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Distributional Check-List
of the
Birds of Mexico

PART I

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NOTE

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INTRODUCTION

A distributional check-list of the birds of México has long been a desideratum of all ornithologists concerned with the systematics and distribution of North American birds. The richness of the Mexican avifauna and the widely scattered disposition of the material preserved in collections have served to discourage attempts in the past to supply such a compilation. The present check-list is, therefore, a first one, and like all such pioneer ventures, is bound to serve not only as a summation of present recorded knowledge, but also as a stimulus to release into print countless additional data hitherto lying dormant, or even buried, in various repositories and notebooks. The compilers feel, in a very real sense, that the rapidity with which, and the extent to which, this check-list becomes out of date will be a measure of its usefulness in advancing knowledge, just as its continuing usefulness for what it contains will determine its place in the working library of students of American birds. Its greatest service to ornithology may be as a spur to workers to concentrate on revealed gaps in our knowledge of Mexican birds and their distribution.

The compilers of the present work have attempted to canvass everything that has been published on the subject and also to utilize the combined collections available to the three of them. It has not been considered advisable to postpone this check-list indefinitely until every group has been critically reviewed or every specimen in every collection re-identified. The compilers are aware of important collections not in a condition to make them available for the present purpose. Notable among these are the large series of Mexican birds, long unstudied, in the British Museum, to say nothing of collections nearer at hand but not completely identified. The compilers do not, in any way, wish to anticipate work now in progress or planned by students either of special areas in México or of particular groups of birds. It is hoped that these investigators may find the present work useful to them.

The compilers believe that even within a committee of as few as three members it is unwise to attempt to settle questions involving the validity of some forms of birds by a simple vote, as they realize that there is frequently more actual information or experience expressed in a minority opinion than in a majority one. Inasmuch as it is expected that the potential readers of this check-list may be of a generally more technically prepared type than are the majority of users of the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list, the compilers feel less obligation to prepare "predigested" opinions of all such matters and have included all forms except those which they were unanimously against recognizing. In the case of forms included, a footnote statement is sometimes inserted to the effect that further study is needed to settle the status of the particular race or species.

The compilers, anticipating the possible use of this check-list by an ever increasing number of travelers in México, who, for one reason or another, will not be collecting specimens, have indicated by asterisks those subspecies, which, in their opinion, are distinguishable in the field from related subspecies. The judgments herein expressed are by the two members of the compiling triumvirate who have had extensive field experience with Mexican birds. It is hoped that other students, who have had field experi-

ence with the birds to be included in Part II, beginning with the Trogonidae, will advise the compilers of races which they know are recognizable in the field.

English names are employed only for full species. Spanish or native names are employed for both full species and subspecies, but those for the latter always include the name of the species as an entity.

The compilers acknowledge their indebtedness to various Mexican scientists for courtesies extended to their Chairman: to Dr. Rafael Martín del Campo of the Instituto de Biología of Mexico City, who has helped greatly by supplying the Spanish and Indian names of birds to make the list more useful to Mexican and Spanish-speaking ornithologists; to the authorities of the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural of Mexico City for permitting access to every case of their extensive collection of mounted specimens; to Dr. Isaac Ochotorena, Director of the Instituto de Biología of Mexico City and to Dr. Rafael Martín del Campo for allowing examination of every specimen in the collection under their guardianship. Mr. James L. Peters has been exceptionally helpful in suggesting solutions of nomenclatural problems. In general we have followed his "Check-list of Birds of the World," exercising independent judgment when additional material from large collections available to us for the first time have made a different judgment advisable. The order of families employed is that of Wetmore's "Systematic Classification for the Birds of the World." For purposes of showing the habitats of endemic forms, as well as general distribution, a map in color will be published with the last part of this work, indicating the biotic provinces into which México may be divided. It was unanimously agreed that such a map would be of more value if the boundaries of provinces from a study of the mammalian and botanical distribution should prove to be similar. The approximation of these boundaries was much closer than anticipated, when the late Major Edward A. Goldman, cooperating enthusiastically in this project, completed a joint report with one of the compilers, who covered the birds. This report was published in 1945 (*Jour. Mammalogy*, 26, 347-360).

