

Ibis ordii (not of Bonaparte) Baird, 1858, 685 (Santa Cruz); 1859, 24 (Santa Cruz).—Brewer, 1844, 99, in text (Santa Cruz).

Status uncertain. Detected at widely separated fresh-water localities in spring, summer, and fall, but not so far found to breed. Recorded from Santa Cruz in June, 1855, and Cuchuta on October 5, 1890. Additional localities are Colonia Independencia in the Colorado delta, where common on May 5, 1937; Tesia on the lower Mayo River, common in late June, 1937 (van Rossem notes); in the U. S. National Museum catalogue are records of nine specimens taken by Mearns and Holzner on the San Bernardino River on the boundary line, August 2, 1892, and October 4 and 5, 1893; noted "by thousands" in the lower Yaqui River valley west of Ciudad Obregón, November 24, 1944 (Sheffler notes); Huey (1942, p. 363) noted several in migration at Quitovaquita on the boundary (though on the Arizona side) April 11 and 12, 1939.

AJAJA AJAJA (LINNAEUS)

ROSEATE SPOONBILL

Platalea ajaja Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 140 (in America australi = Brazil).

Ajaja ajaja van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 327 (Mayo River valley; Tobarí Bay; Guaymas).

Ajaja [sic] *ajaja* Dawson, 1923, 1932 (Guaymas).

Fairly common in summer in coastal lagoons from Guaymas southward. Reported at one inland point, the lower Mayo River valley near Tesia. Additional localities are Agiabampo, where common in mid May, 1937 (van Rossem notes), and Kino Bay in "September" (Nat. Hist. Mus.) The latter instance is possibly that of a seasonal wanderer. The basis of the statement by Dawson that the Spoonbill breeds at Guaymas cannot be ascertained. Possibly it does so at some point or points along the Tropical zone coast, but no colonies have, to date, been definitely recorded from Sonora.

ORDER ANSERIFORMES SWANS, GEESE, AND DUCKS

Family ANATIDAE Swans, Geese and Ducks

CHEN HYPERBOREA (PALLAS)

LESSER SNOW GOOSE

Anser hyperboreus Pallas, Spic. Zool., 1, Fasc. vi, 1769, 25 (in terris borealibus ad Orientem 130° longitudinis . . . =northeastern Siberia).

Cben hyperborea van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 328 (San Luis; El Doctor).

Common, perhaps even abundant, winter visitant in the Colorado River delta. Observed by Dickey (notes) as common all along the river from

San Luís to El Doctor between December 5 and 9, 1925, and similarly noted by Wright in February, 1929. In the U. S. National Museum catalogue is the record of two specimens taken by Mearns and Holzner on the Sonora side of the river opposite the mouth of the Hardy, March 27, 1894. There are a number of supplementary records from the Baja California bank (Grinnell, 1928, p. 78). An extreme southern record, possibly that of a casual, is from Tóbari Bay, November 25, 1944, where a single individual was seen by W. J. Sheffler (notes).

ANSER ALBIFRONS ALBIFRONS (SCOPOLI)

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE

Branta albifrons Scopoli, Annus 1, Historico-Naturalis, 1769, 69 (No locality).

Known only from the record by W. J. Sheffler, who found the species in great abundance at Tóbari Bay on November 25, 1944 (notes). One flight observed by him took two hours to pass. All birds shot were adults.

BRANTA CANADENSIS (LINNAEUS)

CANADA GOOSE

Branta canadensis subsp., ? Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 688 (Colorado River delta).

Mearns' notes, under the name of "*Branta canadensis occidentalis*," mention "a small flock" seen at San Domingo sometime between January 9 and 25, 1894. While the record is interesting as showing the presence of some form of the Canada Goose, it is otherwise of no particular value. In spite of the several records of the Canada Goose for the Colorado River delta (Grinnell, 1928, p. 78), no specimens seem to have been collected and the race, or races, present in the region in winter cannot be identified at this time. Similarly, W. J. Sheffler, although he took no specimens, noted this species as "fairly common" near Tóbari Bay on November 25, 1944.

DENDROCYGNA BICOLOR HELVA WETMORE AND PETERS

FULVOUS TREE-DUCK

Dendrocygna bicolor helva Wetmore and Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, March 20, 1922, 42 (Unlucky Lake, San Diego Co., California).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 328 (Guaymas).

