

Lonchura punctulata (near *cabanisi*). A non-breeding male was collected April 26 on Koror from a flock of eight.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, May 16, 1951.*

The Tyrannid *Aechmolophus mexicanus* in Guerrero.—The small Mexican flycatcher of uncertain affinities, *Aechmolophus mexicanus*, described in 1938 by J. T. Zimmer (Auk, 55, 663-665), is known in the literature from only two specimens. These are the type (a male) in the American Museum of Natural History and a second specimen (female) in the United States National Museum (Zimmer, Auk, 56, 1939:189). Both were obtained at Cuernavaca, Morelos, at 5000 feet, on April 9, 1908, by A. P. Smith.

A third specimen is now reported from the Milton S. Ray collection of Guerreran birds at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. It is a male ("testes $\frac{1}{4}$ enlarged") obtained by W. W. Brown at or near Chilpancingo, Guerrero, on October 26, 1940. The altitude at Chilpancingo is approximately 4400 feet. Wing and tail measure 65.5 and 66.9 mm., respectively. The collector's label bears the notations "iris brown" and "mandible completely yellow." This specimen (Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 111278) was compared directly with the type in New York in November, 1950. The known range of *Aechmolophus mexicanus* is thus extended southward into central Guerrero. This note is written primarily to make the record available for two separate comprehensive reviews of Mexican tyrannids now in progress, but I hope also that it will stimulate further search for this little known species.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, March 5, 1951.*

A New Bird for Idaho.—On July 11, 1949, Earl J. Larrison and the writer observed a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) while driving along the south end of Grays Lake, Caribou County, Idaho. The bird flew across the road and into an aspen grove. No effort was made to collect it at the time. We looked for it the next day without success.

On December 31, 1950, a male Mockingbird was collected in an orchard at the southwest end of Lowell Lake, 4 miles northeast of Marsing, Canyon County, Idaho. Apparently this is the first specimen to be taken in the state.

Behle (Condor, 46, 1944:80) listed this species for Utah as "Statewide resident in summer in valleys." Its occurrence in Idaho is that of an accidental but it may occur fairly regularly in the valleys of southeastern and southcentral Idaho in summer.—MALCOLM JOLLIE, *University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, March 10, 1951.*

Nomenclature of the Hooded Jay: a Correction.—In a recent paper on Central American races of the Hooded Jay (Condor, 53, 1951:97-98), the name *mitrata* was erroneously applied by me to the group of four races there newly set forth as a specific unit in the genus *Cyanolyca*. The earliest known population, belonging to the northernmost race, now bears the name *mitrata* (Ridgway, Auk, 16, 1899:255); but this is not the oldest available name among the four races, a fact called to my attention by Mr. Eugene Eisenmann. *Cyanolyca mitrata* was proposed in 1899 when the original name *ornata* (Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839:41) was found to be preoccupied, and *Cyanocorax cucullata*, proposed in 1885 for the Costa Rican and Panamanian populations (Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8:23), provides the correct specific name for the Hooded Jay as delimited in the paper cited above. The nomenclature of the four races of *Cyanolyca cucullata*, north to south, must therefore stand as follows:

Cyanolyca cucullata mitrata Ridgway, 1899

Cyanolyca cucullata guatemalae Pitelka, 1951

Cyanolyca cucullata hondurensis Pitelka, 1951

Cyanolyca cucullata cucullata (Ridgway), 1885

—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, April 30, 1951.*

The Chinese Spotted Dove at Bakersfield, California.—The Chinese Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*) has been known in California since 1917 when it was already "common" in northern Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles. By 1921 it was "firmly established" over a considerable part of Los Angeles City (Wyman, Calif. Fish and Game, 7, 1921:180). By 1933 it had spread east to Pasadena and Alhambra, and west and south to Santa Monica and Inglewood, and by 1941 had become established as far east as Redlands, Riverside County (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:567).