Before proceeding to the list itself a word about its preparation is in order. Different families of birds were allocated to the individual members of the compiling committee, who prepared the text covering the assigned groups. These texts were then carefully gone over by the other two and the revised manuscripts were then assembled and made into a preliminary draft of the check-list. Copies of this preliminary draft were then submitted to active workers in the Mexican field for criticism and corrections, with the understanding that they were not at all obligated to inform the compilers of unpublished data in their possession if they intended to put them on record independently. Grateful acknowledgment of such assistance is hereby made to John W. Aldrich, Emmet R. Blake, Pierce Brodtkorb, Thomas D. Burleigh, George Lowery, Alden H. Miller, Kenneth Parkes, James L. Peters, Frank A. Pitelka, George M. Sutton, Adriaan J. van Rossem, Josselyn Van Tyne, Alexander Wetmore and John T. Zimmer. The cooperation of these colleagues has added much to the completeness and accuracy of the present paper. They have earned the thanks not only of the compilers but of all who may benefit from this check-list.

In many species the distributional statements are based to some extent on unpublished specimens or records. It has been thought advisable, both from the standpoint of supplying information to the reader and of making due acknowledgment by the compilers, to state, wherever possible, the sources of these data. The large public museum collections consulted in the course of the work yielded many such items but no attempt was made at the time to note their novelty, and consequently it was not always possible to credit the proper institution. However, in some instances they as well as the private

collections whose specimens have been so utilized for the first time are referred to in the text in parentheses by the following alphabetical symbols.

- A. Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.
- B. Dickey Collection, University of California at Los Angeles.
- C. Sutton Collection.
- D. Cornell University Collection.
- E. Louisiana State University Museum.
- F. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.
- G. United States National Museum.
- H. American Museum of Natural History.
- I. United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
- K. Robert T. Moore Collection.
- L. Museo Nacional de Historia Natural of Mexico City.
- M. British Museum.
- N. Chicago Natural History Museum.

When the small letter "d" is added to the symbol, it indicates that the record is based on data from skins, eggs or nests. Otherwise unless special explanation is made, the authors were not informed whether or not the information was based on such actual data.

The authorities of the Margaret, Orcutt and Gersham trusts of Borestone Mountain, Monson, Maine, have greatly aided this publication by giving permission to their representatives to report some of the large amount of unpublished material in their collections. These collections, to be combined as one later and known today as the "Moore Collection," a large part of which at present is located at Pasadena, California, contain over 40,000 specimens of Mexican birds derived from every state of México except Quintana Roo. No attempt has been made to report the entire collection, a work which will not be completed until the vast amount of material is worked up, but the unpublished records which have been checked constitute a very important contribution to this check-list.

It has been found desirable to employ names for certain geographical areas whose boundaries do not correspond with those of states or life provinces. "Central Plateau" represents the upland area, consisting of portions or all of the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro, northeastern and eastern Jalisco, central and eastern Michoacán and western México; it is roughly bounded by the Rio Grande, the Sierra Madre Occidental, the Sierra Madre Oriental and the Rio Balsas. "Pacific Plains" designates the flat coastal area (for the most part near sea level in altitude and arid), consisting of the western portions of Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit; it is bounded by the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Arizona-Mexican border on the north, the foothills west of the Sierra Madre Occidental on the east and the mountains which extend east from Cape Corrientes on the south. "Atlantic Plains" represents the flat coastal area (for the most part near sea level in altitude and arid), consisting of the eastern portions of the states of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, and Veracruz, the northern portions of Tabasco, Campeche and Quintana Roo, and all of Yucatán; it is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico on the east, the Texas-Tamaulipas border on the north, the Sierra Madre Oriental on the west and the humid portions of the states of southern Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and British Honduras on the south.

In stating the range in México of each form we have used the following order in listing the several states. The country has been divided into four more or less equal bands running from north to south, beginning with the western side and ending with the eastern portion of the country. Sometimes this order is changed slightly when the habitat of a form that is chiefly confined to one of the bands or sections follows a

faunal area to some extent into another section. The four sections and their included states are as follows:

1	2	3	4
Baja California	Chihuahua	Coahuila	Nuevo León
Sonora	Durango	San Luis Potosí	Tamaulipas
Sinaloa	Zacatecas	Hidalgo	Veracruz
Nayarit	Aguascalientes	Tlaxcala	Tabasco
Jalisco	Guanajuato	Puebla	Campeche
Colima	Querétaro		Yucatán
Michoacán	México		Quintana Roo
Guerrero	Distrito Federal		
Oaxaca	Morelos		
Chiapas			

Lest it be thought that the compilers have overlooked some species recorded in the literature as coming from México but not figuring in the present list, it should be mentioned that in the final portion of this check-list there will be a supplementary "Hypothetical List" containing forms the status of which as members of the Mexican fauna is considered doubtful.