Dendrocygna fulva (not *Anas fulva* Gmelin) Lawrence, 1874, 313 (Mayo and Yaqui Rivers).—Sanford, Bishop, and Van Dyke, 1903, 257, part (Mayo and Yaqui Rivers).

Dendrocygna fulva Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884 (1), 484, part (Mayo and Yaqui Rivers).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, part (ditto).

Dendrocygna bicolor (not *Anas bicolor* Vieillot) Phillips, 1922, 128, part (Sonora).—Bent, 1925, 273, part (Mayo and Yaqui Rivers).

Status uncertain. The only definite records are: a specimen listed in the U. S. National Museum catalogue as taken by Mearns and Holzner at Monument 205 on the Colorado River, March 19, 1894; a flock of at least 100 birds seen at Guaymas on May 5, 1930; and three birds seen at Tóbari Bay on November 25, 1944 (Sheffler notes). The frequently repeated "Mayo and Yaqui Rivers" was based on nothing more substantial than reports of natives, as Grayson's notes specifically state, and which in part or in whole probably pertain to another species.

DENDROCYGNA AUTUMNALIS AUTUMNALIS (LINNAEUS)

BLACK-BELLIED TREE-DUCK

Anas autumnalis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1, 1758, 127 (in America = West Indies).

Dendrocygna autumnalis Lawrence, 1874, 314 (toward Sonora).

Dendrocygna autumnalis Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884, 483 (Sonora).

Dendrocygna autumnalis autumnalis van Rossem, 1933 b, 199 (Camoá).

Status uncertain. Known to be common in June in the lower Mayo River valley but not otherwise recorded definitely from the State. Flocks noted there (Tesia) in late June, 1937, appeared to be transient in character (van Rossem notes). As in the case of the preceding species, Grayson's observation is not specific. He merely stated that it migrated "toward Sonora."

ANAS PLATYRHYNCHOS PLATYRHYNCHOS LINNAEUS

MALLARD

Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 125 (in Europae maritimus = Sweden).

Anas boschas Baird, 1859, 26 (Rio San Pedro).—Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884, (1), 491, part (Rio San Pedro).—Salvadori, 1895, 189, part (Hermosillo).—Price, 1899, 90 (lower Colorado River).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 207 part (Hermosillo).—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 688 (lower Colorado River).—Phillips, 1923, 3, part (Sonora).

Breeds, formerly at least, on the San Bernardino River in the vicinity of the boundary but not otherwise known to do so within Sonora limits. Occurs widely and apparently rather commonly as a winter visitant in suitable localities south to the lower Yaqui River valley. Unpublished records are Sonoyta and the Sonoyta River, January 9 to February 28,

1894; San Bernardino River, summer of 1892 (Mearns notes); Fronteras, January 20, 1943 (F. C. Lincoln MS); Noche Buena in the Colorado delta, December 6, 1925 (Dickey coll. and notes); Ciudad Obregón, December 10, 1941 (common; Sheffler notes).

ANAS CYANOPTERA CYANOPTERA VIEILLOT

CINNAMON TEAL

Anas cyanoptera Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, 1816, 104 (dans l'Amérique méridionale sur la rivière de la Plate et à Buenos Ayres).—Phillips, 1923, 390, part (Sonora).

Querquedula cyanoptera cyanoptera Oberholser, 1906, 93 (Colorado River).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 328 (Nogales; El Doctor; Saric).

Anas discors (not of Linnaeus) Allen, 1893 a, 32 (Cachuta).—Phillips, 1923, 373 (Sonora).

Querquedula discors Salvin and Godman, 1902, 215 (Cachuta).

Occurs in fall, winter, and spring on fresh-water streams and ponds throughout the State. Possibly breeds at some points, although not known certainly to do so. Unpublished records are from the San Bernardino River, August 13 and 31, 1892; October 5, 1893; San Luis Spring, "Chihuahua," September 3, 1893 (U. S. Nat. Mus.; Mearns notes); Hacienda la Casita, August 25, 1934 (F. C. Lincoln); Rancho La Arizona, May 7, 1937 (said to breed; van Rossem notes); common 9 miles S.W. of Ciudad Obregón, November 24, 1944 (Sheffler notes). A supplemental record is Quitovaquita on the boundary, March 6, 1939 (Arizona side; Hucy, 1942). Extreme dates, except for Rancho La Arizona, are August 13 (San Bernardino River) and March 30 (Las Carpas on the lower Colorado River).

