

ber 26, 1943, and the latest spring record was March 21, 1944. On December 28, 1953, a Painted Redstart was observed in Mill Creek Canyon, San Bernardino Mountains, by a group taking the Audubon Christmas Bird Count. This bird had been seen about a week before at the same spot by some of the same observers. A Painted Redstart was also present at the same spot in the winter of 1952, as it was seen by two observers on December 14, 1952, and reported to me the same day.

The 1953 record comes from an elevation of about 3600 feet, at the junction of Mill Creek with Mountain Home Creek. The dominant vegetation is alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) with a thick understory of various vines and shrubs, principally blackberry (*Rubus vitifolius*) and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). The redstart foraged in the shrubbery and on alder trunks where it drank sap from a series of excavations made by Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus varius*). The bird appeared at about the same time that wintering Audubon Warblers and other summer residents of the surrounding higher mountains appeared at the lower elevations. —JOHN D. GOODMAN, *Biology Department, University of Redlands, Redlands, California, March 24, 1954.*

**Additional and New Bird Records for Utah.**—During the past few years, specimens of birds not mentioned in the two check-lists of the birds of Utah (Behle, Condor, 46, 1944:67-87; and Woodbury, Cottam and Sugden, Bull. Univ. Utah, 39, 1949:1-40) and also additional specimens of birds relatively uncommon in Utah have been collected in the northern part of the state. Data extending the ranges of two species are also given here. Acknowledgments are made to William H. Behle, University of Utah, and Howard Knight, Weber College, for the use of data from specimens in their respective institutions. I am grateful to Herbert Friedmann and Gorman M. Bond of the United States National Museum for the identification of some of the specimens listed here. Thanks are given to Angus M. Woodbury for the use of Woodbury, Cottam and Sugden's unpublished manuscript on the birds of Utah and to William G. Denzer, Harold J. Egoscue and M. Raymond Lee for the collection of specimens listed below. Specimens for which no collector is mentioned were taken by the writer. Specimens not otherwise designated are located in the University of Utah Museum of Zoology. Other specimens mentioned are at Weber College (WC) and Utah State Agricultural College (USAC).

*Lophortyx gambelii gambelii*. Gambel Quail. On May 13, 1952, an adult female Gambel Quail was collected from a small covey along the Green River at about 4100 feet, near the town of Green River, Emery County. The presence of a full sized egg in the oviduct of this specimen suggests that it was probably nesting. Woodbury *et al.* (*op. cit.*:11) list Wayne County as the northern extremity of the range of the Gambel Quail in eastern Utah. The present data indicate that this species is a resident at least as far north as Green River, Emery County (40 to 60 miles north of Wayne County). It is possible that this species has followed northward along Green River where the most suitable habitat appears to be adjacent to rivers and streams.

*Otus flammeolus flammeolus*. Flammulated Owl. One more specimen added to the several known from the state is a male found freshly killed on the highway near the mouth of Ogden Canyon, 4425 feet, Weber County, on May 26, 1950, by M. Raymond Lee (WC).

*Colaptes auratus luteus*. Yellow-shafted Flicker. In his check-list for Utah, Behle (*op. cit.*:76) added this woodpecker to the state-list on the basis of a sight record (Grater, Condor, 45, 1943:76) and stated that it may have been a hybrid with *Colaptes cafer*. Woodbury *et al.* (*op. cit.*:19) do not list this flicker, but do list a "Hybrid Flicker *Colaptes cafer* x *auratus*." Behle and Selander (Wilson Bull., 64, 1952:28) recorded an adult male specimen from Salt Lake County, which they stated was closer to *C. a. luteus* on the basis of a scarlet nuchal band and a predominantly yellow lining of the wings and tail, the color of which was actually intermediate between the two species. Other characteristics, such as the gray color of the throat and neck and the red malar stripes were typical of *C. c. collaris*. An adult female flicker captured October 14, 1953, in a wooden building at the south end of the Cedar Mountains, Tooele County, shows even greater affinities to *C. auratus*. This specimen has a brown throat and neck which shows a slight grayish cast, probably an influence of *C. c. collaris*, and a gray crown with a fully developed nuchal band. The feathers on the breast are more tan in color showing less influence of red. The lining of the wings and tail are predominantly yellow, yet the shafts of the feathers are orange, indicating intergradation with *C. c. collaris*. A male specimen of *C. a. luteus* mounted in a life-like pose by Wayne L. Burton, an amateur taxidermist, was collected at Syracuse, Davis County, early in December, 1946 (WC). This specimen shows no indica-

tion of hybridization. It has a scarlet nuchal band, black malar stripes, brown throat and neck, gray crown and yellow linings of tail and wings.

