

to take some pictures of him but I changed him to another building and the first night he slipped out. I suppose he at once returned to his mountain fastness.—ED. S. STEELE, *Reserve, New Mexico, November 26, 1926.*

New Bird Records from Lower California.—In the course of field collecting carried on the past two years in northern Lower California, the representatives of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology working there have found several species or subspecies of birds apparently not previously taken in that territory. In order to make a knowledge of these occurrences available without undue delay to other active students of bird geography, a list of them with the chief appertaining facts is now presented, as follows.

Columba fasciata fasciata. Northern Band-tailed Pigeon. Specimens taken by C. C. Lamb as follows: Near San Antonio ranch, 2100 feet altitude, on upper Santo Domingo River, Sierra San Pedro Martir, April 25 (no. 47223, Mus. Vert. Zool.) and April 27 (no. 47224), 1925; Concepcion, 6000 feet, Sierra San Pedro Martir, November 13, 1925 (no. 46909). Seen also by Lamb in 1926, in October, in the neighborhood of Hanson Laguna, Sierra Juarez, November 15 at San Pablo, 10 miles southeast of Alamo, about latitude $31^{\circ} 35'$, and in 1927, January 20, in the live-oak canyons in the vicinity of Guadalupe Valley, latitude 32° .

Sphyrapicus thyroideus thyroideus. Pacific Williamson Sapsucker. Four specimens: two from near La Grulla, 7200 feet altitude, Sierra San Pedro Martir, October 2 and 13, 1925; one from Laguna Hanson, 5200 feet, October 25, 1926; and one from El Valle de la Trinidad, 2500 feet, latitude $31^{\circ} 20'$, November 18, 1926. The first, a female (no. 46248), was shot by J. Grinnell from the trunk of a large Jeffrey pine which showed a great amount of boring and bleeding from within ten feet of the ground up to a height of fully 100 feet. The pits were deep and in uniformly horizontal rows. The evidence seemed to show that the bird had been there a long while, and at the time the above notes were written both of us thought the species likely to be permanently resident in the San Pedro Martirs. The second bird, a male (no. 46249), was flushed by C. C. Lamb from a cascara bush and flew to a small pine; in this case, there was no circumstance to indicate that the bird might not have been a vagrant. The third sapsucker, a female (no. 49844), was shot by Lamb from the trunk of a willow at the edge of a meadow in the pine belt of the Sierra Juarez, likewise with no indication at hand of permanence in the region. The fourth Sapsucker, also a female (no. 49845), from Valle de la Trinidad, was shot by Lamb from the trunk of a willow near a stream in a canyon. The life-zone here was not above Upper Sonoran (altitude below 2500 feet), and the bird in this locality, which is just between the San Pedro Martirs and the Sierra Juarez, was certainly only a vagrant or transient. Thus, there is so far no positive evidence that the species is other than a winter visitant in Lower California. The great amount of "sign" in the first instance recited above may have been due to the return of the bird to the same spot in several successive winters.

Asyndesmus lewisi. Lewis Woodpecker. Found to be fairly common in the autumn of 1925 around the Meling ranch at San José, 2500 feet altitude, near latitude 31° . Four specimens were taken by Grinnell or Lamb, September 29, November 9 and 10 (nos. 46250, 46930-32). The pears and other fruits in the orchard at the ranch constituted the feature of attraction. Also a few seen by Lamb, January 20, 1927, in the vicinity of Guadalupe Valley, latitude 32° .

Stellula calliope. Calliope Hummingbird. Four specimens from neighborhood of Vallecitos, 8500 feet altitude, Sierra San Pedro Martir, June 2, 3 and 10, 1925. All are adult males, taken by A. E. Borell. One (no. 47279, June 2) was shot as it was doing "aerial stunts" above a female perched on a dry willow twig at the edge of a meadow. About a dozen all told were seen, and it was evident that the species was breeding.

Otocoris alpestris leucolaema. Desert Horned Lark. No. 49914, Mus. Vert. Zool.; adult female; El Valle de la Trinidad, 2500 feet altitude, latitude $31^{\circ} 20'$, Lower California; December 3, 1926; collected by C. C. Lamb, orig. no. 6842. "One of several flying over the meadow."

