

An Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens*) in Maryland.—On November 26, 1957 I collected an immature male Ash-throated Flycatcher that had been seen daily since November 22 by Richard A. Simon on our property at Monkton, Maryland. Dr. John W. Aldrich identified the bird as belonging to the nominate race, and the specimen is now #465388 in the United States National Museum collection. Another specimen (now in U. S. Natl. Mus.) was collected at Beltsville, Maryland, on Nov. 25, 1911, by E. B. Marshall, and identified many years later as an Ash-throated Flycatcher by Samuel Army, but not recorded in the literature.

Mr. Robert T. Mitchell of the Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland, examined the droppings that were collected during the 24-hour period that the bird was kept alive. Of the 0.5 cc analyzed, three grasshoppers comprised 85 per cent, skin of fruit 10 per cent and undetermined insect (?) fragments 5 per cent. The breast feathers of the bird were infested with feather lice and their eggs. The body has been preserved in alcohol, and will be examined for internal parasites.

There are a few other records for this western species east of the Mississippi River, only two of which are mentioned in the A.O.U. Check-list (1957). One was collected five miles south of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on March 20, 1943, by Howell (Univ. of Kansas, Pub. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1:186, 1947). Another was collected near Pensacola, Florida, on Dec. 24, 1944, by F. M. Weston (Auk, 63:451, 1946), who observed another individual in the same area on Oct. 21, 1956 (Florida Naturalist, 30:30-31, 1957). Finally, an Ash-throated Flycatcher was reported seen on the Little Creek, Virginia, 1957 Christmas Bird Count (Audubon Field Notes, 12:125, 1958). Dr. George Lowery, Jr. informs me that in the Louisiana State University Museum are three additional specimens taken in Louisiana, west of the Mississippi: False River, Point Coupee Parish, Dec. 23, 1945; Johnson Bayou, Cameron Parish, Jan. 4, 1948; Willow Island, Cameron Parish, April 1, 1957.

It was interesting to note that the flycatcher at Monkton frequented only the lowest branches of the trees scattered throughout and surrounding an open field. It was never observed higher than six feet. A wintering Mockingbird was seen chasing the flycatcher on several occasions.—STEPHEN W. SIMON, *Blue Mount Road, Monkton, Maryland*.

Systematic Notes on the Olive Warbler.—The attractive Olive Warbler, (*Peucedramus taeniatus*) inhabits high mountain pine forests from central Arizona south to Nicaragua. While related to the large genus *Dendroica*, it has for many years been segregated as a closely allied, monotypic genus. Griscom (1957, "The Warblers of America," Devin-Adair Company, New York, p. 349) recently recommended merging *Peucedramus* with *Dendroica*, a move with which I agree. I have, below, presented evidence which weakens one of the alleged generic distinctions. The only real revision of the species was by Miller and Griscom (1925, Amer. Mus. Nov., 183:1-14).

As appears from the map, my distributional and taxonomic conclusions generally confirm those of Miller and Griscom (*op. cit.*) and of Zimmer (Auk, 65: 126, 1948), but the range of *jaliscensis* is considerably extended. I find myself at variance with the arrangement of the Mexican Check-list (Pac. Coast Avif., 33: 244, 1957), which treats *jaliscensis* and *giraudi* as synonyms of *taeniatus*. There are additional color characters not heretofore described for some of the races. I studied a series of 310 skins. Obviously this report is not definitive; however, until adequate autumn collections are made in Mexico and Central America little more can be done.