The time of completion of the manuscript for the check-list, as represented by dates of submittal of final copy to the editors, was as follows: families from the Tinamidae through the Eurypyidae, and also the Columbidae, August 26, 1948; the Jacanidae through the Alcidae, and the Psittacidae through the Apodidae, December 15, 1948; the Trochilidae, April 9, 1950. As might be expected, certain literature appearing shortly before these closing dates could not be taken into account. Only a few additions or alterations have been made subsequent to the dates of transmittal.

Compiling Group { Herbert Friedmann
 Ludlow Griscom
 Robert T. Moore, *Chairman*.

FAMILY TINAMIDAE
TINAMOUS

Tinamus major (Gmelin).

Robust Tinamou. Gallina de monte.

Southeastern México through Central America and northern South America to Ecuador, northern Brazil and the Guianas.

Tinamus major robustus Sclater and Salvin.

Gallina de monte robusta.

Tinamus robustus Sclater and Salvin, Exotic Ornith., 1868:87, pl. 44 (Choctum, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident in heavy forests of the tropical lowlands of southern México south to the Caribbean slope of eastern Guatemala (Choctum and Nebaj) and Honduras, to northern Nicaragua.

México: Northern Oaxaca, northern Chiapas, Veracruz (A).

Tinamus major percautus Van Tyne.

Gallina de monte del Petén.

Tinamus major percautus Van Tyne, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Mich., 27, 1935, 8 (Uaxactun, Petén, Guatemala; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Resident in tropical forests of Petén, southern Campeche and adjacent parts of Quintana Roo, north to southern Veracruz (Cerro Tuxtla, Hueyapa, Buena Vista, Portrero) and to Tabasco (Teapa).

Crypturellus soui (Hermann).

Pileated Tinamou. Perdiz de gorro ceniciento. Ponchita.

Southern México and Honduras south to Perú, Bolivia and central and eastern Brazil.

Crypturellus soui meserythrus (P. L. Sclater).

Perdiz de gorro ceniciento oriental.

Tinamus meserythrus P. L. Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., pt. 27, 1859, 392 (Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident in the wooded lowlands of the tropical zone of the Caribbean slope of southeastern México south to southeastern Nicaragua.

México: Northern Oaxaca, Veracruz (Buena Vista, Tres Zapotes, Cerro Tuxtla), Tabasco, Campeche.

Crypturellus boucardi (P. L. Sclater).

Boucard Tinamou. Perdiz de Boucard.

Southern México to northern Costa Rica.

Crypturellus boucardi boucardi (P. L. Sclater).
Perdiz de Boucard mexicano.

Tinamus boucardi P. L. Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., pt. 27, 1859, 391 (Teotalcingo, Oaxaca; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident in humid tropical forests of the Atlantic slope from southeastern México to northwestern Honduras.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, southern Veracruz (Cerro de Tuxtla), Tabasco.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus (Lesson).
Rufescent Tinamou. Perdiz canela.

Central Sinaloa and southern Tamaulipas south through Central America to northwestern Costa Rica, northeastern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus occidentalis (Salvadori).
Perdiz canela nayarita.

Crypturus occidentalis Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 27, 1895, 516 (in key), 546 (San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Fairly common resident from sea level to 3500 feet altitude in tropical forests of the Pacific slope of western México from central Sinaloa (Sierra Palos Dulces about lat. 24° 30') to Guerrero; breeding up to 3000 feet in Sinaloa (K-d).

México: Sinaloa, Nayarit, Colima (K-d), Guerrero.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus mexicanus (Salvadori).¹
Perdiz canela mexicana.

Crypturus mexicanus, Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 27, 1895, 516 (in key), 545 (Monte Verde, [Tamaulipas,] México; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident from sea level to 4500 feet in the forested areas of the Tropical Zone of eastern México, from San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas to northern Puebla and northern Veracruz, breeding up to an altitude of at least 2500 feet throughout its range.

México: Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Veracruz.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus sallaei (Bonaparte).
Perdiz canela de Sallé.

