

Meleagris gallopavo mexicana (not *Meleagris mexicana* Gould) Bendire, 1892, 116 (southeast of Sierra Azul).

Resident in the northeastern mountains, where once probably generally distributed but now undoubtedly much reduced in numbers and perhaps exterminated in some areas. Records or specimens are few in number; San Luís Mountains (west side), May 31 and June 1, 1892; San Luís Mountains near Cajón Bonito Creek, July 21, 1892, "common"; Cajón Bonito Creek, July, 1892, and September, 1893, "common" (U. S. Nat. Mus.; Mearns notes); [northeastern] Sonora, April, 1909 (2 specimens in Mus. Comp. Zoöl.); Herbert Brown's observation southeast of the Sierra Azul, probably in the eighties (Bendire, 1892). There are no recent data.

MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO ONUSTA MOORE

MOORE TURKEY

Meleagris gallopavo onusta Moore, Auk, 55, January, 1938, 112 (2 miles southeast of Guayachi, Chihuahua, México); *ibid.*, in text (Barromicon).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 294 (Sonora—Chihuahuan border).—Leopold, 1944, 133 (Sonora; crit.).

Meleagris gallopavo subsp. (?) Moore, 1938 a, 24 (Mirasol; Baromicon).

Resident, apparently in rather limited numbers, in the Transition and Upper Sonoran zones on the west slope of the Sierra Madre in the extreme southeastern corner of the State. The area of the intergradation with *merriami* is at present unknown.

ORDER GRUIFORMES CRANES, RAILS, AND ALLIES

Family GRUIDAE Cranes

GRUS CANADENSIS CANADENSIS (LINNAEUS)

LITTLE BROWN CRANE

Ardea canadensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1, 1758, 141 (in America septentrionali=Hudson Bay).

Grus mexicana Price, 1899, 91 (lower Colorado River).—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 688 (lower Colorado River).

Canada Crane Audubon, 1906, 146 (Rancho La Sone [Sonoyta]).

Evidently a common (formerly abundant) winter visitant in the Colorado River delta and probably in other river valleys also. Price, Rhoads, and Mearns, the last informally (1907, p. 128), report this species as abundant in the delta from November to late March, but no specimens seem actually to have been collected on the Sonora side of the river. Pos-

sibly more than one subspecies winters in this region, but since the specimens taken on the Baja California side are *canadensis* (Grinnell, 1928, p. 86), all sight records from Sonora are tentatively considered to be of that race also. However, Audubon believed that he saw "sand-hill" as well as "Canada cranes" at Sonoyta, September 14, 1849. According to residents, cranes formerly wintered in abundance in the Mayo River valley but of late years have markedly decreased in numbers.

Family RALLIDAE Rails, Gallinules, and Coots

RALLUS ELEGANS RHIZOPHORAE DICKEY

SONORA KING RAIL

Rallus obsoletus rhizophorae Dickey, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, No. 18, Dec. 24, 1930, 235 (Tóbari Bay, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Guaymas to Sinaloa boundary).

Rallus elegans rhizophorae Peters, 1934, 159 (Guaymas, south to Sinaloa).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 334 (Guaymas to Sinaloa).

Rallus longirostris rhizophorae Oberholser, 1937, 342 (Guaymas; Tobarí Bay; Viejo Yaqui Lagoon).—Friedmann, 1941, (same locs.).

Common resident of the tidal lagoons (mangrove and salicornia associations) in the Tropical zone. The northernmost locality known to date is Guaymas; however, some form of this species occurs at Kino Bay and zonal considerations indicate the present one. Further localities are Lobos Lagoon; Lobos Island (Nat. Hist. Mus.); Agiabampo; Masocari Island (Dickey coll.).

RALLUS LIMICOLA ZETARIUS PETERS

PACIFIC VIRGINIA RAIL

Rallus limicola zetarius Peters, Check-list of Birds of the World, 2, 1934, 160 [new name for *Rallus virginianus pacificus* Dickey, pre-occ.] (5 miles west of Corona, Riverside County, California).

Rallus virginianus (not of Linnaeus) Cassin, in Baird, 1858, 748, part (Sonora).—Baird, 1859, 26 (Santa Cruz).—Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1884 (1), 363, part (Sonora).

Rallus limicola limicola (not *Rallus limicola* Vieillot) Friedmann, 1941, 90, part (Santa Cruz).

