

discussed by Friedmann and Riley in 1931 (Auk, 48:269). We agree with these authors that U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 118864, collected by William Palmer on St. Paul Island on July 4, 1890, represents *Cuculus saturatus* and find that its flattened wing length of 203 mm. places it also with the race *horsfieldi*.

U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 325410, taken by H. B. Collins, Jr. on St. Lawrence Island on July 1, 1930, proves, however, to be, not *Cuculus canorus bakeri* Hartert, but similarly an example of *Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi* (flattened wing length, 201 mm.). It is a subadult gray-phase female and is well marked in the deep tone of the gray upper parts, the broadness of the blackish bars of the under parts, and the color character of the carpo-metacarpal patch (smudged with slate gray and unbarred).

The true *Cuculus canorus bakeri* is a dark subtropical race ranging from the Himalayas through Assam and northern Burma to Yunnan, Szechwan, and southern Kansu. It appears to be scarcely migratory, although it is probable that its more northern representatives move somewhat southward in winter. Although not impossible, it would be highly extraordinary ever to find an example of it in Alaska. *Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi*, on the other hand, is not only a common breeding bird in north-eastern Siberia as far as the Arctic Circle, but it winters in numbers as far south as the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, and Australia, and thus might occur almost anywhere as a vagrant.

It is our opinion, then, that *Cuculus canorus bakeri* Hartert must be deleted from the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, and that all three of the North American examples of *Cuculus* must be referred to *Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi* Moore.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., December 28, 1950.*

Observations on Some New Mexican Birds.—The following notes are based on observations made in New Mexico in the early months of 1950 when I resided in Albuquerque. Several species in this list are mentioned because they are considered to be uncommon or unusual in occurrence in the region, judging by data summarized by Bailey (Birds of New Mexico, 1928). Specimens of the Long-billed Dowitcher and Grace Warbler have been deposited in the Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. Subspecific determination of the dowitchers was provided by Dr. George H. Lowery.

Plegadis guarauna. White-faced Glossy Ibis. A single bird was seen on April 9, at a small marsh about 12 miles south of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County. Available records indicate that this bird has been observed only infrequently near Albuquerque.

Anser albifrons. White-fronted Goose. This species is considered rare in the Rocky Mountain region. Seven individuals were observed on March 12 at relatively close range while they were feeding in a marsh about 12 miles south of Albuquerque. A single Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*) was in company with them.

Buteo lineatus. Red-shouldered Hawk. This species is listed by Mrs. Bailey as not common. Although I saw no living birds, two dead ones were found along the highways. On March 4, a badly decomposed bird was found about 13 miles south of Albuquerque, near the Rio Grande River, and another several miles southeast of Belen, along state highway No. 6. Both had been shot.

Urubitinga anthracina. Mexican Black Hawk. A single individual was observed in a grove of cottonwoods along the Gila River near Cliff, Grant County, on April 20. When approached too closely the bird would fly a short distance and alight in a cottonwood where it would try to remain hidden from view. This act was repeated on several approaches but gave ample opportunity for observation. The species is listed as an occasional visitor.

Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus. Dowitcher. Six specimens collected on March 19, all in winter dress, were taken about 12 miles south of Albuquerque, where the species is not common during spring migration. Single birds in breeding plumage were observed at the same place on April 6, 8, 10 and 15. The collected specimens have all been identified as the western form.

Scardafella inca. Inca Dove. Several observed at Virden, Hidalgo County, on April 21, were obviously paired and were noted mainly about dwellings and farm buildings, especially where cattle or poultry were gathered. The species is considered uncommon in this part of the state.

Vermivora luciae. Lucy Warbler. Large numbers of this supposedly rare New Mexican species were observed on two successive days in the southwestern portion of the state. On April 20, near Cliff, Grant County, a considerable number was seen in the willows along the Gila River. Again on

April 21, many were noted in willows bordering irrigation canals, near Virden, Hidalgo County. On both occasions the birds were quite tame, allowing one to approach to within a few feet and at times making use of binoculars unnecessary.