Nothocercus sallaei Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 42, 1856, 954 (Cordoba, Veracruz, México; type in Vienna Mus.).

Resident in tropical lowland forests of the Atlantic slope of southeastern México, in the states of Oaxaca (except the northern and western parts), Puebla (except the northern part), and Veracruz (except the northern part); also the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, south to Tonalá, Chiapas (Mazatén, A).

México: Puebla, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Chiapas (A and K-d).

¹ Includes *Crypturus inornatus* (Nelson), Auk, 17, 1900, 253, from Metlatoyuca, Puebla (recognized by Brodkorb as separable).

***Crypturellus cinnamomeus goldmani* (Nelson).**
Perdiz canela de Goldman.

Crypturus sallaei goldmani Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, Sept. 25, 1901, 169 (Chichen Itza, Yucatan; type in Biol. Survey Coll., U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in the tropical lowland forests of the Yucatán Peninsula (Yucatán; Quintana Roo) to Petén, Guatemala.

México: Yucatán, Quintana Roo.

***Crypturellus cinnamomeus soconuscensis* Brodkorb.**
Perdiz canela chiapaneca.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus soconuscensis Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 401, March 1, 1939, 1 (Colonia Soconusco, Chiapas, Mexico, alt. 30 meters; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Resident in the lowland tropical forests of the Pacific slope of southeastern México, in the Soconusco district, Chiapas.

México: Chiapas.

***Crypturellus cinnamomeus vicinior* Conover.**
Perdiz canela hondureña.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus vicinior Conover, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 46, June 30, 1933, 115 (La Flor, Dept. Tegucigalpa, Honduras; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Resident in the forested areas of the highlands of Honduras, Guatemala, and adjacent parts of Chiapas.

México: Specimens from the interior valley of Chiapas are referred here by Brodkorb.

***Crypturellus cinnamomeus intermedius* Traylor.**
Perdiz canela campechana.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus intermedius Traylor, Zool. Ser., Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 24, no. 15, 1941, 199 (Pacaitun, Campeche, Mexico; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

México: Resident in Tabasco (La Concepción, Río Usumacinta) and southern Campeche.

FAMILY GAVIIDAE
LOONS

***Gavia stellata* (Pontoppidan).**
Red-throated Loon. Somorgujo garganta roja.

Colymbus Stellatus Pontoppidan, Danske Atl., 1, 1763, 621 (Denmark).

Breeds in arctic and subarctic North America, Europe, and Asia. Winters in North America, from the Aleutians and southern Canada south to northern México, the Gulf States and Florida.

México: Gulf of California (rare); Baja California (one record: San Felipe); Sonora (two records: Tiburón Island, Sargent Point).

Gavia arctica (Linnaeus).
Arctic Loon. Somorgujo ártico.

Northern Eurasia and northern North America south in winter to Baja California.

Gavia arctica pacifica(Lawrence).
Somorgujo ártico del Pacífico.

Colymbus pacificus Lawrence, in Baird's Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 889 (San Diego, California, and Puget Sound).

Breeds from the Arctic coasts and islands of northwestern North America, south to central Alberta and the Alaska Peninsula. Winters chiefly on the Pacific coast from southeastern Alaska to southern Baja California.

México: Baja California (common winter visitant December to May 22); Sonora (common in winter; abundant spring migrant).

Gavia immer (Brünnich).
Common Loon. Somorgujo común.

Colymbus immer Brünnich, Ornith. Borealis, 1764, 38 (The Faroes Islands).

The Aleutians and northwestern Alaska across arctic America to east Greenland, Iceland, Jan Mayen, Bear Island and Spitzbergen, south in winter to Baja California, and the Gulf Coast of the United States.

Gavia immer classon Bishop.
Somorgujo común pequeño.

Gavia immer classon Bishop, Auk, 38, 1921, 367 (Carpenter Lake, Rolette County, North Dakota; type in Bishop Coll., Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Breeds in the interior of North America from British Columbia eastward to northern Manitoba and western Ontario, south to northeastern California, North Dakota, northern Iowa and northern Wisconsin. Winters from southern Alaska south to California, Baja California, Louisiana and Mississippi.

México: Baja California (summer migrant(?) in the northern part, at Volcano Lake; rare winter visitant); Sonora (one midwinter record; "rather common" off Tiburón Island); one doubtful record from the Valley of México.