ANAS DISCORS LINNAEUS

BLUE-WINGED TEAL

Anas discors Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 205 (North America=Virginia or Carolina).

Known only as a winter visitant in the lower Yaqui River valley where found to be fairly common 9 miles S. W. of Ciudad Obregón, November 24, 1944 (Sheffler notes). The only previous record for Sonora is erroneous (Allen, 1893a) as the female specimen taken at Cachuta is *cyanoptera* (*vide* Zimmer).

ANAS CAROLINENSIS GMELIN

GREEN-WINGED TEAL

Anas carolinensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, Pt. 2, 1789, 533 (in America a Carolina ad sinum Hudsonis=South Carolina).—Allen, 1893 a, 32 (Nacory)—Price, 1899, 90 (lower Colorado River)—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 688 (lower Colorado River).—Phillips, 1923, 231 (Sonora).

Nettion carolinense Salvadori, 1895, 250 (Hermosillo).

Nettion crecca carolinense van Rossem, 1934 d, 428 (Fronteriza).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 328 (El Doctor; Saric; Chinobampo).

Nettion carolinense Salvin and Godman, 1902, 212 (Hermosillo).

Common migrant and winter visitant in suitable fresh-water localities nearly everywhere. Additional records are Cajón Bonito Creek, September 27, 1893; San Bernardino River on the boundary, September 2, 1892; Sonoyta and Sonoyta River, January and February, 1894 (U. S. Nat. Mus.; Mearns notes); 9 miles S.W. of Ciudad Obregón, November 24; Tóbari Bay, November 25, 1944 (abundant; Sheffler notes). Extreme dates are August 17 (Rancho La Arizona ["Saric"]) and March 13 (Fronteras). The latest boundary date is April 28 at Quitovaquita (Huey, 1942), though this is technically just within Arizona territory.

ANAS ACUTA TZITZIBHOA VIEILLOT

AMERICAN PINTAIL

Anas tzitzibhoa Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, 1816, 163 (Mexique).

Anas acuta tzitzibhoa Phillips, 1923, 306 (Cachuta).

Dafila acuta tzitzibhoa Huey, 1935, 261 (Punta Peñascosa).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937a, 328 (El Doctor).

Dafila acuta (not *Anas acuta* Linnaeus Allen, 1893a, 33 (Cachuta).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 213, part (Cachuta).—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 688 (lower Colorado River).

Very common migrant and winter visitant in suitable localities everywhere, both coastally and on fresh water streams and ponds in the interior. Indicating numerical abundance are 28 returns of banded birds taken at Ciudad Obregón, Guaymas, López Collado, Hermosillo, Pueblo Yaqui, and Huatabampo, between the seasonal dates of September 1 and April 25 (F. C. Lincoln MS). Other occurrences are San Bernardino River on the boundary, September 4, 1892; Sonoyta, January 18, 1894 (Mearns notes); Ciudad Obregón, December 10, 1941 (Sheffler notes).

MARECA AMERICANA (GMELIN)

BALDPATE

Anas americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1, Pt. 2, 1789, 526 (in America [etc.] = New York).—Allen, 1893 a, 32 (Cachuta).—Phillips, 1923, 189 (Cachuta; Hermosillo).

Mareca americana Salvadori, 1895, 233 (Hermosillo).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 210 (Cachuta).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 328 (San Jose de Guaymas).

Migrant and winter visitant, probably in fair numbers. Additional occurrences are the San Bernardino River, August 2, 1892; San Pedro River, October 13, 1892; Sonoyta, January 13, 1894 (U. S. Nat. Mus. catl.) San Luís, September 15, 1938 (F. C. Lincoln, *in litt.*); 9 miles S.W. of Ciudad Obregón, November 24; Tóbari Bay, November 25, 1944 ("abundant"; Sheffler notes). El Doctor, December 7, 1925 (Dickey coll.). Extreme dates are August 2 (San Bernardino River) and March 22 (Hacienda Aranjuez).

