

## Family ALCIDAE Auks, Murres, and Puffins

*BRACHYRAMPHUS HYPOLEUCUS CRAVERI* (SALVADORI)

## CRAVERI MURRELET

*Uria Craveri* Salvadori, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., 8, 1865, 387 ("Golfo della California"—Raza Island, Gulf of California, México).

*Endomychura craveri* Bancroft, 1927 b, 188 (George Island; San Esteban Island).—van Rossem, 1932, 135 (Tiburon Island; off Kino Bay).

*Brachyramphus hypoleucus craveri* van Rossem, 1939 f, 441 (nomen.; crit.).

*Brachyramphus craverii* Townsend, 1923, 5 (Tiburon Island).—van Rossem, 1926 a, 82 (George Island; 5 miles west of Tiburon Island).

Common resident of the Gulf; on the Sonora side from San Pedro Nolasco Island north to George Island. The proportion of the population which leaves the Gulf to winter north along the Pacific coast cannot even be estimated; however, numbers have been seen in midwinter at San Pedro Nolasco Island, December 26, 1931; San Pedro Mártir Island, January 10, 1932 (where breeding in April, 1925); San Estéban Island, January 11, 1932, Kino Bay, and Tiburón Island, December 28, 1931, and January 1, 1932. Due to the absence of rocky islands south of San Pedro Nolasco, the breeding range abruptly stops at that point,—this in contrast to the almost continuous distribution on the Baja California side.<sup>16</sup>

## ORDER COLUMBIFORMES PIGEON-LIKE BIRDS

## Family COLUMBIDAE Pigeons and Doves

*COLUMBA FLAVIROSTRIS FLAVIROSTRIS* WAGLER

## EASTERN RED-BILLED PIGEON

*Columba flavirostris* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1831, col. 519 (México=Vera Cruz).

*Columba flavirostris flavirostris* Peters, 1937, 65 (Southeastern Sonora).

*Columba flavirostris restricta* (not of van Rossem, 1930) van Rossem, 1934 d, 434, part (Alamos, part).

<sup>16</sup> In curious error, Cooke (Auk, 1916, p. 80) states that the latitude as given by Salvadori is not that of Natividad Island (which it *is*), but is that of Raza Island (which it is *not*). It seems clear from Salvadori's remarks that the latitude and longitude given were intended to be that of Natividad Island, where Craveri *also* (italics mine) saw, or thought he saw, murrelets. However, since San Pedro Mártir and Raza were the only two guano islands of any former importance in the Gulf, and since Salvadori specifically places his type locality in the Gulf area, Raza will do well enough. The longitude as given by Salvadori is surely a typographical error: "110°" instead of 115°. 110° is in the desert east of Guaymas!

One record, that of a specimen taken by Frazar at Alamos on February 2, 1888, and now in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. This individual, undoubtedly a vagrant from east of the mountains, is the basis upon which Peters (1937) included southeastern Sonora in the range of *flavirostris*. The other specimen taken by Frazar at Alamos (March 22, 1888) is the resident race *restricta*, as are all other specimens examined from Sonora.

*COLUMBA FLAVIROSTRIS RESTRICTA* VAN ROSSEM

WESTERN RED-BILLED PIGEON

*Columba flavirostris restricta* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, No. 8, Aug. 30, 1930, 197 (Tecoripa, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Chinobampo; Guirocoba); 1931 c, 248 (Tecoripa; Chinobampo; Guirocoba; Agiabampo); 1934 d, 434, part (Alamos; part).—Peters, 1937, 65 (west-central Sonora to Sinaloa).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 451 (Chinobampo; Guirocoba; crit.).

*Columba flavirostris* (not of Wagler) Cooper, 1870, 508, part (northern Sonora).—Salvadori, 1893, 285, part (Sierra de Alamos).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 234, part (Sierra de Alamos).

*Columba flavirostris flavirostris* Bent, 1932, 365, part (Sierra de Alamos).

*Chloroenas flavirostris flavirostris* Ridgway, 1916, 300, part (Sierra de Alamos).

Fairly common resident in the Tropical zone, north, locally, to about latitude 29°. The northernmost localities known to date are Rancho Costa Rica, December 15, 1932 (Lamb notes), Tecoripa, March 5, 1929, and Las Arenas, January 7, 1906 (Mus. Comp. Zoöl.). Other localities not listed above are San Francisco Cañon, Navojoa, and Tesia in June, 1937 (van Rossem notes). The basis for Cooper's statement of "northern Sonora" has not been ascertained.

