Since the stream's bank was low and flat in some places, there seems to have been no need for the bird to alight on the water to drink. Its actions suggested a search for food and first an unsuccessful and later a successful descent for it. Plants do not grow in the stream.

Cottam (Condor, 51, 1949:150-151) has reported Rock Doves alighting on and rising from open water, and swimming and bathing there.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, *Baltimore, Maryland, February 21, 1950.*

Occurrence of the Road-runner in Arkansas.—Allan's record of the Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*) in eastern Oklahoma (Condor, 52, 1950:43) calls for a report from Arkansas. The Road-runner was first reported from Hempstead County, Arkansas, in May, 1936, by Dwight Isely (unpublished). Since then it has been seen occasionally in that county. Subsequent reports of its occurrence elsewhere in the state are from Crawford, Little River, and Logan counties. According to these reports the Road-runner is seen occasionally in the two western tiers of counties at least as far north as Fort Smith, in Crawford County.—W. J. BAERG, *University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, Fayetteville, Arkansas, February 20, 1950.*

Comments on Specimens in the Hachisuka Collection from the Philippine Islands.—Recently Marquess Masauji Hachisuka was kind enough to send to me his collection of birds made in the Philippine Islands in 1929 and 1930. This collection contained many rarities and a number of newly described forms which were inaccessible for study during the war. Consequently it has seemed worthwhile to re-examine some of these specimens and compare them with material now in the United States.

Orthotomus "nigrogularis" Hachisuka (Tori, 11, 1944:525-528; Mt. Hamihitan, Mindanao). The type and only specimen of this species, a male, is in this collection. It serves to clear up the problem of the black-headed tailorbirds of Mindanao, since *O. nigrogularis* is a synonym of *Orthotomus nigriceps* Tweeddale. As pointed out by Mayr (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 37, 1947:140-141), *O. nigriceps* is a sexually dimorphic species, and in Hachisuka's original description, he unfortunately compared his specimen with the specimen of *nigriceps* illustrated in the plate in the description of that species (Tweeddale, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, pl. 85) in which the throat is pure white.

Mr. Usher of the British Museum kindly examined the type and only specimen of *nigriceps* in that museum which appears to be a young male molting into adult plumage. This specimen bears no relation to the bird illustrated in the plate, which must have been a female. He writes that the head and nape are black, there is a broad white supercilium which extends in front and behind the eye, and the chin, throat, neck and cheeks are vermiculated with black and grayish white, this coloration extending down as far as the breast. In *"nigrogularis"* the entire throat and upper breast are pure black. Hachisuka's specimen then would appear to be the only adult male of *Orthotomus nigriceps* in any collection in the United States or Great Britain. This specimen measures: wing, 51 mm.; tail, 48; culmen, 15.5. The iris is recorded as "light reddish brown."

Dicaeum "isag" Hachisuka (Bull. Biogeog. Soc. Japan, 11, 1941:1; Mt. Apo, Mindanao). This species proves to be a synonym of *D. nigrilore* on comparison of specimens of *"isag"* with a series of *nigrilore* in the American Museum of Natural History. This supposition was originally made by Mayr and Amadon in their review of the Dicaeidae (Amer. Mus. Nov. No. 1360, 1947:18).

Dicaeum davao Mearns. This flowerpecker was collected by Hachisuka at Ambosikalan, Cotabato Province, Mindanao, and was discussed by him (Tori, 11, 1941:61-89). Unfortunately the form was overlooked by Mayr and Amadon (*op. cit.*). On examination it proves to be a strongly marked race of *D. pygmaeum* as suggested by Hachisuka; it has a very brightly colored steel blue back and is the Mindanao representative of that species. As such it links up the species *pygmaeum* with *celebicum* of Celebes and Mount Kinabalu in Borneo, a member of what Mayr and Amadon term the *hirundinaceum* superspecies. If this apparent relationship is true, it would indicate a double invasion of the Philippine Islands, by *pygmaeum,* related to *celebicum,* and by *ignipectus,* as both the latter species are listed as members of the *hirundinaceum* superspecies. If *pygmaeum* is admitted as a relative, then the superspecies must be realigned in this case, as sympatric forms are involved, although they may be ecologically separated on the islands where they occur together, that is, on Mindanao.