CHAULELASMUS STREPERUS (LINNAEUS)

GADWALL

Anas strepera Linnaeus, *Syt. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1, 1758, 125 (in Europae=Sweden).

Rather uncommon winter visitant. Authentic instances of occurrence are a specimen in the U. S. National Museum taken by Mearns and Holzner on the San Pedro River, October 23, 1892; two killed and one seen 9 miles S.W. of Ciudad Obregón, November 24, 1944 (Sheffler notes); a skeleton in the Dickey collection, taken by Dickey near El Doctor in the Colorado delta, December 8, 1925; and Mearns' notes which mention the Gadwall "in flocks" at Sonoyta and along the Sonoyta River between January 9 and February 8, 1894. Previously published ascriptions to Sonora (Salvin and Godman, Phillips, etc.) are based on Allen (1893 a) who lists a specimen from San Diego, a Chihuahua locality.

SPATULA CLYPEATA (LINNAEUS)

SHOVELLER

Anas clypeata Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1, 1758, 124 (coasts of Europe=southern Sweden).

Spatula clypeata Lawrence, 1874, 314 (Guaymas).—Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884, 526 (Guaymas).—Price, 1899, 90 (lower Colorado River).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 218 (Guaymas).—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 688 (lower Colorado River).—Cooke, 1906, 36 (Guaymas).—Phillips, 1925, 10 (Sonora).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 328 (Guaymas; El Doctor).

Common migrant and winter visitant to suitable localities both coastwise and in the interior. Additional localities are San Carlos Bay, December 24, 1931; San Pedro Bay, December 25, 1931; Tóbari Bay, April 29, 1930 (van Rossem notes); San Pedro River, October 13, 1892; Sonoyta, January 11, 1894 by Mearns and Holzner (U. S. Nat. Mus. catl.). Quitovaquita and Gray's Ranch [Arizona], March 4 to April 28, 1939 (Huey, 1942, p.

363). Extreme dates are October 13 (San Pedro River) and April 29 (Tóbari Bay).

NYROCA AMERICANA (EYTON)

REDHEAD

Fuligula americana Eyton, Monog. Anat., 1838, 155 (North America).

Nyroca americana van Rossem, 1933 b, 199 (San José de Guaymas).—Huey, 1935, 251 (Punta Peñascosa).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 328 (Guaymas).—Williams, 1944, 255, map (Sonora locs.).

A seemingly rather common migrant and winter visitant, both coastally and in the interior. To the few published records are added those of two specimens entered in the National Museum catalogue as taken by Mearns and Holzner on the Santa Cruz River, November 18, 1892, and October 20, 1893, respectively; Cananea, October 2 and November 9, 1930; Pueblo Yaqui, December 20, 1939; Empalme, March 13, 1934 (F. C. Lincoln, *in litt.*). Extreme dates are October 2 (Cananea) and March 13 (Empalme).

NYROCA COLLARIS (DONOVAN)

RING-NECKED DUCK

Anas collaris Donovan, Brit. Birds, 6, 1809, pl. 147 and text (Lincolnshire, England. Found in Leadenhall market, London).

Known, certainly, from Sonora only on the basis of a specimen in the National Museum, taken by Mearns and Holzner on the Santa Cruz River, October 20, 1893. Price has recorded the Ring-necked Duck as present at the head of the Gulf "in flocks," but as remarked by Grinnell (1928, p. 238), this is highly questionable.

NYROCA AFFINIS (EYTON)

LESSER SCAUP DUCK

Fuligula affinis Eyton, Monogr. Anat., 1838, 157 (North America).

Aythya affinis Price, 1899, 90 (lower Colorado River).

Nyroca affinis van Rossem, 1932, 130 (Tiburón Island; San Carlos Bay; San Pedro Bay).—Huey, 1935, 251 (Punta Peñascosa).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 329 (Guaymas; San José de Guaymas; Kino Bay; Aranjuez).—Abbott, 1941, 417 (Guaymas).

Common, at times abundant, migrant and winter visitant coastwise. Fresh-water records in addition to that of Price for the lower Colorado River, are Ciudad Obregón, November 10, 1940, and February, 1941;

Hermosillo, January 13, 1941 (F. C. Lincoln, *in litt.*). Seasonally extreme dates are from November 10 (Ciudad Obregón) to April 25 (Guaymas). In the latter instance the individuals noted were possibly non-breeding birds which would not have migrated northward, although large flocks, presumably migrants, have been noted near Guaymas as late as April 14.