*Anthus spinoletta*. Water Pipit. Woodbury *et al.* (*op. cit.*:26) record the western race, *pacificus*, in Utah on the basis of a single specimen collected by Twomey (Condor, 46, 1944:89) near St. George, Washington County. Eleven specimens of this race were collected from April 14 to April 30, 1953, and from September 24 to December 16, 1953, at Government Creek, 4328 feet, 4 miles north of Camel Back Mountain, and at Orr's Ranch, 4600 feet, Skull Valley, both in Tooele County. These birds show that *A. s. pacificus* is probably more common than the one record in the literature indicates. Of these eleven birds, one shows affinities toward *A. s. geophilus* and three toward *A. s. alticola*. These birds were identified by G. M. Bond. Five specimens collected on April 30, 1953, at Government Creek, and one on October 8, 1952, at Bennion Ranch, 4800 feet, Indian Creek Canyon, west side Simpson Mountain in Tooele County, were identified as *A. s. geophilus* by G. M. Bond. This race has not been recorded previously from the state. With but one exception, each subspecies appeared to maintain distinct flocks.

*Vireo olivaceus*. Red-eyed Vireo. Although Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:437) reported this vireo as present in spring and fall migrations in the Uintah Basin and also observed them in large numbers along the Provo River, he secured only one specimen. Woodbury *et al.* in their unpublished manuscript of the birds of Utah record only two other specimens from Utah. A specimen was collected by Allen (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, 1872:167) on September 8, 1871 (in Mus. Comp. Zool.) near Ogden, where he considered them to be more or less common from September 1 to October 8, 1871 (Woodbury *et al.*, unpublished manuscript). Another specimen was collected east of Logan in Cache County, May 30, 1941 (USAC). A fourth specimen was recently obtained on September 11, 1953, at the Deseret Livestock Company Ranch, Iosepa, 4500 feet, Skull Valley, Tooele County. This bird was apparently a lone migrant.

*Vireo solitarius cassinii*. Solitary Vireo. Woodbury *et al.* (Bull. Univ. Utah, 39, 1949:27) list the latest known date in fall migration of this species as September 27. A specimen of this uncommon migrant was collected on October 10, 1953, in an extensive but thin stand of tall willows near Clover Creek in the community of Clover, 5100 feet, east side of Stansbury Mountains in Tooele County.

*Setophaga ruticilla tricolora*. American Redstart. Since there is no reference in the literature to the occurrence of the redstart in the west desert areas of Utah, it is deemed advisable to record the collection of three specimens from this region. Two specimens were collected from five immature or female redstarts observed at Warburton's ranch (formerly McKellar's Ranch) on August 31 and September 1, 1953, at about 4600 feet on the east base of Pilot Mountain, Box Elder County. One bird of indeterminable sex or age was collected from a clump of willows near a spring on August 31, while a second specimen, an immature female, was collected from the same willow clump on September 1. Warburton's Ranch contains a number of small springs and water courses bordered by willows.

On September 22, 1953, a female redstart was collected from a juniper tree at Oochrona Springs, 4600 feet, west side of Cedar Mountains, Tooele County. The dominant vegetation near the spring is juniper (*Juniperus utahensis*), squawbush (*Rhus trilobata*), tamarix (*Tamarix pentandra*), greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* sp.). An additional redstart was observed by Harold Egoscue in the junipers at Cane Springs, 4700 feet, about 2 miles south of Oochrona Springs, on September 23, 1953. These two birds were undoubtedly migrants.

*Icterus parisorum*. Scott Oriole. The northernmost published record of this species in western Utah is an observation by Long in an orchard near Nephi, Juab County, on May 17, 1942 (Condor, 45, 1943:39). On May 7, 1953, a male oriole of this species was seen in some junipers by Dale Parker and myself on the southeast end of the Cedar Mountains, 4700 feet, in Tooele County; it could not be secured as a specimen.

*Euphagus carolinus*. Rusty Blackbird. A male of this species was collected near a drainage ditch following a snowstorm on November 24, 1952, 3 miles east of the north end of Camel Back Mountain, 4328 feet, in Tooele County. This constitutes a first record for the Rusty Blackbird in Utah. The identification of this specimen was verified by Herbert Friedmann.

*Zonotrichia querula*. Harris Sparrow. Woodbury *et al.* (*op. cit.*:34) list the first known fall date in Utah for this bird as October 27. On October 21, 1953, an immature male was collected in greasewood, at Government Well, 4328 feet, northeast of Camel Back Mountain, Tooele County.

