

1947; one near Stockley, December 25, 1948; and one near Georgetown, December 25, 1948. All the birds were picked up along the main road and had evidently been killed by cars.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*.—An adult male was picked up in Milford, Delaware, on June 13, 1936. This is the first specimen from the state.

BICKNELL'S THRUSH, *Hylocichla minima minima*.—An adult female of this race, which was collected near Ellendale, Sussex County, Delaware, is the first recorded specimen for the state.

PINE GROSBREAK, *Pinicola enucleator leucura*.—An immature male was picked up on Assateague Island, Worcester County, Maryland, on November 16, 1945. This bird was in a very emaciated condition and died soon after capture. It is the first specimen for Maryland.

HOARY REDPOLL, *Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*.—An adult male was collected at South Point, Worcester County, Maryland, on February 20, 1949. It was associated with a flock of about 30 Goldfinches, *Spinus tristis*, and was first noticed by Fred M. Packard. The skin was identified by Dr. John W. Aldrich and Ludlow Griscom and is the first to be secured south of New York City.—JOHN H. BUCKALEW, *Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, P. O. Box 62, Chincoteague, Virginia*.

Notes on Some Winter Birds of North Central New Mexico.—The observations recorded below were made in Santa Fe, Sandoval and Rio Arriba counties during the winter of 1939–1940. Occasional specimens, 54 in all, collected for racial identification, are deposited in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

Mr. Allen died in New Guinea in October, 1943, while serving with the United States Army. This manuscript was found in his files. Space limitations have necessitated including only the more important records. Dr. John W. Aldrich has brought the nomenclature to date and has made subspecific identifications of the Crow, Kinglet, Shrike, Montana Juncos and Pink-sided Juncos. Allen's specimens of these birds were borrowed through the courtesy of Dr. J. Van Tyne.

MOGOLLON CROW, *Corvus brachyrhynchos hargravei*.—A single crow of this subspecies was taken from a flock near Pojuaque on February 24. (This specimen has a very long wing and tail. It is equal in these measurements to the average *C. b. brachyrhynchos*. Its bill, however, is small and similar to that of *C. b. hesperis*. These characters are exactly those ascribed to the race *hargravei* by Phillips (Auk, 1942: 574). The validity of *hargravei* is further established by the measurements of Arizona and New Mexico specimens in the U. S. National Museum. In six females from that area the wing length ranges from 303 to 324 (average, 315.8 mm.) as against 282 to 313 (average, 299.6 mm.) for crows from northwestern regions which presumably are all referable to the race *hesperis*.—John W. Aldrich.)

CAÑON WREN, *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*.—A Cañon Wren was seen along Abiquiu Creek about five miles above the town of Abiquiu on January 8. A male was collected at almost the same spot on January 24.

ARIZONA GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET, *Regulus satrapa apache*.—Several flocks of kinglets were seen along Abiquiu Creek during January. A male was collected in this locality on February 15.

WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE, *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*.—A number of these shrikes wintered in the Rio Grande Valley between Espanola and Velarde. A female was collected about a mile south of Velarde on December 28.

MONTANA JUNCO, *Junco oreganus montanus*.—Juncos are among the most common winter birds in the region around Santa Fe, but because of the difficulty of making field identifications of the different juncos it is hard to gain a good idea of their

relative abundance. The Montana Junco seems to be common in the lower altitudes. I have two specimens, a female taken January 8 at Abiquiu and a male taken December 26 at Velarde.

PINK-SIDED JUNCO, *Junco oreganus mearnsi*.—Three specimens were collected: a male at Abiquiu, January 8; a female near Abiquiu, January 24; and a male from foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, about six miles east of Santa Fe.

GRAY-HEADED JUNCO, *Junco c. caniceps*.—This is probably the most common junco in the region. Two were collected and many others were seen.

GAMBEL'S SPARROW, *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*.—A female of this race was taken on January 7 at San Ildefonso. Another was seen there on January 16.

MOUNTAIN SONG SPARROW, *Melospiza melodia montana*.—A number of Mountain Song Sparrows wintered in the Rio Grande Valley around Espanola, and others were seen in the Chama Valley around Abiquiu. A male was taken January 8 near Abiquiu, and a female on December 28 near Velarde.—ROBERT WARD ALLEN, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland*.

Changes in Status of Connecticut Birds.—Observations for the past 35 years in southwestern Connecticut have brought out the following facts, some of which are either permanent or temporary changes in status of the species concerned.

PIED-BILLED GREBE, *Podilymbus podiceps*.—From 1934 to 1939, this species, formerly only a transient, became a summer resident in several suitable localities and probably bred here. In 1940, it returned to its status as a transient and has remained such since. When a summer resident the bird uses its long call, and its presence can be determined even when the bird is not seen. When a transient it is, in my experience, silent. It occurs as a transient mainly in March and April, but as a summer resident it was present in late May and June. No definite evidence of breeding was discovered.

BROWN PELICAN, *Pelecanus occidentalis*.—On June 12, 1939, five Brown Pelicans flew across the base of the Penfield Reef, Fairfield Beach, and on up the coast to the northeast. For a very short time they were directly in front of me, and readily observed in the light of the morning sun.

CLAPPER RAIL, *Rallus longirostris*.—This bird was formerly a rather rare summer resident of salt marshes in this region. About 1931 a slight increase was noted, and this increase continued until by 1944 the species was exceedingly common in suitable localities. Since then it has decreased somewhat, but it is still commoner than in former years. In the earlier years I found it only at Great Marsh, in the towns of Norwalk and Westport; in 1935 it appeared in the marshes back of Fairfield Beach. In early years I recorded the species only once or twice a year, but as the birds increased the records did also, till there were 22 in 1944. Formerly, I usually heard but one bird calling, later I often heard four to six from one spot.

On May 20, 1944, Elting Arnold and I found a nest containing nine eggs. When this nest was revisited on May 27, the number of eggs had increased to 11. All previously published nesting dates for Connecticut were in June. Several winter occurrences were reported by Gilbert Waldbauer, in 1945-46, and I saw one bird February 27, 1947.

PURPLE SANDPIPER, *Erolia maritima*.—The Penfield Reef extends about one and one-fourth miles into the sound from Fairfield Beach, is entirely covered at high tide, and is entirely exposed at low tide. Purple Sandpipers occur at the outer end of this reef but were unknown to me there until December 24, 1936, when I found a single bird. After this there was an increase, the birds occurring from October to May, in flocks numbering from five to 35. The earliest "normal" date was October 9, 1943,