FAMILY COLYMBIDAE
GREBES

Colymbus dominicus Linnaeus.
Least Grebe. Zambullidor chico.

Baja California and southern Texas south to the West Indies and tropical South America.

Colymbus dominicus dominicus Linnaeus.
Zambullidor chico antillano.

Colymbus dominicus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 2, 1766, 223 (Hispaniola).

Resident about freshwater lagoons in Cuba, Jamaica, Isle of Pines, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and many of the Bahama Islands.

México: Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo.

Colymbus dominicus brachypterus Chapman.
Zambullidor chico mexicano.

Colymbus dominicus brachypterus Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 12, 1899, 256 (Lomita Ranch, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident about freshwater lagoons in low country from southeastern Texas through México and Central America to Panamá.

México: Recorded from Sinaloa (nesting, common, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Durango, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán.

Colymbus dominicus bangsi van Rossem and Hachisuka.
Zambullidor chico norteoccidente.

Colymbus dominicus bangsi van Rossem and Hachisuka, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, no. 23, June 15, 1937, 323 (Santiago, Lower California, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident in the Arid Tropical Zone of Baja California and southern Sonora (three records); Arizona-Sonora boundary (one record, B).

Colymbus nigricollis (Brehm).

Eared Grebe. Zambullidor orejudo. Nacaztzone. Yacapitzuauac (Náhuatl).

Central and eastern Europe, Asia Minor, most of Africa, and North America south to Guatemala.

Colymbus nigricollis californicus (Heermann).
Zambullidor orejudo californiano.

Podiceps Californicus Heermann, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, 179 (California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in western North America from southern Canada and Iowa south to northern Baja California (casually), central Arizona, and south Texas. Winters from Washington to southern Baja California, and through the mainland of México to Guatemala and to Colombia. Collected in Veracruz in full breeding dress.

México: Baja California (occasionally nesting in north, common in winter), Sonora (common, December to April 25), Sinaloa (K-d), Jalisco, Chihuahua (breeding, K-d), Guanajuato, México, Nuevo León, Veracruz.

Aechmophorus occidentalis (Lawrence).
Western Grebe. Achichilique. Acitli (Náhuatl).

Podiceps occidentalis Lawrence, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 1iv, 892, 894 (Washington Territory to California = Fort Steilacoom, Washington; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from Washington, and the southern prairie provinces of Canada, south to southern California, Utah, and northern North Dakota. Winters from the northwestern United States south through California to México.

México: Baja California (locally common to June 11); in winter to Sonora, Jalisco, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Valley of México, and Puebla.

Podilymbus podiceps (Linnaeus).

Pied-billed Grebe. Zambullidor pico pinto.

Northern North America south through Central America and South America to Chile and southern Argentina.

Podilymbus podiceps podiceps (Linnaeus).

Zambullidor pico pinto común.

Colymbus Podiceps Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 136 (Carolina).

Breeds on fresh water from southern Canada, south through the United States to Florida, Texas, and México. Winters throughout the southern half or more of its breeding range.

México: Rare and local summer resident in Baja California, common winter visitant throughout. Recorded from Baja California (breeds locally), Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán (K-d), Guanajuato (breeds locally, K-d), México, Puebla, Tamaulipas and Yucatán.

Podilymbus podiceps antillarum Bangs.

Zambullidor pico pinto antillano.

Podilymbus podiceps antillarum Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 4, March 31, 1913, 89 (Bueycito, Oriente, Cuba; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident on freshwater ponds in the Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, and from central México south to El Salvador.

México: Known to date only from Jalisco, Colima, and México. Probably more widely distributed. Many records prior to 1930 cannot be allocated subspecifically.

FAMILY DIOMEDEIDAE

ALBATROSSES

Diomedea albatrus Pallas.

Short-tailed Albatross. Albatros rabón.

Diomedea albatrus Pallas, Spic. Zool., 1, fasc. 5, 1769, 28 (off Kamchatka).

Breeds on Wake Island (formerly, at least) and the Ryukyu and Bonin islands in the central and western North Pacific; wanders southeastward to the coasts of Baja California.

México: Baja California, where it formerly was common around Los Coronados and Guadalupe islands and Ensenada, to about 25° N.; not seen in recent years.

Diomedea nigripes Audubon.

Black-footed Albatross. Albatros pies negros.

