

working overhead, some 30 to 40 feet high, through the denser foliage of a cottonwood-willow association. When a glimpse of them was obtained, they appeared larger than the Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), a common summer resident of the area. One of the two birds was collected and proved to be an Arizona Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus magister*). It was an adult male with gonads fully developed.

Another Crested Flycatcher was obtained on August 18, 1951, in an area at least a mile and a half from that in which the birds were first found on July 19. This specimen again proved to be an adult male but of paler coloration.

In the early afternoon of September 17, 1951, the observer drove through this area. Only three *Myiarchus* were seen at this hour; two were identified as *tyrannulus*, the other was not closely seen. No specimens were collected, however, at this time. It is believed that at least two pairs of crested flycatchers were breeding in the area.

It is remarkable that this species has been reported so seldom in the lower Colorado River Valley. Its occurrence has been reported only from south of the Fort Mohave area and to the east of it, in the Big Sandy Valley of Mohave County, Arizona. The southern records are from Bard, California, by Dickey (Condor, 24, 1922:134); from the Parker and Bill Williams Delta areas, Arizona (Monson, Condon, 51, 1949:264); and from Topock, Arizona (Monson, personal correspondence, 1951). The birds taken by me, although just within the boundary of the state, are first records of the occurrence of this species in Nevada.—WARREN M. PULICH, *Boulder City, Nevada, December 5, 1951.*

Feeding Behavior of Golden Plover in Captivity.—A Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) was captured alive at Carmel, California, on November 4, 1950, and kept in captivity for eight days. It had an injured wing and was unable to fly.

At first the bird was force-fed with earthworms. By November 6, two days after capture, the plover would watch my hand holding a worm above the cage and would immediately peck at the worm when it was held against the wire mesh.

On November 7, the bird was transferred to a larger cage, about three feet square and of the same height, with a sprinkling of sand on the floor. When the small dish which had been customarily used for food in the small cage was being carried through the open door of the new cage, the plover rushed toward it in obvious anticipation of food. On this day the following items of live food were presented and eaten: earthworm, sow bug (*Porcellio*), earwig (*Forficula*), and a small black beetle. The plover would pinch a live earwig in its bill, then flip it so that the insect was thrown off, then recover it. This process was repeated several times before the earwig was swallowed. When presented with an earthworm and a sow bug simultaneously, the worm was devoured first. The bird occasionally uttered a two-parted call note.

On November 8 the plover pecked at a rolled-up pill bug (*Armadillidium*), flipped it from its bill, then retrieved it. A snail (*Helminthoglypta*) was presented. The bird pecked at some part of the snail's body which was protruding from the shell, then flipped the snail vigorously from the bill. This tore the body apart. Most of the body, free of the shell, was thrown to the other side of the cage where the bird went for it, pecked it a little, then ran after and captured a crawling sow bug. Later the plover returned to the dislodged part of the snail's body and swallowed it. During the course of the day the double call note was heard several times. Once the bird poked its bill into the earth on the food dish (a sprinkling of soil was usually kept in the food dish to maintain earthworms), then dipped the bill in the water dish, apparently to clean it.

On November 9 the plover ate a beetle (*Pterostichus*). It picked this insect, still alive, from between the points of a pair of bird banding pliers held out to it, flipping the beetle twice before swallowing it.

On November 10 a salamander (*Batrachoseps*), about 70 mm. in length, which was more or less torpid when collected, wriggled violently when pecked by the plover, resulting in the disjunction of the amphibian's tail. This the plover swallowed. A pill bug, rolled up, was taken from the hand and swallowed. The bird by this date had become conditioned to take readily a variety of foods from the hand.

On the morning of November 12 the plover was found dead on the floor of the cage. Upon dissection the specimen proved to be a male. The skin was presented to the Museum of Vertebrate

Zoology (no. 122453). Subspecific determination was made by Alden H. Miller and Frank A. Pitelka, who agreed that the specimen was of the race *P. d. fulva*, "not possessing all the characters which that race displays, but certainly closer to typical *fulva* than to *dominica*" (Pitelka, *in litt.*).—LAIDLAW WILLIAMS, Carmel, California, November 6, 1951.

