

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.*