Loxia curvirostra bendirei. Bendire Red Crossbill. Fourteen specimens, nos. 47387-47400, all adults, taken by C. C. Lamb and A. E. Borell, June 4 to 12, 1925, at Vallecitos, 8500 feet, Sierra San Pedro Martir. Crossbills have been recorded hitherto from Lower California only from Guadalupe Island (several times, beginning with

Bryant, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci., II, 1887, p. 297) and Cedros Island (McGregor, Osprey, III, 1899, p. 141). While these descriptions have usually been put under the name *stricklandi*, examination of six Guadalupe Island skins in the Carnegie Museum, by the senior author of the present paper, shows them to be *bendirei*. (See, also, Oberholser, Auk, XXXIV, 1917, p. 328.) The location of the one specimen taken on Cedros Island is unknown to us, so verification of its subspecific identity has not been possible.

Loxia curvirostra stricklandi. Mexican Red Crossbill. Eight specimens, nos. 47401-08, adults and one streaked young, taken by A. E. Borell and C. C. Lamb, May 31 to June 12, 1925, at Vallecitos, 8500 feet, Sierra San Pedro Martir; six specimens, nos. 49983-88, adults and two streaked young, taken by Lamb, October 7 to 19, 1926, at Laguna Hanson, 5200 feet, Sierra Juarez.

Passerella iliaca sinuosa. Valdez Fox Sparrow. Three specimens, nos. 50186-88, two females, one male, all adults, taken by C. C. Lamb, January 5 and 6, 1927, at Las Cruces, 2600 feet, twenty miles east of Ensenada. There is only one previous record of the brown-colored type of fox sparrow from Lower California: Guadalupe Island, one specimen, February 16, 1886 (Bryant, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci., II, 1887, p. 303). This specimen was doubtless destroyed in the San Francisco fire. It was recorded under the name "*unalaschensis*", which name as then used applied to a group of subspecies. Now that *sinuosa* has been taken farthest south of all the brown-colored races, the Guadalupe bird may be assumed to have been of that race also.

Passerella iliaca altivagans. Alberta Fox Sparrow. One specimen, no. 46373, immature male, taken October 8, 1925, by J. Grinnell near La Grulla, 7200 feet, Sierra San Pedro Martir.

A previous record of this race is by Huey (Auk, XLIII, July, 1926, p. 358), of a specimen taken at Santo Domingo, February 26, 1925. The determination of this bird has been verified by Mr. Swarth, the authority on *Passerella*, who is also responsible for the naming of all the specimens in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology here recorded.

Passerella iliaca schistacea. Slate-colored Fox Sparrow. Specimens at hand as follows: no. 47022, immature male, Concepcion, 6000 feet altitude, Sierra San Pedro Martir, November 13, 1925; nos. 50160-63, four males, El Rayo, 4700 feet, Sierra Juarez, October 18, 1926; no. 50164, female, Laguna Hanson, 5200 feet, Sierra Juarez, October 18, 1926; nos. 50165-78, 14 specimens, both sexes, adults and immatures, Los Pozos, 4200 feet, northern end of Sierra Juarez, October 28 to November 2, 1926. All taken by C. C. Lamb. Evidently a common winter visitant.

Passerella iliaca canescens. White Mountains Fox Sparrow. Two examples, nos. 50179-80, adult male and female, October 30 and November 2, 1926, Los Pozos, 4200 feet, northern end of Sierra Juarez; taken by C. C. Lamb.

Passerella iliaca monoensis. Mono Fox Sparrow. Two specimens, nos. 46378-79, adult and immature males, taken by J. Grinnell, October 3 and 8, 1925, near La Grulla, 7200 feet, Sierra San Pedro Martir; one, no. 47023, adult male, taken by C. C. Lamb, November 12, 1925, at Concepcion, 6000 feet, Sierra San Pedro Martir; one, no. 50185, adult female, taken by Lamb, January 5, 1927, at Las Cruces, 2600 feet, twenty miles east of Ensenada.

Passerella iliaca mariposae. Yosemite Fox Sparrow. Three specimens, nos. 46375-77, female, male, female, all adults, taken October 4 and 9, 1925, by J. Grinnell and C. C. Lamb near La Grulla, 7200 feet, Sierra San Pedro Martir; one, no. 50181, male, taken October 18, 1926, by C. C. Lamb at El Rayo, 4700 feet, Sierra Juarez; one, no. 50182, adult male, taken October 28, 1926, by Lamb at Los Pozos, 4200 feet, in northern end of Sierra Juarez; two, nos. 50183-84, adult male and immature female, taken January 8, 1927, by Lamb at Las Cruces, 2600 feet, twenty miles east of Ensenada.

Passerella iliaca megarhynchus. Thick-billed Fox Sparrow. One specimen, no. 46374, adult male, taken by C. C. Lamb October 12, 1925, near La Grulla, 7200 feet, Sierra San Pedro Martir.

