

do this, but I also saw two female yellow-bellied sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus v. varius*) obviously competing for the attentions of a single male on January 31, 1941, in Charlton County, Georgia. On April 11, 1948, on a golf course at St. Martins, Philadelphia, I saw a female hairy woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*) make advances to a male. This apparent courtship of the male woodpecker by the female is interesting in view of the fact the male woodpecker "regularly incubates at night and often more often in the day time than does his mate" (Nice, Trans. Linn. Soc. New York, II: 220, 1943).

In the case of the yellow-bellied sapsucker, two females were mewing and pursuing a male. The male seemed to be indulging in a copulation call somewhat like that of a female flicker. Finally the male accepted one of the females. They copulated and moved away. The rejected female waited quietly until the pair moved away and then flew off in a different direction.

In the instance of the hairy woodpecker, the male had been occasionally drumming on a large tree in a hollow for some time. The female flew from near by woods across an abandoned fairway and almost alighted on the male's back. They scrambled around for a moment or two. Then the male followed the female from limb to limb. Finally the female flew back across the abandoned fairway and the male followed.—FREDERICK V. HEBARD, 1500 Walnut Street Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

A flycatcher new to Lower California.—On June 24, 1896, a female "Mexican Crested Flycatcher" was taken in the Sierra Laguna of southern Baja California by Loye Miller, who was collecting for W. W. Price. The specimen (no. 369380) later found its way to the American Museum of Natural History, where it attracted my attention in a series of *Myiarchus tuberculifer olivascens*. Through the courtesy of the authorities of that museum and of the United States National Museum, I was able to compare it with both their series of specimens. The bird is badly worn, the back being a dull, pale brownish; the bill is larger than in Arizona females of *olivascens*; the rump is grayish brown; and the crown, lores, and auriculars are dark, even where not soiled. These characters identify it as *Myiarchus tuberculifer tresmariae* Nelson. This is the first record of this species in Lower California.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Further notes on *Empidonax affinis*.—Through the courtesy of the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History, I was able in 1946 to restudy their series of *Empidonax affinis* and to take the more difficult specimens to Washington for comparison with the series in the United States National Museum (including the Fish and Wildlife Service collection). The results amplify my previous study of this species (Auk, 59: 424-428, 1942).

The type of *Empidonax fulvipectus* is good *affinis*, as had been presumed previously. The concept of *affinis* as an essentially non-migratory race remains unchanged. *E. a. pulverius* appears to be even less migratory than supposed. The "typical example" from San Mateo, Guatemala, proves to be *vigensis*! A specimen in the Fish and Wildlife Service collection, overlooked in my earlier study, was taken at Mojarachic, Chihuahua, January 31, 1940. The range may thus be extended west to include western Jalisco; the two females left undetermined in 1941 show only very minor differences from an April female from Durango.

The best differentiation of "*bairdi*" occurs at Momostenango and in the Department Totonicapan; the reference of the specimens from Tecpam and Quezaltenango to this race was correct, but they are not so typical, except that the wing-bars average darker. The recognition of *vigensis* in Guatemala, however, makes my previous ap-