Diomedea nigripes Audubon, Ornith. Biogr., 5, 1839, 327 (Pacific Ocean, lat. 30° 44' N., long. 146° W).

Breeds on Torishima in the Seven Islands of Izu, Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the islands northwest of Hawaii; wanders over the North Pacific from Alaska to Baja California.

México: Pacific coast of Baja California (formerly common, now less so); Revilla Gigedo Islands.

Diomedea immutabilis Rothschild.

Laysan Albatross. Albatros de Laysan.

Diomedea immutabilis Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 1, June 1, 1893, 48 (Laysan Island; type in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds on Torishima, Marcus Island (formerly), and on Midway and associated islands; ranges through the central Pacific Ocean east to the coast of Baja California (San Geronimo and Guadalupe islands, and San Martín Islands), where formerly fairly common, but not observed of recent years.

México: Baja California and islands to westward.

FAMILY **PROCELLARIIDAE**

SHEARWATERS, FULMARS, AND PETRELS

Fulmarus glacialis (Linnaeus).

Fulmar. Fulmaro.

Northern Atlantic and Pacific islands and coasts of Europe, Asia, and North America south in winter to northwestern México, the Azores, and France.

Fulmarus glacialis rogersii Cassin.

Fulmaro del Pacífico.

Fulmarus Rodgersii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, 326 (Indian Ocean, error = North Pacific; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds on islands in Bering Sea and the islands off Siberia. Ranges south in winter in northern Pacific from Aleutian Islands and Japan to northwestern México.

México: Pacific coast of northern Baja California (irregularly common); Sinaloa (one record).

Priocella antarctica (Stephens).

Slender-billed Fulmar. Fulmaro antártico.

Fulmarus antarcticus Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, pt. 1, 1826, 236 ("Antarctic Ocean pretty far to the South").

Breeds on Adelie Land and Louis Philip Land, Antarctic. Wanders north to Perú and accidentally farther, even to Oregon, and, in the Atlantic to 35° S.

México: Recorded only from Mazatlán, Sinaloa (specimen in Brit. Mus.).

***Puffinus creatopus* Coues.**

Pink-footed Shearwater. Pufino pies rosados.

Puffinus creatopus Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 131 (San Nicholas Island, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Eastern Pacific Ocean. Breeds in Mas á Tierra Island, migrating north to coasts of California, Washington and Alaska.

México: Baja California (Guadalupe Island; Los Coronados Islands; off Santo Domingo Point) where of irregular occurrence, but fairly numerous.

***Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin).**

Pacific Shearwater. Pufino pacífico.

Breeds on Kermadec Island; the Seychelles; the coasts and islands of Australia; North Island, New Zealand; the Hawaiian and other Pacific island groups, and off the west coast of México.

***Puffinus pacificus cuneatus* Salvin.**

Pufino pacífico cola de cuña.

Puffinus cuneatus Salvin, Ibis, 1888, 353 (Krusenstern Island = Ailuk, in the Radak Chain of the Marshall Islands, Fisher, Auk, 1936, 587-8; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds on Krusenstern, Laysan, French Frigate, Bonin, Volcano, Pescadores, and Hawaiian islands, eastward to the west coast of México.

México: Recorded off Baja California (Cape San Lucas), on San Benedicto in the Revilla Gigedo Islands, and off Nayarit. Breeds abundantly on San Benedicto Island; seldom seen about Socorro or Clarión islands.

***Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin).**

Sooty Shearwater. Buzo de las tempestades.

Procellaria grisea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 564 (Southern Hemisphere between 35° and 50° = New Zealand).

Breeds in New Zealand, Chatham and Auckland islands, islands off southern Chile, and Falkland Islands. Wanders north to North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans.

México: Known from Baja California, where it is common from March to August on the western side of the peninsula (Cape San Lucas; Santo Domingo Point; Natividad, Todos Santos, and Guadalupe islands), casual in Gulf of California (San Felipe); uncommon along coast of Sonora.

***Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck).**

Slender-billed Shearwater. Pufino de pico delgado.

Procellaria tenuirostris Temminck, Planches Col., 5, 1835, pl. 587 (On le trouve dans les mers au nord du Japon et sur les côtes de la Corée = Japan).