BUCEPHALA ALBEOLA (LINNAEUS)

BUFFLE-HEAD

Anas Albeola Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 124 (America=Newfoundland).

Charitonetta albeola Price, 1899, 90 (lower Colorado River)—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 329 (Ciudad Obregon).

Rather rare winter visitant. There are four records, all but one from fresh-water localities; lower Colorado River in early December, 1898 (Price, 1899), which may not actually be within Sonora limits; specimen collected by Wright at Ciudad Obregón on November 17, 1930; observed in hunter's bag in the same locality on December 10, 1941; Punta Peñas-cosa, January 21 to 23, 1930 ("common"; 3 specimens taken; Sheffler coll. and notes).

MELANITTA PERSPICILLATA (LINNAEUS)

SURF SCOTER

Anas perspicillata Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 125 (Hudson Bay).

Melanitta perspicillata van Rossem, 1932, 131 (San Pedro Bay; San Carlos Bay; Kino Bay; Tepopa Bay; San Esteban Island).—Huey, 1935, 251 (Punta Peñas-cosa).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 329 (San Esteban Island).

Common in winter and spring in the Gulf and coastal bays from about latitude 28° northward. Extreme dates of record are December 25 (San Pedro Bay) and April 19 (San Estéban Island). Scoters of some species (probably, in large part the present one) are said to winter "by the acre" at the head of the Gulf (Sanford, Bishop, and Van Dyke, 1924, p. 531).

OXYURA JAMAICENSIS RUBIDA (WILSON)

RUDDY DUCK

Anas rubidus Wilson, Amer. Orn., 8, 1814, 128, pl. 71, figs. 5, 6 (Delaware River, near Philadelphia).

Erismatura jamaicensis rubida van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 329 (Guaymas).

Erismatura jamaicensis (not *Anas jamaicensis* Gmelin) Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 688 (lower Colorado River).

There are seemingly but three authentic records, those of a specimen in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy taken by W. W. Brown, Jr., at Guaymas, March 10, 1905; 9 miles S.W. of Cuidad Obregón, November 24, 1944 (Sheffler notes; "very common"); and another in the U. S. National Museum taken by Mearns and Holzner on the Colorado River at Monument 204, March 24, 1894. The "Pachico, Sonora" ascription of Salvin and Godman (1902) pertains to Chihuahua; that of Stone and Rhoads for the lower Colorado River is indefinite as to locality.

MERGUS MERGANSER AMERICANUS CASSIN

AMERICAN MERGANSER

Mergus americanus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1852, 187 (North America).—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 687 (lower Colorado River).

Mergus merganser americanus Bent, 1925, 1 (Sonora).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 329 (Guaymas; San Jose de Guaymas; San Esteban Island).

Seemingly a rather uncommon winter visitant. There is one record for the Colorado delta in "February," 1905. What may have been transients rather than winter visitants have been recorded as late as April 17 at San Estéban Island and April 22, 1930, at Guaymas. An unpublished record is Punta Peñascosa, January 21 to 23, 1930 ("fairly common," Sheffler notes).

MERGUS SERRATOR LINNAEUS

RED-BREADED MERGANSER

Mergus Serrator Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 129 (Europe=Sweden).

Mergus serrator Townsend, 1923, 9 (Tiburón Island).—van Rossem, 1932, 131 (Guaymas; San Pedro, San Carlos, Kino, and Tepopa Bays; Tiburón Island).—Huey, 1935, 251 (Punta Peñascosa).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 329 (Guaymas).—Abbott, 1941, 417 (Bocochibampo).

Mergus serrator Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 688 (lower Colorado River).

Common winter visitant coastwise from about Guaymas northward, where favoring sheltered lagoons rather than open water off shore. Aside from published data, Anthony (notes) found Red-breasted Mergansers common at El Golfo on November 24, 1930, and Allan Phillips (notes) observed 25 at Puerto Libertad on February 4, 1932. There is but one freshwater record—the Colorado delta in "February," 1905. Extreme dates are December 23 (Guaymas) and April 14 (Bocochibampo).