an imitation of the Canada Goose call, all were taken. They proved to be White-fronted Geese, *Anser albifrons*, and were so reported to the National Headquarters of Ducks Unlimited in New York. Mr. Ray E. Benson of that organization writes that, with the possible exception of an immature bird taken in 1941 off Sachem's Head by Joseph Dolin, but unfortunately not positively determined before disposal, these birds are believed to constitute the first of this species recorded from Connecticut.

Mr. Mulliken kindly sent them to the Peabody Museum for study, and a search through the files of "The Auk" confirmed Mr. Benson's belief. The records, however, show that specimens have been taken on the Atlantic coast as follows: Massachusetts, two in 1866, two in 1888, one in 1897, one in 1926; Long Island, one in 1846, 1849,

1872, 1889; New Jersey, one in 1926; Virginia, two in 1925, one in 1940; North Carolina, one in 1897, 1923; South Carolina, six before 1910 (Wayne), one in 1920, 1926, 1927.

Painesville, Ohio, was visited by a flock of 42 on March 30, 1930, notable as possibly the only eastern spring record. In view of Mr. Benson's statement that several White-fronted Geese were shot in the Lake Champlain section of New York a few days before the Connecticut specimens were bagged, and the fact that the latter came down from the northwest, one may indulge in the speculation that these three birds constituted a remnant of the Champlain flock.

The group consists of a male and two females, all immature. Beyond the interest attaching to representatives of a western species, rarely encountered in the east, lies the question of the subspecies to which these three specimens should be referred. The fact that they are in the immature plumage, and hence not yet fully grown, renders this determination less easy. The measurements in millimeters and certain characters follow:

No.	sex	length	wing	culmen	tarsus	weight	eyelids	
13521	♂	698	410	55	72	4 lbs. 12 oz.	yellow	16 rectrices
13734	♀	682	402	49	71	4 lbs.	yellow	16 rectrices
13735	♀	666	398	51	69	4 lbs. 2 oz.	yellow brown	16 rectrices

Measurements, weights, and number of rectrices in the male suggest the common American White-fronted Goose, *A. albifrons albifrons* (Scopoli). The brown eyelids of 13735 are also characteristic of this race, but those of 13521 and 13734 are yellow as in the larger Tule Goose, *A. a. gambelli* Hartlaub recognized by Swarth and Bryant (Univ. of Calif. Publ. in Zool., 17, no. 11: 209-222, 1917). Dr. Louis B. Bishop writes that the color of the soft parts is of doubtful value in distinguishing these two subspecies. It may be noted that the length of culmen in the male falls within the range given by Swarth and Bryant for *gambelli*. As for the tail-feathers, no statement has been found concerning the plumage in which the male Tule Goose first acquires the ninth pair present in the adult.

On the whole, these Westbrook geese would seem to be common White-fronts. The likelihood that a few of these should stray southeastward during migration is greater than for *gambelli* whose numbers and wintering grounds are much smaller.

Comparison of these skins with a large series should prove interesting. Probably such are available only in California.—STANLEY C. BALL, Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Additional breeding and migration records of the Black-backed Robin.—

In view of the recent extension of the known breeding range of *Turdus migratorius nigriceps* across the Straits of Belle Isle from Newfoundland to the coast of Labrador (Peters and Burleigh, Auk, 61: 472, 1944) it would seem to be of interest to put on record additional material that has recently come to my attention. In the United States National Museum there are two adult male breeding specimens from Chimo, northern Quebec. These birds, taken by L. M. Turner on May 27 and June 8, 1884, are almost typical *nigriceps* and extend the breeding range of the Black-backed Robin considerably to the northwest. This discovery makes less surprising the occurrence of migrants from as far west as Illinois and Michigan.