Breeds on coastal islands of South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania; Bounty Islands. Wanders widely over Pacific Ocean to Korea, Japan, Kamchatka, and the Kurile Islands, east to Samoa, the Tuamotus, to Los Coronados Islands, and from southern California north to Bering Sea coast of Alaska; casual in Panamá, and Baluchistan.

México: Recorded (once) from Los Coronados Islands, Baja California.

***Puffinus opisthomelas* Coues.**

Black-vented Shearwater. Pufino cachiruleado.

Puffinus opisthomelas Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 139 (Cape San Lucas, Lower California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds on west coast of Baja California. Wanders north to British Columbia.

México: Breeds on west coast of Baja California (Guadalupe, San Martín, San Benito and Natividad islands). Also recorded off coast of Sonora.

***Puffinus auricularis* C. H. Townsend.**

Townsend Shearwater. Pufino de Townsend.

Puffinus auricularis C. H. Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890, 133 (Clarion Island, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Breeds on Clarión, San Benedicto and Socorro islands; occurs from Cape San Lucas, Baja California (very questionably) to Clipperton Island.

***Pterodroma cookii* (Gray).**

Cook Petrel. Petrel de Cook.

The Pacific Ocean from New Zealand, the Chatham, Kermadec, and Austral islands, to the coast of Chile, the Juan Fernandez Islands, and the coast of Perú, north to Baja California, and off Adak in the Aleutian Islands.

***Pterodroma cookii orientalis* Murphy.**

Petrel de Cook oriental.

Pterodroma cooki orientalis Murphy, Am. Mus. Novit. No. 370, Sept. 6, 1929, 5 (200 miles west of Calláo, Perú; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeding range unknown (possibly the islands of San Félix and San Ambrosio, Chile, near 26° S. Lat.). Wanders commonly off the west coast of South America and in the eastern North Pacific; north to near Adak, Aleutian Islands.

México: Recorded only from 22° 25' N., 112° 40' W., at sea between the Revilla Gígedo Islands and Cape San Lucas, Baja California.

FAMILY HYDROBATIDAE**STORM PETRELS*****Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl).**

Wilson Petrel. Petrel de las tormentas.

Breeds from islands near Cape Horn, Falkland Islands, South Shetlands, South Georgia, South Orkney Islands, and Kerguelen Island to the shores of Antarctica; ranges north to Labrador and the British Isles in the Atlantic, and, casually, to California in the Pacific.

***Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus* (Kuhl).**

Petrel de las tormentas de Wilson.

Procellaria oceanica Kuhl, Beitr. Zool., 1820, Abth. 1, 136, pl. 10, fig. 1 (no type locality; South Georgia designated by Murphy, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 38, 1918, 128).

Breeds on South Georgia, South Orkneys, South Shetlands, Graham Land, and on the Antarctic mainland at South Victoria Land, King George V Land, Kaiser Wilhelm Land, and Enderby Land. Ranges from the limits of open water off the Antarctic continent north through the western Atlantic, off South America and North America to Labrador, also into Gulf of México; and in eastern Atlantic to Africa and western Europe.

México: Recorded off the coast of Veracruz.

***Oceanodroma tethys* (Bonaparte).**

Storm Petrel. Petrel de la tempestad.

Breeds on islands off the coast of Perú, and in the Galápagos Islands; wanders north to waters off Baja California.

***Oceanodroma tethys kelsalli* (Lowe).**

Petrel de la tempestad de Perú.

Thalassidroma tethys kelsalli Lowe, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 46, 1925, 6 (Ancón, Perú; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds on islands off the coast of Perú. Wanders north to waters off west coast of México.

México: Recorded from 175 miles west of tip of Baja California, Banderas Bay, Jalisco, and at sea 40 miles west-southwest of Acapulco, Guerrero. Murphy (*Oceanic Birds S. Amer.*, 2, 1936, 730) records it from "off the southern coast of Lower California," probably on the same basis as the foregoing records which Moffitt subsequently (Auk, 1938, 256-259) decided were *kelsalli*.

***Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (Vieillot).**

Leach Petrel. Petrel rabadilla blanca.

From northern Japan and the Kurile and Aleutian islands to Hawaii and Baja California; and from southern Greenland, Iceland, and the Faeroes to the Equator.

***Oceanodroma leucorhoa willetti* van Rossem.**

Petrel rabadilla blanca de Los Coronados.

