

of 31 October 1959, my collector, Urbano, arrived at this station and received from the employees of the *teleférico* two Yellow-billed Cuckoos (*Coccyzus americanus*) and a Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*), which had been found dead under the cables or supporting towers.

These birds must have been attracted to the lights and hit the structures, thus meeting their deaths. There is nothing unusual about migrating birds flying into illuminated structures at night, but 4,200 meters seems high, particularly for such a small bird as the Connecticut Warbler. Moreover, there appear to be relatively few records of this species taken on migration south of the United States. My collector reported that the three birds were excessively fat; probably they were on their way far to the south of this locality.—WILLIAM H. PHELPS, *Apartado 2009, Caracas, Venezuela*.

Natural Longevity Record for a Bobwhite.—On 4 February 1954, an adult, male bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) was banded on the Ashland Wildlife Research Area in Boone County, central Missouri. The bird was shot by a hunter on 29 November 1958. A minimum estimate would place this bird in the 1952 year-class, which indicates that the bird was at least in its seventh year when shot, or about six years and five months old. In a previous estimate of minimum natural longevity, Marsden and Baskett (1958, *Jour. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 22: 414-419) reported that one male of 1,156 bobwhites banded at Ashland survived to its fifth year (in a population with an average annual mortality rate of 82 per cent). The longest life span for a female recorded in this study was two years and six months. This bird was banded as a young-of-the-year on 4 December 1951 and recovered by hunting on 8 December 1953.—HALSEY M. MARSDEN, *Department of Zoology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri*.

Additions to the Guatemalan Bird List.—While conducting a field study in eastern Guatemala from 7 July 1958 to 3 April 1959, we were able to collect specimens of six species previously not reported from Guatemala. The record of one of these, Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*, has already been published (*Auk*, 77:218). The others are listed below. We also include a record of the very rare Belted Flycatcher, an endemic species in the Chiapas-Guatemalan highlands.

Great Potoo (*Nyctibius grandis*). Five miles southwest of Panzós, Department of Alta Vera Paz, elevation 200 feet. Recorded only in humid cultivated areas at night. Hugh C. Land collected an adult female (ovary not enlarged) from a dead tree in a field of corn stubble on the night of 20 January 1959. The specimen is larger (wing 404 mm., tail 283) than any specimen of *N. grandis* available for measurement in the museums of this country. This is the first record of the species north of central Panama (Eisenmann, *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, N. Y. 7: 43).

Olivaceous Piculet (*Picumnus olivaceus*). Five miles southwest of Panzós and at Zarco, both in the Polochic Valley, Alta Vera Paz, elevation 100 to 200 feet. Fairly common; found in moist woodland. On 8 February 1959, a female was flushed from a newly excavated hole near the top of a fence post. Males taken late in the same month had enlarged testes. Our specimens represent the Honduran race *P. o. dimotus* (Bangs) in having scarlet crown spots in the male and a dark back. Six males and five females were collected; one was taken by Richard R. Graber, who joined us in March, and another, collected by a Guatemalan, was prepared by Mrs. Hugh C. Land.

Gray-headed Manakin (*Piprites griseiceps*). Five miles southwest of Isabal, Alta Vera Paz, elevation 1,100 feet. A male taken by Hugh C. Land in dense rain forest on 2 January 1959 is the first record north of Nicaragua. This individual was part of a flock of small forest birds, mostly *Microrhopias quixensis*.

Belted Flycatcher (*Xenotriccus callizonus*). Five miles northwest of Purulhá, Baja Vera Paz, elevation 5,100 feet. Larry L. Wolf took a female of this rare species in heavy brush 11 January 1959. The specimen has a darker crown than the type (which is possibly a subadult) in the American Museum of Natural History.

Brown-capped Vireo (*Vireo leucophrys*). Seven miles northwest of Usumatlán, Department of Zacapa, elevation 6,300 feet, this location is on the south slope of the Sierra de las Minas. Larry L. Wolf collected a female on 18 December 1958 from a mixed flock of warblers moving through open woods. The specimen closely resembles the type of the Chiapas subspecies, *V. l. strenuus* Nelson, to which we are assigning it.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*). Five miles southwest of Panzós, Alta Vera Paz, elevation 200 feet. Two specimens of this migrant species were taken together by Hugh C. Land in a swampy woodland on 17 October 1958.—HUGH C. LAND, *Biology Department, Concord College, Athens, West Virginia*, and LARRY L. WOLF, *Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

A Subspecies of *Torreornis inexpectata* from Cuba.—During the summer of 1959, the junior author accompanied Dr. Albert Schwartz and Mr. Ronald Klinikowski on a collecting trip in Cuba. Dr. Schwartz is making a study of the herpetology of Cuba and the Isle of Pines, with the aid of a National Science Foundation grant.

In addition to Dr. Schwartz's herpetological specimens, a series of Cuban birds was collected for the Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery. While the group was collecting along the south coast of Oriente Province, on 20 August 1959, Mr. Klinikowski collected two specimens of a bird that has proved to be a new and well-marked subspecies of *Torreornis inexpectata* Barbour and Peters, the Zapata Finch (called Zapata Sparrow by Bond in his forthcoming *Birds of the West Indies*). This bird may be known as:

Torreornis inexpectata sigmani new subspecies.

Diagnosis. Similar in general characters to *Torreornis i. inexpectata*, but slightly smaller especially the bill length, rufous on crown less intense, very little grayish olive on chest and flanks, breast and belly paler lemon yellow, and dorsal streaking indistinct. All known specimens of *sigmani* are considerably paler than any examined adult plumages of *inexpectata*.

Description. Crown with two broad stripes of pale Dresden Brown (capitalized color terms *ex* Ridgway's nomenclature of colors)—bright Cinnamon Brown in the nominate race—each feather with a dusky shaft streak of Fuscous, and the stripes broadening over most of the crown and occiput; the median and lateral portions of the crown and occiput Smoke Gray (Neutral Gray in *inexpectata*), the median area and the two lateral ones becoming narrow and whitish on the forehead; auriculars, cheeks, and sides of neck and throat Smoke Gray (as opposed to Neutral Gray in the typical form); back, upper wing coverts, rump, and upper tail coverts Grayish Olive (Buffy Olive in the Zapata race) and with the dusky shaft streaks much reduced and paler, less noticeable; remiges and rectrices Buffy Brown (dark Olive Brown in nominate *inexpectata*); chin and throat white with a blackish stripe on