The Earliest Name of the Korean Tree Sparrow.—*Passer montanus orientalis* was based by A. H. Clark (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 38, 1910:69) on "a specimen from Hakodate [Hokkaido] . . . and two males from Fusan [Korea]"; it was alleged to differ from *Passer m. montanus* by its somewhat stouter bill.

Since the birds of Hokkaido and of Korea are no longer considered consubspecific, some reviser might have been expected by now to have fixed Clark's name upon one or the other population. That Hartert (Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna, 3, 1921:2071) failed to take such action may be explained by his assumption that *saturatus* Stejneger, 1885, was the name applicable to birds of all Japan and Korea, with *orientalis* its synonym. The Ornithological Society of Japan has, in its latest editions of "A Hand-list of the Japanese Birds," 1932 and 1942, given *kaibatoi* Munsterhjelm, 1916, for the race of Hokkaido, and *dybowskii* Domaniewski, 1915, for the one of Korea, under each name listing *orientalis* Clark, 1910, *partim*, as a synonym. Austin ("Birds of Korea," 1948:249), calling Korean birds *dybowskii*, has similarly treated *orientalis*, *partim*, as a synonym. All these authors seem to have labored under a misapprehension that a name based upon a composite series is forever invalid.

Since, to my knowledge, no reviser has yet fixed Clark's name upon either population, I now restrict the type locality of *Passer montanus orientalis* Clark, 1910, to Pusan, South Kyongsang Province, Korea. The cotypes are United States National Museum nos. 114228 and 114229.

For several excellent reasons, I should have preferred to make Hokkaido the *terra typica*, but reconstruction of the original series of *orientalis* has shown that such restriction is not permissible. Although the fact was not indicated by Clark, his Hokkaido skin (U.S.N.M. no. 201530) is a juvenal male, with bill scarcely developed to half the proportions shown by the two adult males from Korea; since it is too young to show the only character adduced by Clark for his new form, it cannot possibly be set aside as the type of the name.

With *orientalis* Clark, 1910, made definitely applicable to the bird of Korea, *dybowskii* Domaniewski, 1915 (Ussuriland and Korea) becomes its synonym.—H. G. DEIGNAN, *United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., December 19, 1951.*

Some Bird Records from the Cariboo District, British Columbia.—The publications by Munro (Canad. Jour. Res., D 23, 1945:17-103) and Munro and Cowan (Brit. Columbia Prov. Mus. Spec. Publ. No. 2, 1947:1-285) have provided a sound basis for the study of the distribution of the bird fauna of the Cariboo district of central British Columbia. Recent work there by the present writer has resulted in the extension of some ranges, an increased knowledge of the local status of certain species and the taking of a few species not previously known to enter the district.

Micropalama himantopus. Stilt Sandpiper. A male taken at 153 Mile on the Cariboo Road on September 5, 1951, is the first record for the region.

Strix varia varia. Barred Owl. On September 8, 1946, I photographed the first Barred Owl recorded for central British Columbia. This photograph of a young bird served as the basis for the addition of the species to the provincial avifauna west of the Rocky Mountains (Munro and Cowan, *op. cit.*:131).

Since then much more information on the status of the species has accumulated and two specimens have been obtained. The first of these, a young female, was taken near Likely, on October 2, 1949. The second, received on October 5, 1951, from W. Gill of Prince George, marks an extension of range 150 miles north of the nearest previous locality.

Inquiries of foresters and trappers in the region northeast of Williams Lake lead to the conclusion that the Barred Owl is of reasonably common occurrence there. Observations by Forest Ranger K. Paterson and myself 14 miles northeast of Likely in May, 1951, led us to believe that the Barred Owl was nesting in the vicinity.