The only previous record of Fox Sparrows from the San Pedro Martirs is by Anthony (Zoe, IV, 1893, p. 242) who records "a few" as "seen" there by him in October. He uses the name "*megarhyncha*", so a large-billed gray race must have been concerned, but which of the finely split subspecies now recognized we do not know. Whether Anthony saved specimens is doubtful, since as far as the senior writer could find, none is contained in the Anthony collection which now belongs to the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh.

Dendroica cerulea. Cerulean Warbler. One specimen, no. 46422, Mus. Vert. Zool.; first-winter female; near La Grulla, 7200 feet altitude, Sierra San Pedro Martir, Lower California; October 2, 1925; collected by C. C. Lamb, orig. no. 4982. Shot from tip of small willow at creek-side. Not previously recorded west of New Mexico (see Ridgway, Birds of N. and Mid. Amer., II, 1902, p. 571).

Euthlypis lachrymosa tephra. Western Fan-tailed Warbler. One specimen, no. 47045, Mus. Vert. Zool.; adult female; Santo Domingo, near latitude 30° 45', Lower California; December 31, 1925; collected by C. C. Lamb, orig. no. 5569. Was on the ground in a damp spot beneath a pepper tree on the Hamilton ranch. Had been seen several times previously the same day, flying nervously from object to object on the ground, at times flirting its tail sidewise and uttering a single lispng whistle. A species of western Mexico (see Ridgway, Birds N. and Mid. Amer., II, 1902, p. 738).—J. GRINNELL and C. C. LAMB, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, January 24, 1927*.

The Arizona Race of the Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher.¹—The writer has for some years suspected the advisability of providing with a name that portion of the Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher population which breeds in the extreme northwestern part of the range of the species. Material which subsequently has come to hand has served further to emphasize the first impressions, and the Arizona race is therefore named as

Myiodynastes luteiventris swarthy, subsp. nov. Arizona Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher.

Type.—Male adult; no. 8985, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Huachuca Mountains, Arizona; September 8, 1913; collected by A. B. Howell; original no. 2656.

Subspecific characters.—Resembles *Myiodynastes luteiventris luteiventris* Sclater, of southern Mexico and Central America, but under parts paler yellow; streaking of under parts less conspicuous and averaging narrower, particularly on flanks; upper parts paler with edgings of feathers grayer (less yellowish) buff; edgings on wing coverts whiter and usually broader; cinnamon rufous of lower rump, upper tail coverts, and tail paler.

Range.—High mountains of southern Arizona and probably adjacent parts of Mexico.

Remarks.—The Arizona race is named with full appreciation of the extraordinary individual variation to which this species is subject. The differences between the two races are fully as prominent in the juveniles as in fresh adults, but are obscured in very worn post-breeding adults. Mr. Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, part 4, 1907, pp. 656-657) comments on the heavy streaking and smaller size of extreme southern birds, but in the series at hand there seem to be no significant size differences, either between topotypes of *luteiventris* from Vera Cruz and *luteiventris* of Central America, or between *luteiventris* and *swarthy*. In coloration the Vera Cruz and Yucatan birds are variously intermediate, but on the average fall unmistakably with the richly colored and heavily streaked Central American series.

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Specimens examined.—*Myiodynastes luteiventris luteiventris*: Mexico: Vera Cruz (Jalapa, 2, Orizaba, 1); Yucatan ("Yucatan", 1, Calotmul, 1). Salvador: San Salvador (San Salvador, 4, Volcan San Salvador, 1); La Libertad (Sitio del Niño, 1); San Miguel (Lake Olomega, 6, Volcan San Miguel, 1). Costa Rica: Guanacaste (Las Cañas, 1). *Myiodynastes luteiventris swarthy*: Arizona (Chiricahua Mountains, 6, Huachuca Mountains, 18).—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Pasadena, California, December 18, 1926*.

The Colombian Royal Flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus mexicanus fraterculus*) in the Caribbean Watershed in Costa Rica.—Carriker in his "Birds of Costa Rica" states that this beautiful tyrant occurs only on the Pacific side of the country; and, furthermore, Ridgway in his "Birds of North and Middle America" (part IV, p. 356) lists only localities upon that slope. I can record a pair taken at Guapiles (Old Line R. R.), July 22, 1926, and now in the collection of Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, of New York. This pair was taken in a situation such as the species generally favors, namely, undergrowth in a humid river valley.—AUSTIN SMITH, *San José, Costa Rica, September 7, 1926*.

¹ Contribution from the California Institute of Technology.