Possibly a rare resident in the extreme northern part of the State. The only records are a specimen taken by Kennerly at Santa Cruz on the Santa Cruz River in June, 1855, and an entry in Mearns' notes which states that two were seen at Sonoyta between January 9 and 25, 1894. There are two spring records (Grinnell, 1928, p. 87) for the Baja California side of the Colorado River.

PORZANA CAROLINA (LINNAEUS)

SORA

Rallus cavolinus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 153 (in America septentrionali=Hudson Bay).

Porzana carolina van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 329 (El Doctor).

Detected only in fall and winter in the extreme north. Wright found this rail to be fairly common at El Doctor in the Colorado delta and took three specimens on January 24, 27, and 31, 1929, respectively. In the National Museum catalogue and Mearns notes are records of specimens taken by Mearns at the San Bernardino Ranch, "Arizona," and San Bernardino River on the boundary, August 12 and 29, 1892, respectively.

GALLINULA CHLOROPUS CACHINNANS BANGS

AMERICAN GALLINULE

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans Bangs, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 5, May 17, 1915, 96 (Arbuckle Creek, De Soto Co., Florida).

Status uncertain. Probably a resident in limited numbers although the only records to date are those of three specimens entered in Mearns' field book as taken on the San Bernardino River on the boundary line October 4, 1893, and mention of legs and feathers, apparently of several individuals, found at Sonoyta between January 9 and 25, 1894. There are spring and summer records for the Colorado delta, though so far only from the Baja California side of the river (Grinnell, 1928, p. 88).

FULICA AMERICANA AMERICANA GMELIN

AMERICAN COOT

Fulica americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 704 (North America).—Allen, 1893 a, 33 (Cachuta).—Price, 1899, 91 (lower Colorado River).—Salvin and Godman, 1903, 329, part (Cachuta).

Fulica americana americana van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 329 (San Jose de Guaymas; Guaymas; El Doctor).

Common migrant and winter visitant from the Arizona boundary south at least to Tóbari Bay, and probably in other suitable localities throughout the State. Breeds in the Colorado delta, though to date reported only from the Baja California side, and possibly at other northern points. In addition to the above records, the species has been observed as abundant 9 miles S.W. of Ciudad Obregón, November 24 and at Tóbari Bay, November 25, 1944 (Sheffler notes); specimens are listed in the National Museum catalogue as taken by Mearns and Holzner at the San Bernardino Ranch,

July 13, 1892, and on the Colorado River at Monument 204, March 25, 1894; Quitovaquita on the boundary (Arizona side), March and November, 1939 (Huey, 1942, p. 364); Animas Valley on the boundary, September 8, 1893; Sonoyta, January 9 to 25, 1894 (Mearns notes).

ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES SHORE BIRDS, GULLS,
AUKS, AND ALLIES

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE Oyster-catchers

HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS FRAZARI BREWSTER

FRAZAR OYSTER-CATCHER

Haematopus frazari Brewster, Auk, 5, No. 1, January, 1888, 84 (Carmen Island, Baja California, México).—Townsend, 1923, 12 (San Esteban Island).—Mailliard, 1923, 454 (San Esteban Island).

Haematopus palliatus frazari Murphy, 1925, 9 (Quotla).—Bent, 1929, 316 (Quotla).—van Rossem, 1932, 133 (Tiburon Island; San Esteban Island; San Pedro, San Carlos, Kino, and Tepopa Bays).—Abbott, 1941, 418 (Guaymas).—Webster, 1943, 41, 45 (Sonora; descr. young).

Common resident of islands and beaches from the head of the Gulf south to the Sinaloa boundary. Unpublished localities are George Island; San Pedro Mártir Island; Masocari Island; Agiabampo; Tóbari Bay (van Rossem notes); Lobos Island (Nat. Hist. Mus.); Kino Point (Anthony notes).

Family CHARADRIIDAE Plovers

SQUATAROLA SQUATAROLA (LINNAEUS)

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER

Tringa Squatarola Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 149 (in Europa=Sweden).

Squatarola squatarola Huey, 1935, 252 (Punta Peñascosa).—van Rossem and Hachisuka, 1937 a, 329 (Tobari Bay).

Fairly common spring migrant coastwise. Detected also as a winter visitant. Noted in spring from April 26 to May 1 (Tóbari Bay) and in winter from February 8 to 29 (Punta Peñascosa).

CHARADRIUS HIATICULA SEMIPALMATUS BONAPARTE

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER

Charadrius semipalmatus Bonaparte, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, [Aug., 1825], 98 [New name for *Tringa hiaticula* Wilson] (Coast of New Jersey).—van Rossem, 1932, 133 (Tiburon Island).