

Committee (Auk, vol. 18, July, 1901, p. 312), and has since been generally ignored. The only published use of the name, I believe, has been once by Grinnell (Condor, vol. 11, 1909, p. 206), by myself (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vol. 24, 1924, p. 345), and by Brooks and Swarth (Pacific Coast Avifauna, no. 17, 1925, p. 73). As may be inferred, I regard *yukonensis* as a recognizable subspecies. There are now available to me six adults and five in juvenal plumage from localities in northern British Columbia, southern Yukon, and southeastern Alaska, and all these birds, both old and young, exhibit the peculiarities of color and markings pointed out by Bishop (*loc. cit.*) as distinguishing the northern race. The differences in measurements of bill and tail claimed by Bishop are not apparent in these specimens.

A bird of this sort can remain in its northern breeding range only during the summer months, and, once the color differences between the races were recognized, a search was instituted through the Museum series for winter-taken specimens at southern points. The rather surprising result was that in a series of about 130 skins (mostly from California, a few from Nevada and Arizona), at least half of which were non-breeding birds, only two examples of *yukonensis* were discovered. Particulars of these specimens are as follows: Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 29717, adult male; Morro, San Luis Obispo County, California; September 21, 1918; collected by J. Grinnell. Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 45945, female; one mile west of Stanford University, Santa Clara County, California; December 2, 1923; collected by Richard Hunt.

Bishop (*loc. cit.*, p. 116) mentions a winter specimen from Hayward, California, as "intermediate", and I find two or three in our series to which the same term might be applied; but the two above described specimens are the only ones that are unequivocally of the subspecies *yukonensis*.

The apparent scarcity of this bird in California implies a southeastward migration from its northern breeding ground. In this it would be following the route traversed by most of the summer visitants of the northwestern interior. There are many species of birds in northern British Columbia and Yukon which in their southward flight cross to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains before even the southern half of British Columbia is reached.—H. S. SWARTH, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 30, 1925.*

The Name for the Goshawk of New Caledonia.—The Goshawk inhabiting New Caledonia has been named *Astur approximans insularis*, by F. Sarasin (Novae Caledonia, Zool., Aves, 1913, p. 8) on basis of size and certain color characters. Before the publication of part 4 of Kirke Swann's Monograph of the Birds of Prey (where on page 262 this form is given as *Astur fasciatus insularis*), I called Mr. Swann's attention to a prior *Astur insularis* of Madarász (Ornith. Monatsb., vol. 18, April, 1910, p. 65), but unfortunately my note did not reach England until the proofs for this part had been released for printing, so that the necessary change could not be made. As the bird from New Caledonia will require a new name it may be known as *Astur fasciatus vigilax*.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., October 2, 1925.*

Notes on Colorado Shore Birds.—Many species of shore birds begin to assemble along the shallow ponds of the prairie country east of Denver late in the summer, and some species are very common. On August 28, 30 and 31, 1925, I had occasion to work Barr Lake and some of the small ponds to the eastward with R. J. Niedrach and A. C. Rogers, and we noted quite a list, as follows:

Wilson Phalarope. *Steganopus tricolor*. Very common; all in the light colored, post breeding plumage.

Avocet. *Recurvirostra americana*. Noted commonly at Barr, both young and adults being represented. One flock contained seventeen birds.

Stilt Sandpiper. *Micropalama himantopus*. Numerous in mixed flocks. Seemed to prefer wading belly deep while feeding; and, with neck outstretched and beak pointed straight down, they greatly resemble the Red-backed Sandpiper.

Baird Sandpiper. *Pisobia bairdi*. Most abundant of the shore birds, being very common at Barr Lake and along many of the prairie ponds. They like to feed along the edge of the water, on the mud flats, or even in the grass where they seem to be