birds from Homer, Alaska, except that the rump is somewhat less gray.
It cannot be matched by a single skin of littoralis, of which I have com-
pared a good series from Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In
the majority of these birds the cap and back are conspicuously lighter,
more buffy, brown. In P. h. nigricans these parts are decidedly darker
than in the Ramsey specimen.

It will be recalled that there was a notable southward flight of brown-
capped Chickadees in the fall of 1913, the first being recorded on October
29, at South Sudbury, Massachusetts. The species was also observed
in Connecticut and Rhode Island (cf. Wright, Auk, 1914, p. 236, and
Griscom, l. c, p. 254). According to Dr. Townsend (Auk, April, 1917,
p. 160) both of the eastern races of this Chickadee, P. h. littoralis and
P. h. nigricans, were represented in this migration.

The specimen here recorded is the first individual of this race ever
taken or seen in New Jersey, so far as we know. In 'The Auk' for April,
1917, p. 218, the writer recorded a specimen of P. h. nigricans taken near
Plainfield on December 31, 1916, which at that time was the first record
of the species from the state. Other individuals observed during the
same winter at various localities as far south as Princeton, were probably
of the same race. Incidentally it may be well to note that the tail of the
Plainfield specimen is very imperfect, and the measurement given by Dr.
Townsend (Auk, l. c, p. 163) is incorrect. P. h. littoralis is as yet unknown
from New Jersey.—W. DeW. Miller, American Museum of Natural
History, N. Y.

The Plain Titmouse a New Bird for Oregon.—Among a number
of bird skins recently presented to me by my friend, Professor W. M.
Clayton, of Santa Ana, California, who lived at Ashland, Oregon, from
1899 to 1902, there is a skin of the Plain Titmouse (Baeolophus inornatus),
a male shot on April 17, 1900, at Ashland, Oregon, in oak scrub. While
there is really nothing unusual in the fact that the bird should be found
there, since it is found in Siskiyou County, California, just south of the
Oregon boundary line, yet so far as I know it has never been recorded from
Oregon. Neither the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' 'The Auk,' nor the 'Birds
of Oregon' make mention of it so far as Oregon is concerned. I have
no access to the last volume of 'The Condor' and can not say whether a
record is there to be found or not. As long, however, as no proof is forth-
coming to the contrary, I believe I am entitled to hail this species as a
new bird for Oregon.—W. F. Henninger, New Bremen, Ohio.

The Singing of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet (Regulus c. calendula).
In an interesting paper entitled “Geographical Variation in the song of
the Ruby-crowned Kinglet” ('The Auk,' Vol. XXXVI, pp. 525–528,
October, 1919), Mr. Aretas A. Saunders has brought to the attention of
the readers of this journal a constant difference which he has observed to
exist between the songs of migrant Ruby-crowned Kinglets in the north-

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