*COLUMBA FASCIATA FASCIATA* SAY

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

*Columba fasciata* Say, in Long's Exped. Rocky Mts., Phila. ed., 2, 1823, 10, note (small tributary of the Platte=Plum Creek, near Castle Rock, Douglas County, Colorado).—Baird, 1858, 597 (Los Nogales); 1859, 21 (Los Nogales; Santa Cruz River).—Brewer in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874, (3), 362, part, in text (Los Nogales; Santa Cruz River).—Jouy, 1894, 789 (32 miles south of Nogales).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 237, part (Nogales).

*Columba fasciata fasciata* van Rossem, 1931 c, 247 (Saric; San Javier); 1934 d, 434 (Oposura).

*Chloroenas fasciata fasciata* Ridgway, 1916, 288, part (Quijano; San Jose Mts.; 32 miles south of Nogales).

Fairly common in spring, summer, and fall in Upper Sonoran and Transition oak associations from the vicinity of Nogales eastward, and south through the mountainous eastern part of the State. Occurs irregularly or

perhaps seasonally at lower levels such as Tecoripa in early April (Wright notes) and Guirocoba in the fall months (*vide* residents). Unpublished localities are Rancho Santa Bárbara, June, 1937 (van Rossem notes); San Luís Mountains, July and September, 1892; Cajón Bonito Creek, September, 1892 (Mearns notes). Although existing records fall between "early April" and October 21, the Band-tailed Pigeon is undoubtedly a permanent resident.

ZENAI DURA MACROURA MARGINELLA (WOODHOUSE)

WESTERN MOURNING DOVE

*Ectopistes marginellus* Woodhouse, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, No. 3, May-June [Aug. 20], 1852, 104 (Cross Timbers, north fork of the Canadian River, Oklahoma).

*Zenaidura macroura marginella* Ridgway, 1916, 347 (Guaymas; Huerachi; Hermosillo; Ysleta; Opodepe; La Chumata).—Townsend, 1923, 13 (Tiburon Island).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 248 (Tecoripa; San Pedro Martir Island; 15 miles south of Nogales; Tobarí Bay); 1932, 135 (Tiburon Island); 1934 d, 434 (Alamos; Oposura).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 479 (Tecoripa).

*Zenaidura macroura* (not *Columba macroura* Linn.) Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 68 (Magdalena).—Goss, 1891, 241, part (San Pedro Martir Island).—Allen, 1893, a, 34 (Huerachi).—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 688 (Colony=Colonia Lerdo).

*Zenaidura macroura* Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 65 (Nogales; Hermosillo).

*Zenaidura carolinensis* (not *Columba carolinensis* Linn.) Baird, 1859, 21, part (Santa Cruz).—Brewer, 1874, 383, part (Santa Cruz).—Belding, 1883, 344 (Guaymas).—Salvadori, 1893, 374, part (Ysleta).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 242, part (Ysleta; Huerachi; Guaymas).

*Zenaidura carolinensis carolinensis* Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 18 (Opodepe; La Chumata).

A common, often abundant, resident of Sonoran and Tropical zones everywhere, including islands in the Gulf, although occurring in greatest numbers in river valleys and cultivated areas. Some additional unpublished localities are El Alamo and Rancho Costa Rica, December, 1932; Ures, January, 1933 (Lamb notes); San Estéban Island, January, 1932; Colonia Independencia, May, 1937; Rancho Santa Bárbara, June, 1937; Guirocoba, May and June, 1937 (van Rossem notes); Cajón Bonito Creek, Guadalupe Cañon, and San Bernardino, July to September, 1892-93 (Mearns notes).

ZENAI DA ASIATICA MEARNSI (RIDGWAY)

WESTERN WHITE-WINGED DOVE

*Melopelia asiatica mearnsi* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, No. 18, May 27, 1915, 107 (five miles north of Nogales, Arizona); 1916, 382 (Hermosillo; Guaymas; Alamos).—Townsend, 1923, 13 (Tiburon Island).—Bailey, 1928, 303 (Guadalupe Cañon).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 248 (Pesqueira; Guaymas; El Alamo;

Miramar; Empalme; Tobarí Bay; San Esteban Island); 1932, 135 (Tiburón Island); 1934 d, 434 (Guaymas; Alamos; Oposura).—Bent, 1932, 422 (Guaymas).—Friedmann, 1933 a, 189 (Guircoba).

