

of "controlling" the numbers of gulls on the refuges. More study is needed on these problems to get the facts. Mr. Clifton Greenhalgh has been making an economic study of the California Gull in the Great Salt Lake region with special reference to food habits. His findings will doubtless have a bearing on these matters.—WILLIAM H. BEHLE, *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 25, 1949.*

The Correct Name for the Mexican Crested Flycatcher.—In the course of a critical study of the types of birds preserved in the collection of the United States National Museum, I have had occasion to examine the type of *Myiarchus cooperi* Baird (*in* Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858:xxx, 180). I believe there is little doubt that Baird's name must be used for the form currently known as *Myiarchus tyrannulus nelsoni* Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 4, 1907:903).

The validity of Baird's name is not affected by *Tyr[annula]. Cooperi* Kaup (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 19, 1852:51), which is not used by Kaup as a new name, but is simply a misapplication, to an unidentifiable species of *Myiarchus*, of *Muscicapa Cooperi* Nuttall [= *Nuttallornis borealis* (Swainson)].

My view has been shared by Baird (who discussed Kaup's solecism at the place cited), by Nelson (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 17, 1904:25-27), by Osgood (Auk, 24, 1907:219-220), by Richmond (who did not make a card for the combination *Tyrannula cooperi* Kaup in the file of bird names in the U. S. National Museum), by Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Amer., 5, 1927:162, footnote b), and by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, with whom I have recently discussed the case. That Ridgway seemed not to agree may be due to the fact that his manuscript was already in press when Osgood's paper appeared, necessitating a hasty and unconsidered change of name in an addendum. That Hellmayr failed to make the requisite correction resulted from his apparent ignorance of the existence of Baird's name.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., July 25, 1949.*

A Record of the Alberta Fox Sparrow in Manitoba.—A specimen of Fox Sparrow, *Passerella iliaca*, "found dead" at Deer Lodge (near Winnipeg), Manitoba, on October 15, 1932, by Angus H. Shortt, is now no. 29939 in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. Although the locality is well within the normal range of the typical race, *P. i. iliaca*, the specimen does not agree with that form. In general terms, it is more subdued in color and smaller in size, particularly in wing measurement.

In order to express the degree of peculiarity of the specimen in relation to *P. i. iliaca*, a series of 27 specimens of *iliaca* originating from Yukon and Alberta east to northwestern Ontario and Illinois was graded on the brightness of the reddish ventral markings. Incidentally, specimens from extreme eastern North America were not used because of some evidence that a distinctively bright red or erythristic population may occur there. However, such specimens would be at the opposite extreme from the one here reported. The 27 interior specimens were readily arranged in three grades from bright reddish to dull, or dark, reddish as follows: Grade I, 6 specimens; grade II, 15 specimens; grade III, 6 specimens. Estimated on this scale the specimen in question would fall in a hypothetical grade V, that is, completely out of the scale and beyond the dark end of the series of interior birds. Its ventral streaks are approximately "auburn."

Dorsally also the specimen is distinct from any of the series of *iliaca* from the interior. While the latter exhibit two general phases, that is, a patterned type showing areas of "dark mouse gray" or "olive gray" with areas of "russet" or "mars brown," and a type which has the dorsal grays generally obscured or altered by a wash or streaking of "russet" or "mars brown," the Manitoba specimen is "olive brown" to "mummy brown" on the dorsal region with a central area of indecisive "auburn" streaks. In short, the specimen seems to conform well with the description of the race *P. i. altivagans* of Riley as given by Swarth (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 21, 1920:122). The measurements of the specimen are not out of line with the size range indicated for *altivagans* by Swarth (p. 182).

