Birds from Volcan San Miguel seem to represent a well marked race differing radically from *sclateri* in coloration. Its characters are designated as follows:

Icterus sclateri pustuloides, subsp. nov.

Type.—Male adult, no. 17,652, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Volcan San Miguel (3000 feet), Salvador; March 22, 1926; collected by A. J. van Rossem; original no. 10,727.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Icterus sclateri sclateri* Cassin in pattern of coloration, but yellow or orange-yellow areas of adult males replaced by intense orange, orange-red or flame-orange. In this respect some individuals are of almost the exact shade of *Icterus pustulatus* (Wagler), save that *pustuloides* averages less red (more orange) on auricular region and sides of throat.

Range.—2,500 to 3,000 feet on Volcan San Miguel, Salvador; occurring as a migrant in the lowlands (Lake Olomega, altitude 200 feet, September 11, and Divisadero, altitude 800 feet, September 30).

Remarks.—*Icterus sclateri* is only a summer resident in Salvador, and both forms disappear completely after the breeding season. The last fall record is October 14 and the first spring arrival was taken March 7. *Pustuloides* is therefore apt to be encountered in other regions.

Pustulatus and *sclateri* are obviously geographic representatives of a common stock and it is my strong impression that they should be regarded as specifically identical. However, I do not care to propose definitely such treatment until more birds have been examined. I am indebted to Mr. Dickey, and to Mr. Outram Bangs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, for the loan of pertinent material.

Specimens examined.—*Icterus sclateri sclateri*: Costa Rica: Bolson, 1; Salitral de Miravalles, 1; Salvador: Lake Olomega, 5; Divisadero, 5; Sitio del Niño, 1; San Salvador, 8; "Guatemala", 3; "West Coast of Mexico", 1. *Icterus sclateri pustuloides*: Salvador: Volcan San Miguel, 8; Divisadero, 1; Lake Olomega, 1. *Icterus pustulatus*: Mexico: Sonora, 5.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *514 Lester Avenue, Pasadena, California, August 28, 1926.*

Poor-wills Attracted by Arc Light.—Throughout a fairly long and diversified experience in the field, I have often speculated upon the fact that our higher vertebrates of nocturnal habits and insectivorous propensities are loath to take advantage of the banquets ready spread for them about any and every street lamp during summer evenings. Perhaps others have been more fortunate; but of such occurrences, all that I have observed in many years have consisted of a few bats and very occasional nighthawks (*Chordeiles*) flitting within the outermost periphery of the illumination cast by an arc light—an act casually indulged in by the birds and evidently without thought of repetition.

August 28, 1926, I was sitting, near midnight, on the observation platform of the California Limited as it stopped at Needles, California. It was with much interest that I then noted at least three Poor-wills (*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nitidus* ?) hawking about a powerful arc light in the railway yards close by. The observation point of one of these was upon the top of a board fence well within the circle of illumination; of the others, some point out of my direct vision and just beyond the fence. One after the other, until my train left ten minutes later, they would flutter up in their quest for insects, not just somewhere near the light but apparently right against the glass globe which inclosed the arc, returning each time to their respective stations for observation.

Other observers have undoubtedly seen similar occurrences; but if the facts have been published I have failed to note them, and any change in the habits of a species, especially when it involves the use of some man-made contrivance, should be put on record.—A. BRAZIER HOWELL, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., November 15, 1926.*

A Proposed Summation of Lower Californian Ornithology.—BE IT KNOWN, that work is in progress by the undersigned on a "Distributional List of the Birds of Lower California". I am doing everything I feasibly can to bring into this list, before publication of it, every species known to have occurred in Baja California, or ever reported from that territory, even upon the slenderest evidence. A good part of my work naturally consists in the ransacking of literature; and I plan to give a bibliography of