*Zenaida asiatica mearnsi* Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 499 (Tecoripa).

*Columba leucoptera* (not of Linnaeus) Heermann, 1853, 271 (Guaymas).

*Melopelia leucoptera* Lawrence, 1874, 305 (Sonora).—Belding, 1883, 344 (Guaymas).—Stephens, 1885, 229 (Caborca).—Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 68 (Magdalena).—Salvadori, 1893, 292, part (Alamos; Nuri).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 245, part Alamos; Guaymas).—Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 18 (Opodepe; La Chumata).—Sheffler, 1931 b, 165 (Santa Ana; Magdalena).

Common resident nearly everywhere in Sonoran and Tropical zones (including the larger islands), except that there is an almost total withdrawal in winter north of about latitude 29°. The northernmost winter locality at present known is Puerto Libertad, February 5, 1935 (Nat. Hist. Mus.); however, small numbers winter in southern Arizona and may be expected to do so in northern Sonora. Additional localities are Cajón Bonito Creek, July, 1892 (Mearns notes); Rancho La Arizona, migration flights May 7 to 9; Agiabampo, May 13; San Francisco Cañon, May 31; Rancho Santa Bárbara, June, 1937 (van Rossem notes).

#### SCARDAFELLA INCA (LESSON)

##### INCA DOVE

*Chamaepelia inca* Lesson, Descr. Mamm. et Ois. recémm. decouv., 1847, 211 (México [probably west coast]).

*Scardafella inca* Belding, 1883, 344 (Guaymas).—Stephens, 1885, 228 (Pedroquito).—Allen, 1893 a, 34 (Granados).—Salvadori, 1893, 465 (Guaymas; Nacozari; Rio Mayo).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 248 (Guaymas; Nacozari; Rio Mayo; Granados; Rio Yaqui).—Ridgway, 1916, 390 (Opodepe; La Chumata; *et supra*).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 249 (Tecoripa; Saric; San Jose de Guaymas; Obregon; San Javier); 1934 d, 435 (Guaymas; Alamos; Nacozari; Oposura).—Sheffler, 1931 a, 137 (27 miles S. of Nogales); 1931 b, 164 (between Magdalena and Santa Ana).—Bent, 1932, 444 (Opodepe).—Dickey and van Rossem, 1938, 195 (Sonora; crit.).

*Scardafella inca inca* Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 18 (Opodepe).

*Scardafella squammata inca* Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 508 (Alamos; Tecoripa).

Common mainland resident of Lower Sonoran and Tropical zones nearly everywhere except in the extreme northeast and northwest, from which regions there are as yet no records. There is local penetration to 4,500 feet in the Upper Sonoran. Numbers decline rapidly toward the northern boundary and distribution tends to become "spotty" and to localize even more definitely than usual in the vicinity of towns and ranches. Some localities not cited above are Rancho Costa Rica, December 9 to 14, 1932 (Lamb notes); Hermosillo; Navojoa; Guircoba; Agiabampo, in May, 1937; Rancho Santa Bárbara; Tesia, in June, 1937 (van Rossem notes).

## COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA PALLESCENS (BAIRD)

## MEXICAN GROUND DOVE

*Chamaepelia passerina* ? var. *pallescens* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [11], 1859, sig. 21-23, Oct.-Nov., [Jan. 12, 1860], 305 (Cape San Lucas, Baja California, México).

*Chamaepelia passerina pallescens* Bancroft, 1930 26 (southern Sonora).

*Chaemepelia passerina pallescens* Todd, 1913, 534, 595 (Alamos; Hermosillo; Guaymas; Bacoachi; monog.).—Ridgway, 1916, 402 (Alamos; Hermosillo; Guaymas; Bacoachi; Santa Rosa; Opodepe).

*Columbigallina passerina pallescens* Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 18 (Opodepe).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 248 (many locs.); 1934 d, 434 (Guaymas; Alamos; Bacoachi; Oposura).—Dickey and van Rossem, 1938, 189 (Sonora; crit.).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 514 (Rancho Carrizo; Soyopa; Tecoripa).

*Chamaepelia passerina* (not *Columba passerina* Linnaeus) Belding, 1883, 344 (Guaymas).—Stephens, 1885, 229 (Pedroquito).—Salvadori, 1893, 473, part (Santa Rosa).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 250, part (Guaymas).

*Columbigallina passerina* Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 68 (Magdalena).

