

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Amazilia rutila rutila* (Delattre) of Guerrero north to Colima, but coloration below paler and more pinkish (less reddish) cinnamon, and upper parts slightly more golden (less greenish) bronze.

Range.—Northwestern Mexico in the states of Nayarit (San Blas; Santiago) and Sinaloa (Plomosas; Mazatlan).

Remarks.—Specimens of *rutila* have been examined from Guerrero (19), Oaxaca (2), and Colima (6). Specimens of *diluta* have been examined from Nayarit (5) and Sinaloa (5). Those from Colima are intermediate; the two from Colima in the Biological Survey collection are nearest *diluta*, whereas the four in the British Museum are typical of *rutila*.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, August 1, 1938.*

Four Birds New to St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.—A surprising number of birds have been recorded from St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, including many New World as well as Old World species, and still the list apparently is not complete.

In the summer of 1937, Mrs. Murie had an opportunity to visit St. Lawrence Island and while she was there an Eskimo, Jimmie Otiyohok, brought to her five bird skins of species that he said were strange to the Eskimo. All these proved to be of interest. They were prepared by Otiyohok's wife, who has learned to prepare bird skins, and were neatly labeled. The birds were identified as follows:

Euphagus carolinus. Rusty Blackbird. A male taken at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, by Jimmie Otiyohok. There are slight traces of rusty coloration in the plumage.

Hylocichla minima aliciae. Gray-cheeked Thrush. A female taken at Gambell, May 26, 1937.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco. Two males, both taken at Gambell, on May 21, 1937.

Prunella montanella. Mountain Accentor. A male taken at Camp Collier, St. Lawrence Island, on October 13, 1936.

These birds are all new to the avifauna of St. Lawrence Island, and the Mountain Accentor has been recorded for North America only once before. The previous record was based on a specimen taken by C. G. Harrold on Nunivak Island, Alaska, on October 3, 1927 (Swarth, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 17, 1928, p. 251). It is not surprising to find Siberian birds on St. Lawrence Island, which lies much closer to Siberia than to Alaska. It is possibly significant that four of the birds were taken in the spring and one in autumn, when migratory movements were taking place.

I am indebted to Dr. H. C. Oberholser and Dr. Herbert Friedmann, who compared the specimens with collections in the United States National Museum.—OLAUS J. MURIE, *Bureau of Biological Survey, Jackson, Wyoming, May 14, 1938.*

The Red Phalarope and Ruddy Turnstone in Colorado.—The Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) are known only as stragglers in Colorado. Bergtold (A Guide to the Birds of Colorado, 1928, p. 85) states that there are two records of the former. The first of these is a female (no. 5152, Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist.) taken at Loveland, Larimer County, July 25, 1895, by E. A. Preble (Cooke, Auk, vol. 26, 1909, pp. 409-410), but we have been unable to learn particulars of the other occurrence. In addition to the above, we have a recent sight record, a female in high plumage which we saw at Nee Grande Reservoir, in Kiowa County, on June 27, 1938. It was in company with a mixed flock of Least and White-rumped sandpipers and a single adult male Ruddy Turnstone. The latter (no. 18895, Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist.) was secured by our companion, Robert B. Rockwell. There are comparatively few occurrences of turnstones in Colorado. Sclater (A History of the Birds of Colorado, 1912, p. 137) gives three records. One female, mentioned by Sclater, taken May 18, 1900, on Berkeley Lake, in Denver, is in the Museum collection (no. 14294); in addition, we should like to list a specimen, taken on the same lake, May 3, 1906, which is in the Colorado University collection (no. 973) in Boulder, Colorado.—ALFRED M. BAILEY and ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, July 22, 1938.*

A Race of the Green Kingfisher from Northwestern Mexico.—During his recent work in the British Museum the senior writer took advantage of the opportunity to study the representative series of the Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle americana*). The result confirmed the belief that we have for some time entertained, namely, that Sharpe's *Chloroceryle americana septentrionalis* is a composite of two races. A description of the new race with consequent territorial restriction of *septentrionalis* is given in the following diagnosis and comment.

Chloroceryle americana leucosticta, new subspecies

Type.—Adult female, no. 31895 Dickey collection; Rancho La Arizona, near Saric, extreme northern Sonora, Mexico; May 8, 1937; collected by A. J. van Rossem and Robert Hannum.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Chloroceryle americana septentrionalis* Sharpe of eastern and southern Mexico and northern Central America but white markings everywhere (both exposed and concealed) much more extensive, the forehead more extensively streaked with white and wings with all coverts normally conspicuously spotted with white; dorsal plumage more yellowish or brassy green (less bluish).

Range.—Northwestern Mexico from Nayarit north through Sinaloa, Sonora, and Chihuahua; east to northern Coahuila and west central Texas.

Remarks.—Sharpe's description (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., vol. 17, 1892, p. 134) indicates the southern race, even though the name was applied to the entire series then present in the British Museum. However, the subsequently selected type is from Teapa, Tabasco, and there seems every reason to suppose that the description was drawn from that specimen. We designate that locality, therefore, as a properly restricted type locality, although Goldman (Smith. Misc. Coll., vol. 56, 1911, p. 1) has in effect already done so.

The characters of *leucosticta* are best expressed in northwestern Mexico. The beautifully prepared series of 64 specimens from Sonora and Chihuahua in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology was examined some years ago and named in manuscript. Publication has been delayed, however, pending a re-examination of the British Museum and United States National Museum collections. Texas specimens from "western Texas" (2), Devil's River (2), Fort Clark (5), Nueces (1), and Ingram, Kerr County (1) are individually variable but certainly average much closer to *leucosticta*.

There appears to be little variation in *septentrionalis* in eastern Mexico from Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, south through Oaxaca, Chiapas, and northern Central America, and west to Guerrero and Colima, except that specimens from the west coast from Tehuantepec northward approach, in slight degree, the characters of *leucosticta*. The single specimen examined from Brownsville, Texas (no. 285834, Biol. Surv. Coll.) is indistinguishable from *septentrionalis*.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM and THE MARQUESS HACHISUKA, *Dickey Collections, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, August 2, 1938.*