

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). This beautiful bird appears to be very scarce along the coast, and a fine male, secured at Oretown, November 11, 1925, constitutes my only authentic record of its occurrence here.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*). A specimen that had been crippled by duck hunters was secured on Netarts Bay, October 25, 1925; and another, so badly damaged that it could not be preserved, was found dead on the ocean beach at Netarts, November 15, 1925.

Peale Falcon (*Falco peregrinus pealei*). A fine dark Peale Falcon was taken on Netarts Bay, October 26, 1924.

California Jay (*Aphelocoma californica*). On November 19, 1924, I followed one of these jays for a quarter of a mile, as it flew from telephone pole to telephone pole, along the highway a few miles southeast of Tillamook.

Shumagin Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis*). A fox sparrow taken at Blaine, February 1, 1923, was referred to this form by Mr. H. S. Swarth.

Short-tailed Mountain Chickadee (*Penthestes gambeli abbreviatus*). A mountain chickadee, an unusual visitant to the coast region, was taken on the camp ground on the ocean beach at Netarts, December 17, 1924. This was identified as *abbreviatus* by Mr. H. S. Swarth.—ALEX. WALKER, *Tillamook, Oregon, May 20, 1926*.

The Ivory Gull in Colorado.—While being shown our bird collection a few weeks ago, Mr. Guy Jonas, of Jonas Bros., Taxidermists, informed me he had secured a gull which he was unable to identify. I showed him all the birds likely to appear in Colorado, and as he was sure none answered the description of his specimen, I stopped at his store to see it. I was surprised, naturally, to find a beautiful immature Ivory Gull (*Pagophila alba*).

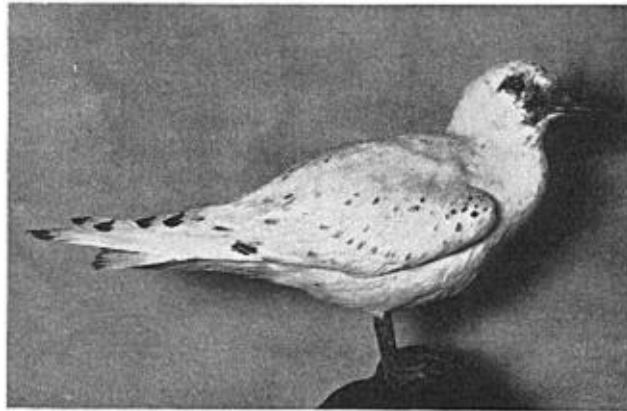


Fig. 49. IVORY GULL, FIRST COLORADO RECORD; TAKEN IN ADAMS COUNTY, JANUARY 2, 1926.

The bird, a male, now no. 11700, of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, was presented to the Museum by Mr. Coloman Jonas. The exact date of taking is uncertain, but it was first seen the evening of December 30, 1925, and was found dead "a few days later". In order to have a definite record, we will call the date January 2, 1926. It was taken in Adams County, Colorado, at a place fifteen miles north of Strasburg, and approximately fifty miles east of Denver, by Mr. Ross Bliss. It measures as follows, in millimeters: culmen 32; wing 338; tarsus 36; tail 129.

Because of the rarity of the species away from the Arctic ice-pack, the taking of this specimen is of unusual interest. I wrote to Mr. Bliss for information, and he replied as follows: "I first saw the gull on the evening of December 30, 1925, about sundown, right by the side of our house. As it was such a pretty bird, I called my mother to see it. It didn't appear very wild so we tried to catch it and almost succeeded in doing so, but it flew away, and as it was so snowy white, I lost track of it. I found it dead a few days later while hunting rabbits. I have decided its apparent

tameness was because it was nearly exhausted when we tried to catch it. I took it to Mr. Jonas because I thought it was a very rare bird in these parts, and I wanted to know what it was. He told me it was a sea gull but didn't think it very rare or of much importance. He was afraid it wouldn't be of any value as I had kept it too long, so I told him to do what he could with it. I heard from him later, and he said it came out all right, for which I am very glad. I live in Adams County, Colorado, fifteen miles north of Strasburg and about fifty miles from Denver. There is no body of water near here."

Mr. Guy Jonas, who mounted the bird, said it was extremely emaciated. This is the first record of the Ivory Gull for Colorado and, I believe, for the inland United States.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, April 5, 1926.*

The Distribution of the Races of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—The Ashy Kinglet, *Regulus calendula cineraceus* Grinnell, though described many years ago, has never won a place in the A. O. U. Check-List, possibly because Arizona ruby-crowned kinglets are even paler than the race described by Dr. Grinnell, or, possibly, because no one has worked out the ranges of the various races with an adequate series of specimens.

Specimens in my collection would give the distribution of the various races as follows:

Regulus calendula calendula. Breeds from Nova Scotia to Yukon and northern British Columbia north of the coast mountains (nos. 4366, 4206), and winters south to Florida (13825), and Travis County, Texas (12927). Occurs west to central North Dakota in migration (32838-41); passes south through Sumas, British Columbia (12308), Jackson County, Oregon (38407-8), and Mendocino (19589-90), Siskiyou (27759) and San Mateo counties (10390), California, to Carmel, Monterey County (34599-600). Passes north through Butte County (17996, 17998) in March. Some specimens from Santa Barbara are intermediate with *cineraceus*.

Regulus c. cineraceus. Breeds commonly at Okanagan, British Columbia (ten taken between April 12 and September 16, including two in juvenal plumage, July 31 and August 13, 1921, J. A. Munro), and occurs in winter or migration in southern California west at least to Santa Barbara County and north to Butte County (17997), south to Chihuahua (21197-8) and Coahuila (22231-2), Mexico, and east to Brownsville, Texas (21634), and Colorado (7420), and Salt Lake City, Utah (34730).

Regulus c. grinnelli. Breeds in British Columbia (4147) and southern Alaska (4132). Occurs in migration east to Okanagan, British Columbia (26056), south to Santa Barbara, California (31330), and accidentally to Redlands, San Bernardino County (9287, not typical). Winters at least as far north as Jackson County, Oregon, and passes south through Del Norte (27758, 38409-13, and 27984) and Mendocino counties (19586-8), California.

Regulus c. obscurus. Confined to Guadalupe Island, Mexico.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, *Pasadena, California, May 19, 1926.*