*Zonotrichia atricapilla*. Golden-crowned Sparrow. In Utah this sparrow is known from two specimens (Long, Condor, 38, 1936:89, and Greenhalgh, Condor, 50, 1948:46) and two observations, one by Greenhalgh (*loc. cit.*) and another by Grater (Woodbury *et al.*, unpublished manuscript). A third specimen was recently collected by Harold Egoscue at Cane Springs, 4800 feet, west side of Cedar Mountains, Tooele County, on October 13, 1952.

*Zonotrichia albicollis*. White-throated Sparrow. Woodbury *et al.* (Bull. Univ. Utah, 39, 1949:35) list this bird as a casual winter resident of northern Utah on the basis of six observational records. An immature female collected at Orr's Ranch, Skull Valley, Tooele County, on October 12, 1953, is apparently the first specimen of the White-throated Sparrow known from Utah.

*Calcarius ornatus*. Chestnut-collared Longspur. An immature male longspur, which was collected near Government Creek, 4 miles north of Camel Back Mountain in Tooele County on October 14, 1953, proved to be of this species. This species has not been taken previously in the state.

*Calcarius lapponicus*. Lapland Longspur. Since Killpack (Condor, 55, 1953:152) acquired the first specimen (*C. l. alascensis*) of this species in eastern Utah, two additional specimens have been collected in western Utah. An adult female, which was captured during banding operations by W. G. Denzer on April 13, 1953, was put up as a study skin. It was trapped in a marshy area at the end of Government Creek, 4 miles north of Camel Back Mountain in Tooele County. This specimen was assigned to *C. l. lapponicus* by G. M. Bond and probably should be considered as an accidental visitant in Utah. On November 3, 1953, an adult male, which Bond identified as *C. l. alascensis*, was also collected near Government Creek. This specimen and the aforementioned Chestnut-collared Longspur were both collected in sparse vegetation along the creek. None of these longspurs appeared to be among the numerous flocks of Horned Larks present in the area. These birds were collected during apparent migration. Further collecting is required, however, to determine the true status of this species in Utah.  
—RICHARD D. PORTER, *University of Utah, Dugway, Utah, May 21, 1954.*

**Nomenclature of the Black-throated Sparrows of Chihuahua and Western Texas.**—In 1934 van Rossem (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77:487) described a race of the Black-throated Sparrow from Chihuahua, designating it *Amphispiza bilineata confinis*. It was based solely on specimens collected by M. Abbott Frazar at or near the type locality, Chihuahua City. Burleigh and Lowery (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., no. 8, 1940:146) correctly pointed out that the Frazar specimens are faded, a situation subsequently well understood by van Rossem. Indeed it is now generally recognized that all of Frazar's material was prepared in some way which led to fading and that they are quite unreliable for color comparisons. I have seen samples of the original material of *confinis* in the Dickey Collection and concur with van Rossem that they are much paler than specimens of nearby races of the species, but of course they are meaningless because of the postmortem alteration. Burleigh and Lowery surmized that nonetheless *Amphispiza bilineata opuntia* of western Texas and *confinis* might be different but implied correctly that no definite statement about this matter could be made until recently collected specimens from Chihuahua were available.

Through the efforts of Robert K. Selander, whose field work in México has been supported by the Associates in Tropical Biogeography, I now have at hand a male and a female Black-throated Sparrow taken 16 miles southeast of Chihuahua City on March 11, 1954. These near topotypes are in no sense pale like the type series of *confinis*. They are in fact dark above and match fairly closely the race *grisea* of the Mexican plateau to the southward. They are not the extremely dark manifestation of that race but they are quite readily allocated to it. I have examined similar birds from Camargo in southern Chihuahua. The dark coloration of these normal Chihuahuan specimens contrasts with the lighter-backed *A. b. opuntia* of western Texas and the light warm brown *deserticola* of northwestern Chihuahua. The size differentials among the races mentioned are not in any sense complete and the somewhat short wings (♂ 64.0 mm.; ♀ 63.4) and tails (♂ 59.5; ♀ 58.2) of the recently taken pair are not considered significant, as *opuntia* and *grisea* may at times be this small. The pair was not in full breeding condition (testis 2.5 mm. long), but the birds can hardly be construed as migrants as no dark population exists to the north from which they could be derived.

We may conclude, therefore, that the diagnostic characters claimed for *confinis* are wholly attributable to the extreme postmortem fading of the Frazar specimens and that the population of the area concerned is referable to the race *grisea*, *confinis* thus becoming a synonym. *Grisea*, then, extends north from Hidalgo to central Chihuahua and at least southern Coahuila. The clarification of this