

a matter of some doubt. If the latter they must be regarded as showing a tendency toward *harrisi*. Otherwise all are plainly referable to *monticola*.

15. *Dryobates pubescens*. Downy Woodpecker. Spreadborough reports seeing what he took to be Gairdner Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens gairdneri*), July 18.

16. *Picoides arcticus*. Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. Fairly common, and similarly to the next species, found at the edges of burnt timber. Four specimens taken by Spreadborough, July 11.

17. *Picoides americanus*. American Three-toed Woodpecker. Spreadborough reports it as fairly common at Hazelton along the borders of burnt timber, where it appeared to be feeding on larvae of the spruce-tree borer. Three specimens taken July 5 and 6. Being without comparable eastern material I include them under *fasciatus* upon geographical probability, though I can see no sign of longitudinal striping on the back.

18. *Sphyrapicus ruber*. Red-breasted Sapsucker. Three birds seen by the writer, and two juveniles taken. Spreadborough reports them as common at Hazelton, he taking five specimens there. The adult males of this series are considerably brighter and with the back less spotted than our only California specimen, hence I refer all to *notkensis*.

19. *Pileatus pileatus*. Pileated Woodpecker. One seen by Spreadborough at Hazelton.

20. *Colaptes auratus*. Flicker. Fairly common. Four specimens taken by Spreadborough and two by the writer. The former are hybrids but nearer *auratus* than to *cafer*. The mixture of blood shows mostly in the intrusion of grayish in the throat, but the yellow of the shafts on some is deepened to dull orange. The two August birds from New Hazelton are by plumage pure *auratus*.

21. *Chordeiles virginianus*. Nighthawk. Several seen at Hazelton by Spreadborough. Again noted by the writer the evenings of August 25 and 26, but not thereafter.

22. *Cypseloides niger*. Black Swift. Nearly every bright afternoon a flock of Black Swifts was seen over our camp. Keeping in a loose company they drifted up and down the valley, coming and going until near evening. They usually kept high up, but occasionally one stooped low enough to be collected. Two were so obtained August 29.

23. *Chaetura vauxi*. Vaux Swift. Reported by Spreadborough as fairly common and breeding at Hazelton. Not recognized by the writer.

24. *Selasphorus rufus*. Rufous Hummingbird. Several seen by Spreadborough at Hazelton.

25. *Nuttallornis borealis*. Olive-sided Flycatcher. Three or four seen by Spreadborough at Hazelton, and one by the writer at New Hazelton. Two specimens taken, July 17 and in August.

26. *Myiochanes richardsoni*. Western Wood Pewee. Several heard by the writer August 24-27. Specimens taken June 28 and 30, July 16 and August 24.

27. *Empidonax hammondi*. Hammond Flycatcher. Spreadborough reports the Hammond Flycatcher as common. We have four adult specimens taken July 27 and 30, and two juveniles August 26 and 30. Both these latter are in the yellow-bellied phase and are so very similar to *flaviventris* as to be readily mistaken for that species. However, the throats are distinctly whitish, the green above grayish, and the bills and feet quite distinctive.

28. *Empidonax wrighti*. Wright Flycatcher. Though not mentioned in Spreadborough's notes he took specimens June 28 and July 10. Another was taken August 25.

29. *Cyanocitta stelleri*. Steller Jay. But one seen by the writer, a specimen taken August 25. Spreadborough does not mention it in his notes, but took two specimens June 28. The only constant character I can see in *annectens* is the presence of the gray spot over the eye. The other particulars usually given as diagnostic are unstable and unsatisfactory for individual identification. One of these specimens, a male taken June 28, has the spot, therefore I call it *annectens*. The other two are without it and I can only regard them as *stelleri*. These birds are slightly bluer on the back than the majority of specimens, but can be matched by individuals in either race. These two forms have broad fields of overlapping in their distribution, and in such localities their separation is purely arbitrary.

30. *Perisoreus canadensis*. Canada Jay. Six, seemingly a pair with young, noted by Spreadborough, July 18, and three collected. These birds are similar to those taken in Jasper Park on the east slope of the Rockies. They have extensive white fore-crowns, and blue-black hind crowns. *Fumifrons* is a slightly defined and unstable race, otherwise