In reviewing the facts relative to this case, the following seem to bear on the possibility that the specimen is a fortuitous occurrence of a representative of the population of the Alberta Fox Sparrow (*P. i. altivagans*) and not a facsimile of that form arising in *P. i. iliaca*: First, the winter range of both forms coincide in part in southern California. The decoying of an individual of one race into the flock of another resulting in subsequent geographic dislocation seems a reasonable theory

and one used to explain occurrences of western juncos in the east. Thus a representative of *altivagans* could have become geographically dislocated earlier in the year and survived until October. Second, the specimen, taken in mid-October which is a migratory period for the species, could have been an autumn wanderer from the normal breeding range of the race *altivagans* in west-central Alberta. According to our present knowledge of the limits of the breeding range of the form, the Winnipeg region is approximately 900 miles distant. Third, perhaps the most important observation is that the specimen concerned conforms in its color tone and size characters with the Alberta race and when compared with a good sample of specimens of the eastern race originating from the geographic interior of the continent, it does not match any specimen, falling beyond the range of individual variation of that race on the dark end of a graded series. In the opinion of the writer, the specimen represents the first occurrence in Manitoba of *altivagans*.

The foregoing remarks are written in the light of the excellent discussion by Rand (Auk, 65, 1948:416-432) and the timely caution of Blake (Auk, 66, 1949:212-213) on identification of vagrant members of geographic races.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, June 21, 1949.*

The Starling Reaches the Pacific.—On December 15, 1948, Wesley Batterson brought me a female Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) taken that day from a muskrat trap on Nestucca Bay, Tillamook County, Oregon. This specimen is now preserved in my collection. Mr. Batterson also reports that four other Starlings were seen at the same place in a mixed flock of Red-winged and Brewer blackbirds. The Starling has recently been reported from various localities in western Oregon and Washington, but so far as I know, this is the first record of its occurrence in the immediate vicinity of the ocean; it seems then to have reached the limits of its westward expansion in the United States.—ALEX. WALKER, *Tillamook, Oregon, March 15, 1949.*

Further Records of the Starling in Oregon.—Since the writer prepared a specimen of a starling collected in Union County, Oregon (Condor, 48, 1946:94) he has had no positive records of the further occurrence of the species there until February, 1949, when a second specimen was obtained from the hayloft of a barn about eight miles north of La Grande. During the same winter, presumably in December, 1948, a single starling was collected at Enterprise, Wallowa County, by Ted Loughlin, district agent for the Oregon Game Commission. This bird was examined by the writer.

At Malheur Lake Wildlife Refuge five starlings were shot on December 21, 1948, by Dr. R. C. Erickson, refuge biologist. These additional records for eastern Oregon merely augment records from neighboring states of the Great Basin area and indicate the trend of starling settlement.—CHARLES W. QUAINANCE, *Eastern Oregon College, La Grande, Oregon, June 5, 1949.*

Range Extension of Ash-throated Flycatcher.—On June 8, 1948, the writer saw two Ash-throated Flycatchers (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), apparently migrants, near the McKenzie River ten miles east of Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. These were followed on June 10 by one individual (seen also by Hal Pruitt) and again on May 18, 1949, by a single bird of the species, all using the same route, and feeding and moving slowly northeastward.

Gabrielson and Jewett (Birds of Oregon, 1940:393) list this flycatcher as a not common summer resident of eastern Oregon and of the Umpqua and Rogue River valleys west of the Cascades. The records here reported extend the range for migrants in western Oregon north over one mountain range, the Calapooyas, and down the Willamette Valley to the McKenzie, a total distance of about 75 miles.—BEN H. PRUITT, *Springfield, Oregon, June 13, 1949.*

Black-chinned Hummingbird in Tarrant County, Texas.—On the afternoon of April 5, 1947, in the Botanic Garden in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, I observed a Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*). This bird, a male, was seen perched for several seconds about 8 feet from me. I called it to the attention of my wife, who noted, as I did, the blackness of the upper throat contrasting sharply with the white of the breast. Upon leaving its perch the hummingbird flew to a honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*) nearby where it remained in sight for a short time under good conditions for observation. Long familiarity with the Ruby-throated Hum-