

the Marquis M. Hachisuka of Japan, a well known ornithologist, to this meadow where he collected for some time. His findings should prove of great interest when he has worked over the material.—LEON L. GARDNER, CAPT., U. S. A., *Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, P. I.*

**Canada Jay in Southern Minnesota.**—On October 8, 1929, the writer saw a pair of Canada Jays (*Perisoreus canadensis*) at the Hill Top Golf Links in north Minneapolis and on October 20, in company with nine other members of the Minnesota Bird Club, saw four of this species at the same time. On both occasions the birds were observed at close range and all of their characteristic markings noted. On the second date one of the birds came within three feet of one of the observers, several of which were acquainted with the bird in the northern part of the state. These two records establish, I believe, the southernmost point at which this species has been seen in Minnesota. On the second date the four birds were seen near Excelsior, about twenty miles west of Minneapolis. There were heavy growths of deciduous trees at both places where the birds were seen, but no coniferous forests were in evidence.—GUSTAV SWANSON, 3305 47 Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**The First Appearance and Breeding of the Starling in South Carolina.**—Doubtless Mr. Gabriel Cannon's report (Bird Lore, July-Aug., 1922, p. 212) of a pair of Starlings breeding at Spartanburgh, S. C. on May 7, 1922, is the first authentic breeding record for the state.

However, this species made its appearance in South Carolina long before the first breeding record just mentioned, Mr. Wayne's impression (Auk, Vol. XIII, pp. 271-272) that the three individuals of this species which he secured near Charleston in January, 1925, constituted the first record for the state south of Spartanburgh, to the contrary, notwithstanding. In late September, 1919, it was my good fortune to secure one specimen from a small flock of Starlings seen on the outskirts of Greenwood, S. C., which lies some sixty miles almost due south of Spartanburgh. We believe this flock to be one of the first appearances of the species in the state.

It may be of interest to note that the first breeding record of the Starling for Greenwood was made on April 22, 1925, when Mr. Wm. Hahn, Jr. found a nest containing four fresh eggs. Since Mr. Hahn is an active field ornithologist of long experience, we may surmise that the breeding of the Starling has lagged far behind the southern extension of its range.—EMMET R. BLAKE, Greenwood, S. C.

**A New Race of *Phibalura flavirostris* from Bolivia.**—In 'The Auk' for January, 1926 (p. 99), I recorded the existence in the American Museum of a pair of *Phibalura flavirostris* taken near Aplobamba, Bolivia, by Mr. R. S. Williams of the New York Botanic Garden. As the species had previously been known only from southeastern Brazil it would not have been surprising to find that these Bolivian birds were separable, but lacking

suitable material of true *flavirostris* it was not possible to determine whether the variations which they presented were individual or racial. Now, thanks to the admirable collections made in southeastern Brazil by E. Kaempfer, for Mrs. E. M. B. Naumburg, we are in possession of a beautifully prepared series of typical *flavirostris* which shows that the Bolivian bird may be distinguished by well-marked characters. I propose therefore, to call it

***Phibalura flavirostris boliviana*, new subspecies.**

*Subspecific Characters:* Similar to *Phibalura flavirostris flavirostris* Vieillot, but male with yellow confined to the chin and anterior half of the throat, the posterior half creamy white unmarked; white postauricular area wider and unmarked; abdominal region unmarked, sides and flanks with but few black streaks; female with the throat as in the male and not spotted as in the female of true *flavirostris*; crown and sides of the head grayer; abdominal region striped as in the male, not barred as in the female of *flavirostris*, the under tail-coverts without marks; tail, in both sexes longer, rectrices narrower apically, ♂, wing, 101; tail, 131; ♀, wing, 100; tail, 110; true *flavirostris*, 5 ♂, wing, 99-105; tail, 108-112 mm.; 5 ♀, wing, 97-99; tail, 97-102 mm.

*Type:* No. 78,958, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Aug. 20, 1902, near Atten, Aplobamba, Bolivia; R. S. Williams.

*Specimens examined:* *Phibalura flavirostris boliviana*.—Bolivia: near Atten, Aplobamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

*Phibalura flavirostris flavirostris*.—Brazil: Serra do Lucindo, Sta. Catharina, 2500 ft.; 6 ♂, 5 ♀; São Francisco do Paula, Rio Grande do Sul, 3000 ft., 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Mt. Itatiaya, 2700 ft., 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Castro, Paraná, 1 ♂; Serra do Caparó, Minas Geraes, 3000 ft., 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

The marked differences shown by the female of *boliviana*, when compared with a specimen of this sex from southeastern Brazil, raise a question of the correctness of the sexing of the Bolivian bird. It has, however, the green in the wing and tail and the comparatively gray head of this sex and appears to be fully adult but it is, of course, possible that it may be a young male. The only specimen in our series of true *flavirostris* showing indications of immaturity is a male having the greater wing-coverts edged with green and whitish tips on all but the central rectrices.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Nat. Hist., New York City, N. Y.*

**Late Nesting of the Cedar Waxwing in North Carolina.**—On August 12, 1929, Mr. Charles G. Vardell and I were walking along the edge of Cone's Lake at Blowing Rock, Watauga County, in western North Carolina, when we noticed a Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) fly into a small maple with nesting material. Surprised at seeing this at such a late date we investigated and found a nest, almost finished, about twenty feet from the ground in the highest crotch of the maple. The elevation at this place is almost exactly 4000 feet. On August 26 I again