

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 Tecpan 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-

plication of the name "*bairdi*" even more doubtful. The type should be re-identified.

The winter range of *vigensis* is indicated by a male (wing 72.2, tail 61.6 mm.) from San Mateo, northern Guatemala, February 10, 1927. This bird is too small and green for *pulverius* and does not resemble either spring or fall plumage of that race. Furthermore, the female from seven miles west of Momostenango now appears nearest *vigensis*. While undoubtedly very gray, it seems too pale on both crown and chest for *trepidus*. It is quite small (wing 64.5, tail 57 mm.).—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, 113 Olive Road, Tucson, Arizona.

A polydactylous jay.—June 16, 1948, Dr. Tadeuz Leser of Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia, presented to The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., four juvenile blue jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*). These birds appeared to be about a month old. They were the product of a clutch of five eggs; one egg did not hatch. One young appeared to have much difficulty in maintaining a standing position. At times it would fall over, and "hopping" was labored. An examination of its feet revealed that the specimen was polydactylous. Its many toes prevented it from maintaining a comfortable standing position. Each foot had two halluces, and four forward toes, a total of six toes on each foot. These toes were normal with the exception that the middle or third toe of each foot was partially joined to the inner or second toe. The outer or fourth toe was normal. The joint between the tibia and the tarsus displayed abrasions, for the bird rested frequently upon its tarsus in quite the same position as is commonly seen in the Gruiformes. This polydactyl bird appeared normal otherwise, except that it possessed an abnormal, voracious appetite.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

January song in black-capped chickadee.—Apropos Mr. Francis Allen's communication (Auk, 64: 616-617, 1947) relative to the *phe-be-be* song of the black-capped chickadee (*Parus atricapillus atricapillus*), in something like twelve years of observation, I have never failed to hear the bird sing in January, on three to seven different days in the month. Certain conclusions, however, seemed inevitable: 1) there was no *phe-be-be* song on days of severe weather or bitter temperatures; 2) the song was almost invariably on days of warming weather, particularly of thawing weather, however slight; this was so common that there is in this region of south central Wisconsin a very definite association of the *phe-be-be* song with thawing weather to such an extent that local superstitions, that the call foretells a period of thaw, have grown up around it. It should be noted that at Sauk City, which lies along the Wisconsin River, the bird is common in its occurrence throughout the year.—AUGUST DERLETH, *Sauk City, Wisconsin.*

Bewick wren and common rock wren in Douglas County, Kansas.—In the Museum of Natural History of the University of Kansas, the author found two wrens previously unreported from Douglas County, Kansas.

Thryomanes bewickii bewickii (Audubon). Bewick Wren. This bird was stated by Long (Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci., 43: 448, 1940) to be present in Kansas only as an "accidental," on the basis of one specimen obtained but not preserved from "two miles south of Lawrence on April 10, 1920." Four specimens obtained by Dr. Claude W. Hibbard, on March 31, 1945, and March 28 and 29, 1946, from one mile west of the university campus, were identified as *bewickii* by Dr. Alexander Wetmore. Thus, it would appear that eastern Kansas is included in the regular migration route of this bird.