"Cinnyris picta" Hachisuka (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941:52; Atong Atong Plantation, N. W. Basilan). The type of this bird has been examined and the skin relaxed. Messrs. Mayr and Delacour as well as myself had previously agreed that it was an artifact, and the process of relaxa-

tion and critical examination of the skin prove this to be the case. On the breast and belly of a normal male of *Nectarinia jugularis* are crimson feathers ("poppy-red" in the original description) which appear to belong to one of the East Indian lorikeets or lories. On the back is a curious patch of rather disintegrated appearing greenish-bronze feathers strongly resembling those of a New World trogon. Both groups of feathers had been carefully glued in place.

Aethopyga primigenia (*Philippinia primigenius* Hachisuka, Bull. Biogeog. Soc. Japan, 11, 1941:6; Galog, 4000 feet, Mt. Apo, Mindanao). The genus *Philippinia* created for this species was separated from *Aethopyga* as having short tail feathers and no metallic tinge. In this respect it is remarkably close to *Aethopyga boltoni*. In *primigenia* the tail is graduated as in members of the genus *Aethopyga* but the central feathers are shorter than normal in that genus. However, this is a very variable character in *Aethopyga* itself, and as *primigenia* shows the characteristic tufts of fluffy feathers on the lower back, I should be inclined to include it with *Aethopyga*. This species was not considered in Delacour's revision of the sunbirds (Zoologica, 29, 1944:17-38), but to me it seems to be the most primitive form of *Aethopyga*, even more so than *boltoni* in that it lacks the elongated metallic-tinted tail of that species and the bright colors on the lower surface. In *primigenia* there is only a hint of metallic sheen on the forehead and a small cheek patch, and the lower parts are gray shading to white on the abdomen with citron flanks and vent.

Although in his original description Hachisuka (*op. cit.*: 7) mentions that he has seen this species "haunting" (*sic*) side by side with *boltoni* on the slopes of Mount Apo, I feel that these species are separated altitudinally on that mountain. Three males of *primigenia* were collected at Galog at 4000 feet, and a female in the United States National Muesum Collection was taken at Todaya (4000 feet) by Mearns in 1904. Specimens of *boltoni* on the other hand come from 5750 feet to over 8000 feet. It seems most likely, therefore, that these species replace each other.

Measurements in millimeters of *primigenia* and *boltoni* follow:

		Wing	Tail	Culmen
A. primigenia	3 ♂ ♂	50.5–51.5	36–39	19–20
	1 ♀	49	33.5	18
A. boltoni	3 ♂ ♂	54–57	46.5–49.5	20.5–21.5
	1 ♀	49	30 (molting)	20

—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, November 29, 1949.*

Nesting of the Black Phoebe in the Imperial Valley, California.—In the period from April 11 to 16, 1949, Bruce E. Cardiff and I found many nests of the Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) in the vicinity of Westmorland and Calipatria, Imperial County, California. The nests were located under bridges which crossed the smaller irrigation canals. Most of the nests contained eggs or recently-hatched young, although in some nests the nestlings were well-feathered. Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:253) list the Black Phoebe as wintering in the Imperial Valley but do not cite any nesting records for this area.—EUGENE E. CARDIFF, *Bloomington, California, November 8, 1949.*

The English Sparrow in Chiapas.—Each day for the past two weeks I have seen a flock of about fifteen English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) in the central park of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. They appeared suddenly one morning and apparently are settling themselves to stay. This species has not been known heretofore in Chiapas, Mexico.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo de Historia Natural, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico, January 29, 1950.*

Evening Grosbeak Visits the San Joaquin Valley, California.—Since records of the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) from the floor of the San Joaquin Valley of California are few in number, the occurrence of these birds there during February and March, 1949, is worthy of note. In the period between February 13 and March 23, 1949, several flocks of from 10 to 50 birds each were seen in Lodi, some 13 miles north of Stockton, and in the city of Stockton. The grosbeaks were relatively tame and were observed feeding on the fruits of several species of maples on the campus of the College of the Pacific. This is the only time that I have seen this species here in the past ten years.—JOHN R. ARNOLD, *College of Pacific, Stockton, California, February 12, 1950.*