Common resident of Lower Sonoran and Tropical zones nearly everywhere, except that there are no records from any of the islands nor from the extreme northeast. Associational preferences are riparian shrubbery, about human habitations, and cultivated areas generally. Further occurrences are Caborca, February 2, 1932 (Phillips notes); San Luís; San Francisco Cañon; Agiabampo, in May, 1937 (van Rossem notes).

## LEPTOTILA VERREAUXI SANTIAGO VAN ROSSEM AND HACHISUKA

## WESTERN WHITE-FRONTED DOVE

*Leptotila verreauxi santiago* van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, Nov. 26, 1937, 199 (Guirocoba, Sonora, México).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 570, footnote (Chinobampo; Guirocoba; Tecoripa).

*Leptotila brachyptera* (not of Salvadori, p. 545) Salvadori, 1893, 547, in text (Sonora).—Salvin and Godman, 1902, 257, part (Sonora).

*Leptotila fulviventris brachyptera* Ridgway, 1916, 453, part (Alamos).

*Leptotila fulviventris angelica* (not of Bangs and Penard, p. 29) Bangs and Penard, 1922, 30, in text (Alamos; Hacienda de San Rafael).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 249 (San Javier); 1934 d, 435 (Alamos; Hacienda de San Rafael).—Peters, 1937, 122, part (southern Sonora).

Fairly common resident of foothill areas in the southeastern part of the State. While the life zone occupied is almost entirely Tropical (arid deciduous forest), small numbers occur as high as 5,000 feet in an Upper Sonoran oak association (Rancho Santa Bárbara, June, 1937). North-easternmost localities are San Javier and Tecoripa at about latitude 28° 30'. An additional locality is San Francisco Cañon (breeding May 31, 1937; van Rossem notes).

## ORDER PSITTACIFORMES MACAWS AND PARROTS

## Family PSITTACIDAE Macaws and Parrots

*ARA MILITARIS SHEFFLERI* VAN ROSSEM AND HACHISUKA

## NORTHERN MILITARY MACAW

*Ara militaris sheffleri* van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, Feb. 4, 1939, 13 (Guirocoba, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Chinobampo; Alamos; Quiriego; Soyopa; San Francisco Cañon ["Chihuahua"-*lapsus*]).

*Ara militaris* (not *Psittacus militaris* Linn.) Salvadori, 1891, 158, part (Quiriego).—Salvin and Godman, 1897, 556, part (Quiriego).

*Ara militaris mexicana* (not of Ridgway, 1915) Ridgway, 1916, 132, part (Quiriego).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 247 (Chinobampo; Guirocoba); 1934 d, 435 (Alamos).—Peters, 1937, 181 (Sonora).

Common resident of the foothills and mountains in the southeastern part of the State, where tending to localize in the vicinity of large timber. Although most of the records are from Tropical zone localities, this species was noted as not uncommon as high as 5,500 feet in the oak-pine association of the Transition zone at Rancho Santa Bárbara in June, 1937 (van Rossem notes). Soyopa, at 28° 45' where noted by Wright on October 14, 1931, is by far the most northerly point at which the military macaw has been detected.

*ARATINGA HOLOCHLORA BREWSTERI* NELSON

## BREWSTER GREEN PAROQUET

*Aratinga holochlora brewsteri* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 41, Oct. 15, 1928, 154 (Hacienda de San Rafael, "Chihuahua" [=Sonora], México).—Bangs, 1930, 202 (location of type).—van Rossem, 1934 d, 435 (Hacienda de San Rafael).—Peters, 1937, 186 (Hacienda de San Rafael).

*Aratinga holochlora holochlora* (not *Conurus holochlorus* Sclater) Ridgway, 1916, 157, part (Hacienda de San Rafael).

Status uncertain. The race *brewsteri* is known only from the eight specimens collected by Frazar at Hacienda de San Rafael between May 5 and 7, 1888. Since the general region in which they were collected has been intensively worked by several experienced collectors, without the discovery of further evidence, it would seem likely that Frazar's birds were vagrants and that the real center of distribution lies outside of Sonora.

*RHYNCHOPSITTA PACHYRHYNCHA* (SWAINSON)

## THICK-BILLED PARROT

*Macrocerus pachyrhynchus* Swainson, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1, No. 6, June, 1827, 439 (Table land [of México]).

*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha* Lusk, 1900, 129 (Sonora [?]).—Sheffler, 1931 b, 166, in text (Madera Mountains).