

compared them character for character with one another and with the New World Golden-crowned Kinglets. I have found that *Regulus regulus* and *Regulus "satrapa"* do not differ enough in characters which might be termed specific to be called separate species. The differences are in degree and are so slight that they are purely racial. *Regulus "satrapa"* of the New World should therefore be changed to *Regulus regulus*. In this I also agree with Hellmayr, having first come to both conclusions of my own accord, after which I discovered that Hellmayr had previously reached the same conclusions.

KEY TO THE NEW WORLD GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLETS:

- a1. General coloration of upperparts olive gray to grayish olive; underparts tinged only slightly with buff; wings and tail decidedly longer; sides of head lighter; a grayer bird.
 - b1. Olive gray of nape blends gradually into olive of back; bill decidedly shorter and stouter; central pileum decidedly lighter in coloration (cadmium orange)*R. r. satrapa*
 - b2. Olive gray dorsal nuchal band extending back to interscapulum and not blending with olive of back; bill much longer and more slender; central pileum much richer (orange chrome to flame scarlet).....*R. r. apache*
- a2. General coloration of upperparts richer—olive to olive green; underparts darker, tinged with brownish buff or dusky; wings and tail decidedly shorter; sides of head darker; a greener, more richly-colored bird.
 - b1. Olivaceous coloration of upperparts lighter, gray of nape unrestricted; tail slightly longer; side of head lighter; central pileum lighter.....*R. r. olivaceus*
 - b2. Olive green coloration of upperparts brighter and extending anteriorly over shoulders, restricting gray of nape; tail slightly shorter; side of head darker; central pileum richer.....*R. r. clarus*

Summary.—*Regulus regulus apache* is a new race of Golden-crowned Kinglet occupying as far as is known the mountains of central-eastern Arizona. It differs from *R. r. olivaceus*, its closest geographical counterpart, by being a grayer bird, having a noticeable, wide, gray, dorsal nuchal band, having decidedly longer wings, tail, and bill, and having a deeper and more richly colored central pileum. It differs from *R. r. satrapa* by having a wide gray dorsal nuchal band, a much longer, more slender bill, and a much more deeply colored central pileum. Finally, it differs from *R. r. clarus* by being a considerably grayer bird, having a wide gray dorsal nuchal band, and having longer wings, tail, and bill.

Arizona State Museum, Tucson, Arizona, August 10, 1936.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Bird Notes from the Hualpai Mountains, Arizona.—The Hualpai Mountains of central-western Arizona constitute an isolated range surrounded by desert. The highest peaks, at the north end of the range, reach an elevation of 8200 feet and are timbered with a limited growth of yellow pine, Douglas fir, aspen and an occasional white fir. This "island" of the Transition Zone has a small population of birds characteristic of this zone.

Between May 24 and 30, 1935, Mr. Paul Russell and I took notes on the birds of these mountains, mainly at the Hualpai Mountains County Park lying near the north end of the range. At this season, thirty-eight species of birds were recorded. The region was revisited in October, 1935, by Russell who made additional observations on birds.

Apparently the only published notes on the avifauna of the Hualpai region were recorded by Frank Stephens in the Condor (vol. 5, 1903, pp. 75-78, 100-105). Stephens' observations were made during a "fortnight" spent in these mountains in 1902, apparently the first two weeks in July. Reference to the above publication and to Swarth's Distributional List of the Birds of

Arizona (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 10, 1914) leads me to believe that the following sight records, obtained during 1935, have sufficient interest to warrant publication. Most of these species were not reported by Stephens, and others were observed to be more numerous than Stephens' list would indicate.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). Two were flying over Hualpai Peak and other high peaks on May 24.

Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*). Russell found five in the yellow-pine forest near the county park headquarters on October 21, elevation 6500 feet.

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*). Quite common in the chaparral association near park headquarters in May.

Western Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes richardsoni*). Stephens mentions no records for the Wood Pewee in the Hualpais. Russell and I found the species to be fairly common in the mountains in May. Pewees were seen in yellow pines at the Lawe Ranch, adjoining the county park on the east, and near park headquarters, 6000 feet elevation. Two birds were observed in a walnut grove at the DW Ranch, elevation 4200 feet, on May 25.

Clark Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*). Several were seen by Russell on the higher slopes of the Park, October 21.

Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina lepida*). On May 24 we observed at least ten flying about the slopes of Hualpai Peak, elevation 7800 feet.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis subis*). A pair observed at a tank on the DW Ranch on May 24, and seen daily until May 30, may have been nesting in the vicinity. Four martins were seen at the Lawe Ranch, May 27, elevation 5800 feet.

Rocky Mountain Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis nelsoni*). A pair found in the yellow-pine forest on the Lawe Ranch, May 27, probably nested in this forest although definite evidence was not obtained. On October 21, Russell observed a single nuthatch near the county park headquarters.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*). Three were observed in a walnut tree on the Newberry Ranch at 4000 feet elevation, May 27. The species is rare and irregular in occurrence in Arizona.

Grace Warbler (*Dendroica graciae*). Stephens did not find this warbler when he visited these mountains in July, 1902. We were surprised to find it quite common in yellow pines near park headquarters. Several singing males were observed in the last week of May and the species was apparently nesting in the vicinity.

Painted Redstart (*Setophaga picta*). On May 30, Russell found seven adults in Wheeler Canyon, northeast of Hualpai Peak. Birds were observed in the oak and pine forest in the canyon at 6500 feet. Since Stephens did not find the species in these mountains in 1902, these birds probably represented a colony that had become established since that time. This record extends the known summer range of the species some distance northwest of the northern limits recorded near Prescott.

Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*). On May 27, a male bunting was discovered singing from a perch in a yellow pine on the Lawe Ranch.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina arizonae*). Stephens did not list this species from the Hualpais and breeding records for western Arizona are few. Several chipping sparrows were found in May in the yellow-pine forest. On May 24, a nest containing four eggs was discovered in a small yellow pine in the county park, elevation 6200 feet.

Black-chinned Sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*). Stephens (*op. cit.*, p. 103) established this species as a breeding bird of the Hualpai Mountains. He found both adult and immature birds at 6000 feet in July. Russell and I noticed that this species was common in *Ceanothus* and manzanita thickets in May. Birds were observed in the chaparral of the north slopes between 4200 and 6200 feet elevation. Male birds were in full song and were actively engaged in defending nesting territories against other individuals of the same species. No nests were discovered although females were evidently incubating eggs during this period.—JAMES O. STEVENSON, *Wildlife Division, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., August 3, 1936.*

Habits of Lewis Woodpeckers in Winter.—A detailed account of the winter behavior, especially the acorn-storing activities, of the Lewis Woodpecker (*Asyndesmus lewis*) was published recently by J. E. Law (Condor, vol. 31, 1929, pp. 233-238). His story dealt mainly with analysis of the mannerisms connected with the storing habit and the implications of them. This record of observations is remarkably complete, but the return of the bird to the store was not actually seen and Law pointed out that he had no evidence "that this [individual] woodpecker ever ate any acorns once stored."