Dendroica graciae. Grace Warbler. A single male was taken during a snowfall about four miles south of Tijeras, Bernalillo County, on April 10. This date is several days earlier than previous spring records for the Albuquerque region.—KARL W. HALLER, *Killeen Base, Killeen, Texas, December 15, 1950*.

Recent Bird Records from Mount Rainier National Park.—Since the spring of 1947, a considerable number of records that warrant publication have been obtained at Mount Rainier National Park, Washington. For the most part they are of bird species previously unreported in the area, although some merely furnish data of an unusual nature on species known to visit the park.

Five Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) were observed by the writer at Reflection Lake, elevation 4860 feet, on July 24, 1947. This is the first record for the park.

Mr. Terence O. Clark of Seattle reported seeing seven Shoveller Ducks (*Spatula clypeata*) on Frying Pan Creek, elevation 3700 feet, on May 27, 1948. On August 26 of the same year, Gordon Gullion observed sixteen over Yakima Park. This species had not previously been seen in the park.

While in the Carbon River area on July 14, 1948, I found a group of four juvenal American Mergansers (*Mergus merganser*) with their mother along Chenius Creek, elevation 2200 feet. This constitutes the first known breeding record for the park.

Merlin Potts and Gordon Gullion recorded two American Rough-legged Hawks (*Buteo lagopus*) at Yakima Park, elevation 6400 feet, in August, 1947. Potts reported the birds first on August 26, while Gullion saw them several times after that date. These constitute the first records of this species from the park.

Several California Quail (*Lophortyx californica*) were flushed near the Tahoma Creek road bridge, elevation 2100 feet, on May 19, 1948, by Robert Jeffrey. This is the first record of this bird from the Nisqually River drainage since 1924 and the fourth record for the entire park. It is interesting to note that by the summer of 1949 a pair had drifted on up the river as far as Longmire.

On August 29, 1947, Gordon Gullion saw two Killdeers (*Charadrius vociferus*) at Yakima Park, elevation 6400 feet. On July 22, 1948, Gordon Patterson observed one at Paradise Valley, elevation 5500 feet. There have been only three previous records from the park, the last in 1937.

On August 18, 1948, a Wilson Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) was observed at Yakima Park by Gordon Gullion. This is the first record for the park.

A Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) was seen at Yakima Park by Gordon Gullion on July 10 and 11, 1948. This is the first record for the park.

Throughout the month of May, 1947, I saw Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*) around Longmire in bands ranging up to approximately 100. These bands were the largest reported in years.

Several Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) were reported at Yakima Park on August 16, 1948, by Gordon Gullion. These constitute the first record for the park.

On July 31, 1947, I observed a Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) at Longmire, elevation 2760 feet. This was a lone bird and likely a straggler in the area. It was not seen again. This is the third record from the park, both others coming in early August, 1937 and 1939.

An extensive migration of Nashville Warblers (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) was seen at Yakima Park on August 28, 1947, by Gordon Gullion. This species is new to the park records.

On May 21, 1948, I watched a large number of Black-throated Gray Warblers (*Dendroica nigrescens*) at Longmire. They stayed only a few hours before drifting out of the area. This species had never before been recorded from the park.

On May 16, 1947, a large number of Hermit Warblers (*Dendroica occidentalis*) visited Longmire and the upper Nisqually River Valley, elevation 3900 feet. This constitutes the first record of this warbler from the park. The birds were observed by Gordon Gullion, Merlin Potts and myself. In May, 1948, another band came into the Longmire area and stayed for several days.

On July 31, 1947, a Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) was seen at an elevation of 2700 feet in Stevens Canyon by Merlin Potts. This is the third record for the park, with previous records in 1919 and 1940.

Another first record for the park came on October 6, 1947, when my wife and I observed several American Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis*) at Longmire. The birds stayed about for two days.