

parent birds sailed about as we drove an auto up to the tree, and they remained nearby while photographs were being taken of the nest and eggs. The nest was a bulky affair, composed of dry sage-brush and juniper limbs and lined with fiber from sage-brush.

Four additional nests were located as follows: April 10, 1926, eight feet up in juniper; four eggs. April 11, 1926, six feet up in juniper; three eggs. April 15, 1926, seven feet up in juniper; five eggs. April 16, 1926, nine feet up in juniper; parents at nest; no eggs.

The nests were of similar construction and all were in isolated junipers. Each one containing eggs was ornamented with two or three large pieces of dried cow manure. The five nests were all within a thirty-mile square. This same area furnished nesting places for at least two pairs of Western Red-tail and one nest of Swainson Hawk.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, May 3, 1926.*

Additional Records from Arctic Alaska.—We have recently received a small collection of bird-skins from Alaska, among which were the following: no. 11,346, *Aethia cristatella*; adult female; July 2, 1925; Wainwright, Alaska. No. 11,636, *Aethia pusilla*; adult, sex not determined; October 1, 1925; Barrow, Alaska. No. 11,350, *Euphagus carolinus*; adult female; July 2, 1925; Wainwright, Alaska.

The birds from Wainwright were taken by Mr. A. J. Allen and the one from Barrow by Mr. Charles Brower. This is the second specimen of Least Auklet from Barrow, the first having been collected by E. A. McIlhenny, August 30, 1897, and recorded by Dr. Witmer Stone (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1900, p. 7). The Wainwright birds appear to be the first from that station.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, June 15, 1926.*

The Lower California Reddish Egret.—I have recently had occasion to compare a small series of Reddish Egrets from the Gulf of California with Gulf Coast of Texas specimens. There are certain obvious differences between these two series which it seems advisable to recognize by name, and the race is therefore formally characterized below. It is named for Mr. Donald R. Dickey in partial appreciation of his services to California ornithology.

Dichromanassa rufescens dickeyi, subsp. nov.

Type.—Breeding male, adult; no. 15,112, coll. Donald R. Dickey; San Luis Island, Gulf of California; April 13, 1925; collected by A. J. van Rossem, no. 8229.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Dichromanassa rufescens rufescens* (Gmelin), but head and neck much darker, between cameo brown and chocolate of Ridgway (1912); body, wings and tail throughout, uniform in color, between deep neutral gray and slate color; dorsal plumes concolor with rest of body plumage, only very slightly paler at tips.

Range.—I have been able to examine birds from San Luis Island only; but this is undoubtedly the form which occurs south to Cape San Lucas and on the Pacific side of the peninsula at Scammon Lagoon.

Remarks.—In *rufescens*, while there is some variation in the color of the upper parts of the body, this is, even in fresh plumage, less plumbeous than in *dickeyi*. The most conspicuous differences are in the dark color of the head, neck, and underparts. As to size, the only differences observable are the slightly longer wing and tail of the males in the Gulf of California birds.

Four adult males of *rufescens* from Cameron County, Texas: Wing 330.0; tail 109.5.

Three adult males of *dickeyi* from Gulf of California: Wing 341.0; tail 119.0.

Specimens examined.—*rufescens*, Cameron County, Texas, 7, March and June; *dickeyi*, Gulf of California, San Luis Island, 5, March and April.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Pasadena, California, August 13, 1926.*