

trapped again in the same place on December 13, 1936, and was released the same day on the University of California campus, Berkeley. This same bird was trapped again on the university campus by Miss Kathryn S. Buchanan on October 5, 1937.

This instance is unique in my experience, as in every other case when I have released birds from the location where they were first trapped, if they were recaptured after the next migration it was always where they were trapped originally.

I wrote to Mr. Joseph Mailliard about this recapture, and asked him if he had ever had a similar record. Mr. Mailliard writes me that of the fifteen Golden-crowned Sparrows which I trapped in Strawberry Canyon, near Berkeley, on January 20, 1934, and released next day at his country home in Woodacre, Marin County, which is about twenty miles northwest of Berkeley, no. C175847 was retaken at Woodacre on February 3, 1934, and returned to the same place November 10, 1934, repeating November 19 and December 2, 1934. Since then it has not been trapped. Of the remaining fourteen birds, I trapped two again in Strawberry Canyon in January and February, 1934. It would be interesting to know if other banders have similar records.—E. L. SUMNER, SR., *Menlo Park, California, February 1, 1938.*

**A Species New to the Known Avifauna of Lower California.**—On September 19, 1937, Major E. A. Goldman, his son Luther G. Goldman, and the writer embarked on a sport-fishing craft, with its usual company of about 40 patrons, for a day of fishing near Los Coronados Islands, just below the international boundary line in Lower California. While we were drifting about half a mile off the eastern side of the South Island, a lone shearwater was seen to fly toward the boat from a northerly direction. It alighted upon the water, and immediately dove, seized a baited hook on one of the fishermen's lines, and swallowed it. It was reeled in on deck and the writer extracted the hook to save the bird for a museum specimen.

This bird proved to be an adult male Slender-billed Shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*), in rather emaciated condition. It is now no. 17626 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History. Grinnell in his summation of Lower California ornithology (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vol. 32, 1928) does not list this species, nor does there appear to be any subsequent record of its having been taken in Lower California waters.

We were told by the boatmen that many birds are hooked in this way but that they are usually killed and thrown overboard to prevent their further disturbing the sport-fishermen!—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *San Diego Society of Natural History, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, February 17, 1938.*

**Distribution of the Races of the Williamson Sapsucker in British Columbia.**—Examination of specimens of the Williamson Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*) from British Columbia in the collection of the British Columbia Provincial Museum led me to assemble all the readily available material from adjacent territory. Specimens were borrowed from the National Museum of Canada, the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Colorado Museum, Mr. Kenneth Racey, Dr. Alden H. Miller, and Mr. Stanley G. Jewett. To these institutions and individuals I wish to express my thanks.

The breeding range of *S. t. thyroideus* is known to extend from the Cascade Mountains of southern British Columbia to the Sierra Nevada of California and adjacent mountains. That of *S. t. nataliae* is stated to be (4th ed., A.O.U. Check-list, 1931, p. 194): "Boreal forests of the Rocky Mountain region from Montana to central Arizona and central New Mexico."

Measurements of length of wing and of tarsus fail to disclose any constant difference in those respects between the individuals of the two races. Apparently the sole distinguishing character is, as brought out by Swarth (Condor, vol. 19, 1917, pp. 62-65), the size of bill. That of *nataliae* is shorter and more slender than that of *thyroideus*.

In British Columbia the Williamson Sapsucker occurs in the Transition Zone of two areas. In the Okanagan region it is common in the mountains on the international boundary and occurs north, casually at least, to Schoonover Mountain. In this general region it is found east to Midway, west to Similkameen. The species is apparently absent from the large area between Midway and the East Kootenay. In the latter district, however, as shown by specimens from Cranbrook and Newgate, there is a small breeding population.

As regards bill size, the birds of the Okanagan region apparently are identical with specimens from western Oregon and from the Sierran region of California, and may be referred to the race *thyroideus*. Measurements of the East Kootenay specimens, as set forth on the accompanying graph (fig. 36), will be seen to fall well within the limits of variation for *nataliae*, as exemplified by a series from Arizona. The discovery of a population clearly representative of *nataliae* in eastern British Columbia marks a considerable extension of the known range of this race.

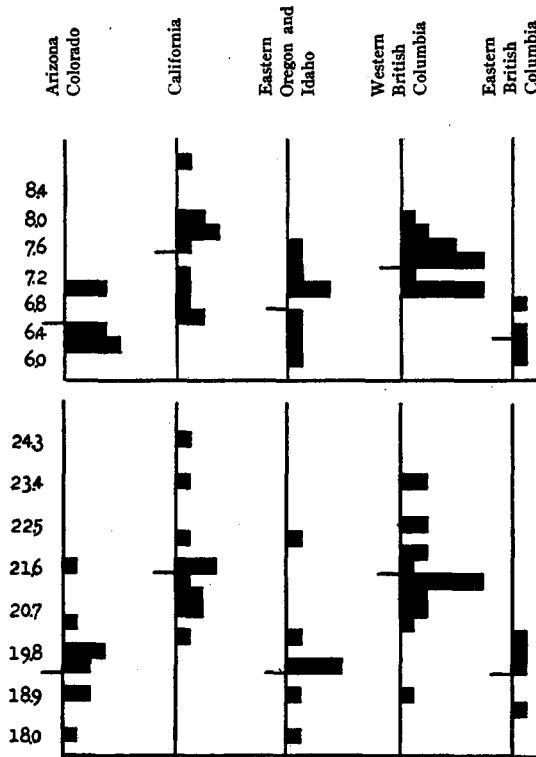


Fig. 36. Graphs illustrating geographic correlation of width of bill (upper) and length of bill [nostril to tip] (lower) in *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*. Each square represents a single adult bird. Lines (short) at left of vertical lines mark average in each case. Measurements are in millimeters.

I have examined nine specimens from eastern Oregon and one from northern Idaho. The one from Idaho seemingly is referable to *nataliae*. Of the Oregon specimens, one from Wallowa County is apparently typical *thyroideus*; one from Meacham, Umatilla County, and another from the Ochoco National Forest, are typical of *nataliae*. The others present characters intermediate between the two races, but on the average they are closer to *nataliae*. The intermediate nature of these specimens from eastern Oregon suggests that in this state intergradation may take place between these two races which elsewhere have their breeding areas completely isolated from one another.

Specimens examined.—*S. t. thyroideus*. British Columbia: Anarchist Mountain, 14; Schoonover Mountain, 3; Incaneep Creek, Okanagan Valley, 3; Midway, 3. Oregon: Wallowa County, 2. California: Parker Creek, Warner Mountains, 1; 5 mi. NW Eagle Peak, Modoc County, 1; Yosemite Park, Mariposa County, 2; Horse Corral Meadows, Fresno County, 1; Dry Meadow, Sierra Nevada, Tulare County, 1; Dry Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County, 2; Grass Valley, Nevada County, 1; Pasadena, Los Angeles County, 1; Walker Basin, Kern County, 1.

*S. t. nataliae*. British Columbia: Newgate, 1; Cranbrook, 3. Oregon: Ochoco National Forest, 1; Anthony, 3; Meacham, Umatilla County, 1; Target Springs, Wallowa County, 1; Wallowa County, 2. Idaho: Payette Lake, Adams County, 1. Colorado: Palmer Lake, 1. Nevada: Irish Mountain, Lincoln County, 1. Arizona: 21 mi. S Springerville, Apache County, 3; 2 mi. E Peña Blanca, Santa Cruz County, 1; NE base San Francisco Mountain, 1; Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, 3.—IAN McTAGGART COWAN, *Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C., January 17, 1938.*