The specimens have been deposited in the Los Angeles County Museum (nos. 39518, 39519). Comparisons were made with skins in this Museum, and with specimens from the National, American, and Carnegie museums; grateful thanks are extended to the officials of the respective institutions for loan of materials.

In all, 94 specimens of the various races of *Phacellodomus rufifrons* were examined critically, as well as examples of *Phacellodomus dorsalis, ruber, erythrophthalmus, striaticollis, striaticeps* and *sibilatrix*. Certain differences exist between the two specimens from Boyaca, Colombia, and other known examples of the various subspecies of *rufifrons*.

The Colombian birds are placed with some doubt in the subspecies *inornatus* since in coloration there is greatest similarity with this Venezuelan form. There seems clearly to be a greater size in these two Colombian birds, in all measurements taken; however, in size they conform more closely to the race *sincipitalis* from Bolivia and northern Argentina. Certain features are baffling in the birds; they possess a larger bill in relationship to their overall size than do others, and they show a distinct flaring at the base of the bill similar to that shown in the species *P. ruber* and *striaticollis*. The rather complete lack of rufous coloration on the frontal and crown feathers is consistent with that in *inornatus*, but the feathers in this area are more distinctly lanceolate in the Colombian birds, again in common with other members of the genus rather than with *P. rufifrons* generally, in which there is but a suggestion of such stiffened feather structure. The superciliary line, quite distinct in all specimens of the species, including most adult birds from Venezuela, is represented by a simple trace in the Colombian birds.

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF RACES OF PHACELLODOMUS RUFIFRONS

Sample	No.	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus	Middle toe
Colombian	2	68.4	81.9	15.5	21.9	22.0
specularis (Brazil)	2	63.1	73.8	14.1	20.9	19.3
peruvianus (Perú)	6	66.6±1.2	72.3±2.1	12.4±1.0	21.2±1.1	18.9±1.3
rufifrons (Brazil)	7	63.9±1.3	78.5±2.9	12.8±1.1	19.9±1.4	19.4±1.1
fargoi (Paraguay)	5	63.4±1.4	76.4±2.6	12.8± .4	20.4± .8	17.9± .6
inornatus (Venezuela)	58	64.1±2.4	70.7±2.6	14.4±1.5	21.8±2.5	19.7±2.3
sincipitalis (Bolivia)	13	68.6±2.0	84.2±1.3	13.6± .9	22.1±1.3	18.6±1.1

Further collection of this interesting bird is needed to determine the true ranges of the various forms and to determine more exactly the limits of variability.—M. DALE ARVEY, *National Science Foundation, Washington D.C., January 6, 1964.*

Additional Records of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Arizona.—The first and second records of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) in Arizona were of two single birds seen by me (Condor, 38, 1936:121) in northeastern and central Arizona, respectively. I next saw the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Arizona in farmland of the Asel East ranch, about one mile north of Pomerene in the San Pedro Valley, near Benson, in the southeastern part of the state. With Mr. East's assistance the bird was collected on May 8, 1957, and is no. H1066 in my collection. This flycatcher is an adult female with ovaries measuring 9 × 3.5 mm., the largest egg being about 1 mm.; there was little fat. On September 16, 1961, I again saw a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher; this time in the town of Pomerene, only about one mile south of the sighting of May 8.—LYNDON L. HARGRAVE, *National Park Service, Southwest Archeological Center, Globe, Arizona, January 14, 1964.*

An Observation on the Song of the Black-capped Chickadee.—An excellent study of the Willow Tit (*Parus montanus*) by Thönen (Ornith. Beob., 59, 1962:101–172, English summary) has prompted me to publish the following note on the song of a population of the Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) which seems to have escaped the attention of American ornithologists.

A few words should be said first about the status of the group *Parus atricipillus* and *Parus montanus*. The latter has been recently given specific rank mainly on the ground of voice differences and some variance in ecological requirements. It is true that the Black-capped Chickadee is more eclectic in North America than is *montanus* in Eurasia. I do not consider this to be a specific attribute but solely the result of lesser competition between closely related species. To illustrate this viewpoint, I would cite the case of the Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) which in Eurasia is confined