

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-