

with tinges of greenish and orange-brownish. The specimens which I have taken off San Diego have all had more purely yellow bills than the plate given by Dr. Stejneger. Dark lines follow the separations of the lamellæ and a dusky spot in front of the nasal tubes reaches at times to the base of the unguis. At the angle of the lower mandible is usually (always?) an orange spot, its outlines blended with the yellowish of the rest of the bill.

The claim of *F. glacialoides* to a place in the fauna of North America rests, I think, solely upon the type said to have been taken off the Columbia River. If the specimen came from there, as reported, the bird must be regarded as a very rare or accidental visitor to our coast, for none of the later observers have met with the species.

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## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *PIPILO* FROM SOUTHERN AND LOWER CALIFORNIA.

BY A. W. ANTHONY.

A SERIES of brown Towhees collected the past year between San Diego and San Fernando, Lower California, differs so considerably from skins in my collection from the northern part of the habitat of *Pipilo fuscus crissalis*, that in order to ascertain the proper status of the southern bird, I have brought together a series representing nearly every considerable part of the habitat of the subspecies, reaching from Mendocino County, California, to Point San Carlos, Lower California, or from about latitude 40° to about 29° 30'. The number of skins examined is about 200, and the results obtained were more interesting than at first anticipated. Vigors's type of *P. f. crissalis* was obtained at Monterey. Unfortunately I am unable to secure a series from that exact locality, but Mr. R. C. McGregor has kindly sent me some skins from there that are in all respects indistinguishable from a fine series from Marin County, collected for me by Messrs. J. and

J. W. Mailliard. These I have regarded as typical *crissalis* in my comparisons. They may be characterized as follows:—

No. 5672, Coll. A. W. A. Size large; a rusty wash pervading the entire lower parts; above dull burnt umber, the feathers edged with gray; pileum rather dull chestnut, not in striking contrast with the rest of the upper parts; upper tail-coverts with rusty tips; malar and submalar region buffy clay color.

Specimens from Mendocino County are but little different; the rusty tints are to some extent replaced by gray, but the measurements remain the same. A series from Butte and Calaveras Counties, which Mr. L. Belding has very kindly collected for me, are decidedly less rusty than typical *crissalis*, the pileum being scarcely different from the back. It is not improbable, however, that breeding birds would show more rufescent crowns, as the color beneath the surface is more rusty in the winter birds I have examined. The measurements are practically the same as those of specimens from Marin County. A single skin in my collection (No. 3737), from Kern County, is different from anything I have examined, being much paler than even those from the desert regions of Lower California. This specimen was taken on the south fork of the Kern River, where many plants characteristic of the Mojave Desert find their way through Walker's Pass, bringing with them at least one representative of the desert avifauna, *Harporhynchus lecontei*. If the single skin in my possession is a fair representative of the Towhee of that region, they would seem to grade toward *mesoleucus* at this point. The specimen differs from typical *crissalis* in being much paler—below ashy gray, belly nearly white, abdomen only with rufus, lower coverts slightly paler than *crissalis*; above almost hair brown, pileum in contrast, between mars and mummy brown; malar and submalar region ashy gray. Size about the same as in typical *crissalis*, but larger than specimens from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.

The birds of Southern California, including a few I have examined from the Colorado Desert, are much smaller than more northern specimens, as well as darker, lacking the buffy wash,

except on the abdomen and flanks. This difference is further increased along the peninsula to the south and is, I think, sufficiently well marked to warrant the separation of the southern bird as a subspecies, which I propose to call *Pipilo fuscus senicula* (from the Mexican name for the bird, *Viecito*—a little old woman).

### *Pipilo fuscus senicula*, subsp. nov.

*Subsp. char.*—Differing from *crissalis* in smaller size, much less rusty on lower parts, upper parts darker and lower more grayish. *Type*, No. 4785, ♂, Coll. A. W. A., San Fernando, Lower Calif., Jan. 10, 1894.

Above clear grayish sepia; pileum indistinctly vandyke brown; below smoky grayish with rusty wash on flanks and buffy on lower abdomen; lower tail-coverts chestnut; throat tawny clay color, about as in *crissalis*; malar region grayish brown. Wing, 87 mm.; tail, 111; culmen, 13.5; height of bill, 9; tarsus, 26.

*Habitat*, Southern California, and Lower California as far south as 29° at least.

A June specimen (No. 5371) from the same locality differs from the above only in a somewhat more chestnut pileum and slightly paler lower parts. From *albigula* the present race is distinguished at a glance by its much darker lower parts, more pronounced throat patch (very pale buffy in the St. Lucas bird), chestnut lower tail-coverts, etc. It is quite plain, however, that the characters upon which *senicula* is based are intermediate between *albigula* and *crissalis*, and it is to be regretted that there are no specimens available from the country between San Fernando and Cape St. Lucas. A large series from Southern California prove the birds of that region to be practically the same as regards color as those from San Fernando. The measurements are, however, not quite the same though the most of my skins are nearly or quite as small as those from the peninsula. In the following tables of measurements the relative proportions of both *crissalis* and *senicula* are given from typical specimens from each locality. In obtaining a series of skins for comparison I have been greatly assisted by Messrs. L. Belding, W. E. Bryant, R. C. McGregor, J. and J. W. Mailliard and F. Stephens, to all of whom I take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness.

MEASUREMENTS OF *Pipilo fuscus crissalis*.

	Mm. Wing.	Mm. Tail.	Mm. Culmen.	Mm. Height of Bill.	Mm. Tarsus.
Aver. of 13 males from Central Cal.,	99.5	127.5	14.5	8.2	28.3
Max. " 13 " " " "	107	136	16	9	30.5
Min. " 13 " " " "	94	119	12	8	27
Aver. " 14 females " " "	92.6	120.3	13.68	8.5	24.7
Max. " 14 " " " "	99	129	15	9.5	30
Min. " 14 " " " "	83	110	13	8	27
1 female, Kern County, California,	92	121	14.8	9.5	29

MEASUREMENTS OF *Pipilo fuscus senicula*.

	Mm. Wing.	Mm. Tail.	Mm. Culmen.	Mm. Height of Bill.	Mm. Tarsus.
Aver. of 9 males from Southern Cal.,	90.6	115.7	13.7	8.7	27
Max. " 9 " " " "	93	119	14.5	9	28
Min. " 9 " " " "	89	111	13	8	26.5
Aver. " 6 females " " "	85.33	110.87	13	8.3	25
Max. " 6 " " " "	89	115	14	8.8	26
Min. " 6 " " " "	82	106	12	8	24.5
Aver. " 11 males " Lower "	87	113	13.08	8.08	26
Max. " 11 " " " "	94	120	14	9	27.5
Min. " 11 " " " "	83	105	13	8	25
Aver. " 4 females " " "	84.5	107.25	13.75	8.5	26
Max. " 4 " " " "	87	113	14	9	26.5
Min. " 4 " " " "	83	105	13	8	25.5

SWAINSON'S WARBLER AN INHABITANT OF THE  
SWAMPY WOODS OF SOUTHEAST-  
ERN MISSOURI.

BY O. WIDMANN.

WHEN we look at a map of the State of Missouri we see that its southern boundary is the parallel of 36° 30', except at its eastern corner, where we find a curious appendix in the shape of a rhomb, which reaches southward thirty-four miles or half a