

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

catching insects. They are extremely busy little creatures, and were remarkably tame, often feeding within a few feet of us.

Least Sandpiper. *Pisobia minutilla*. A few were associated with the other small sandpipers at Barr, six or eight often being seen together. All the shore birds collected were very fat.

Marbled Godwit. *Limosa fedoa*. This species is one of the forms considered rare in Colorado. We saw a flock of over a dozen August 28, and six birds August 31 at Barr. Four specimens were collected.

Greater Yellow-legs. *Totanus melanoleucus*. Only a few seen at Barr, but rather common on the seepage ponds to the eastward.

Lesser Yellow-legs. *Totanus flavipes*. Common at Barr where associated with the large flocks made up of Stilt, Least and Baird sandpipers.

Western Solitary Sandpiper. *Helodromas solitarius cinnamomeus*. A few noted at Barr and the small prairie ponds, but not common.

Western Willet. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*. Two seen at Barr August 28.

Spotted Sandpiper. *Actitis macularia*. A few seen along the prairie ponds, but strangely none noted at Barr.

Long-billed Curlew. *Numenius americanus*. A flock of fifteen noted on a small lake twenty miles east of Denver, August 28.

Black-bellied Plover. *Squatarola squatarola*. Two noted at Barr Lake August 31.

Killdeer. *Oxyechus vociferus*. A very common bird, noted along the shores of practically every little pond.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, September 21, 1925.*

**American Redstart in Southern California.**—On September 20, 1925, I collected an adult female American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) in the willows along the channel of the San Gabriel River, about one mile west of Artesia, Los Angeles County, California. A skin was made and it is now no. 35, collection of John McB. Robertson. Mr. J. Eugene Law has confirmed my identification.—JOHN MCB. ROBERTSON, *Buena Park, California, October 3, 1925.*

**Wood Ibis in Ventura County, California.**—On July 26, 1925, I shot a Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) near the mouth of the Santa Clara River, in Ventura County, California. It was one of a flock of nine, all in the immature plumage. The birds were feeding in the shallow margins of sloughs, in a dense growth of pondweed (*Potamogeton*, sp. ?). When feeding, they kept the head and neck down continuously, often immersing the bill almost to the base, and raising the head only slightly when swallowing. They stayed in one spot for a long period, turning or advancing a step or two; and as they walked, they shook or wiggled the toes of one foot in the water, either in front near the bill or off to one side (see Law, *Condor*, xiv, 1912, p. 41). The last published records for this region are for 1901 and 1904, but the caretaker in a neighboring gun-club says that he saw a small flock in 1918 or 1919.—RALPH HOFFMANN, *Carpinteria, California, November 14, 1925.*

**The Tennessee Warbler Again in California.**—On October 14, 1925, an unfamiliar warbler was picked up dead in some bushes on the Williams School grounds in north Berkeley. The head was badly damaged, suggesting that the bird had been hit by an automobile. The specimen was given to me and I took it to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, where Mr. Harry S. Swarth identified it as a Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). This is the second known occurrence of this warbler in California, the first one having been of a bird taken near Pasadena, September 25 [not 27], 1897 (Grinnell, *Birds of Los Angeles County*, 1898, p. 45). The specimen is now no. 2167 in my collection.—RALPH ELLIS, JR., *Berkeley, California, November 19, 1925.*

**The Buffle-head Breeds in California.**—During June, 1921, the writer found two broods of half-grown Buffle-heads (*Charitonetta albeola*) at Eagle Lake. Although this was a new breeding record for California, I was not able at that time to capture