

*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.<sup>1</sup>—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*.

<sup>1</sup> Contribution from the California Institute of Technology.