

last of the Waxwing eggs was laid. The early hatching of the first Cowbird may have resulted from the Waxwing's having started incubation with the first egg, as has been reported by Crouch who stated (Auk, 53: 4, 1936) that, "one egg is laid each day until the complement is completed, and incubation starts at the laying of the first egg. Regardless of this fact they all hatch at the same time." My observations of the Cedar Waxwing agree that it often sits on the nest, at least for long periods each day after the first egg is laid and sometimes does, apparently, actually incubate at this time. However, when this happens, the young are of two or three distinct sizes indicating different hatching times.—WALTER P. NICKELL, *Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, February 22, 1954.*

A New Name for *Garrulax moniliger bakeri*.—Mr. Herbert G. Deignan of the United States National Museum has called my attention to the fact that since the genus *Trochalopteron* is now usually lumped with *Garrulax*, *Garrulax moniliger bakeri* de Schauensee (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 87: 409, 1935) is preoccupied by *Trochalopteron phoeniceum bakeri* Hartert (Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 33: 10, 1909).

In view of this, I propose to rename *G. m. bakeri* de Schauensee and suggest that it be known in the future as *Garrulax moniliger stuarti*, this new name, like the old one, referring to E. C. Stuart Baker.—R. M. DE SCHAUENSEE, *The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Colima Warbler (*Vermivora crissalis*) in Colima.—When Outram Bangs summarized the available information on *Vermivora crissalis* in 1925 (Auk, 42: 251–253) he knew of but one specimen from Colima, the type, though he had corresponded with Percy Lowe of the British Museum during the preparation of the paper. While I was writing my account (Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. Misc. Publ. No. 33, 1936) of the discovery of the first nest of the species I learned from N. B. Kinnear that the British Museum had two of these warblers from the Sierra Nevada de Colima, and when I worked in the British Museum in May, 1954, Mr. J. D. Macdonald kindly showed me the specimens.

The first known specimen of *Vermivora crissalis* was a female collected by William Lloyd on April 6, 1889, at an altitude of about 8,000 feet on the Sierra Nevada de Colima, and Salvin and Godman published their description of the new species in the July, 1889, issue of the Ibis. The second specimen, a male, was taken by Lloyd's associate, W. B. Richardson, at 12,000 feet on the same mountain, December 6, 1889. Salvin and Godman had already published (in 1880) the warbler section of the "Biologia Centrali-Americana," and they apparently did not publish this second record of the Colima Warbler at all. In 1892 they gave both specimens to the British Museum.

The altitude recorded on the December specimen is greater than any hitherto reported for *Vermivora crissalis*; the December date agrees with our supposition that Colima is only wintering range for this species.—J. VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.*