Oceanodroma (sic) *leucorhoa willetti* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, May 12, 1942, 10 (Little Middle Island, Los Coronados Islands, Pacific coast of northern Lower California, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Breeds on Los Coronados Islands, northern Baja California; ranges north to waters off San Diego, California.

***Oceanodroma leucorhoa chapmani* Berlepsch.**

Petrel rabadilla blanca de San Benito.

Oceanodroma monorhis chapmani Berlepsch, Auk, 23, 1906, 185 (San Benito Island, Lower California; type in Berlepsch Coll., Senckenberg. Mus.).

México: Breeds on San Benito Islands, off central Baja California.

***Oceanodroma leucorhoa socorroensis* C. H. Townsend.**
Petrel rabadilla blanca de Socorro.

Oceanodroma socorroensis C. H. Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890, 134 (at sea near Socorro Island, Revillagigedo Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Islands off the coast of Baja California. Wanders south to the Galápagos Islands. México: Breeds on Guadalupe Island, off Baja California; also recorded from Revilla Gigedo Islands (B).

***Oceanodroma macrodactyla* W. E. Bryant.**
Guadalupe Petrel. Petrel de Guadalupe.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa macrodactyla W. E. Bryant, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2, 1887, 450 (Guadalupe Island, Lower California; cotypes in Calif. Acad. Sci.).

México: Formerly bred on Guadalupe Island, Baja California. Now possibly extinct (last recorded August, 1912).

***Oceanodroma melania* (Bonaparte).**
Black Petrel. Petrel negro.

Procellaria melania Bonaparte, Comp. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 38, 1854, 662 (coast of California = near San Diego; type in Paris Mus.).

Breeds in México, but wanders south to Perú.

México: Breeds on San Benito Island and Los Coronados Islands off coast of Baja California, and in northern part of Gulf of California (Consag Rock, San Luís Islands, and Partida Island). Recorded off Sonora (San Estebán Island), Nayarit, and Guerrero.

***Oceanodroma homochroa* (Coues).**
Ashy Petrel. Petrel ceniciento.

Cymochorea homochroa Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 77 (Farallone Islands, Pacific coast of North America = Farallon Islands, California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Coast of California and Baja California, from Point Reyes to San Benito Islands. Breeds on the Farallon, Santa Barbara, and Los Coronados (possibly only casually) islands.

México: Recorded from Los Coronados, San Benito and Guadalupe (very questionably) islands.

***Halocptena microsoma* Coues.**
Least Petrel. Petrel mínimo.

Halocptena microsoma Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, 79 ("San Jose del Caba," Lower California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds abundantly on San Benito Islands, Baja California, and abundantly on northern islands in Gulf of California; winters on Pacific coast of America from southern California south to Ecuador.

México: Baja California (both coasts); Sonora (arrives in numbers April 17); off coast of Guerrero.

FAMILY **PHAETHONTIDAE**
TROPIC-BIRDS

Phaëthon aethereus Linnaeus.

Red-billed Tropic-bird. Rabo de junco pico rojo.

Breeds in the Pacific from the Gulf of California to the Galápagos Islands; in the Atlantic from Panamá to the Lesser Antilles; also on the Cape Verdes, Ascensión and St. Helena; also in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; ranges widely throughout tropical and subtropical seas.

Phaëthon aethereus mesonauta Peters.

Rabo de junco pico rojo de Peters.

Phaëthon aethereus mesonauta Peters, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, April 15, 1930, 261 (Swan Key, Almirante Bay, Panama; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds on islands off the western coast of México, Galápagos Islands, islands in Almirante Bay, Panama (F), off the coast of Venezuela, the Lesser Antilles and east to the Cape Verde Islands. Ranges north to Washington and Newfoundland Banks, south to Chile and to Senegal.

México: Baja California (common resident in the Gulf, Consag Rock, San Pedro Mártir, B; Cape San Lucas, straggling north to southern California); Revilla Gigedo Islands; Sonora (George Island); Tres Marias Islands; off coasts of Nayarit, Michoacán and Guerrero (Zihuatenejo).

Phaëthon rubricauda Boddaert.

Red-tailed Tropic-bird. Rabo de junco cola roja.

Breeds in the Indian Ocean off northwest coast of Australia, and near Mauritius; in the Pacific from Australia to the Leeward and Bonin islands; ranges to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, and to Japan and, casually, to near the North American mainland.

Phaëthon rubricauda rothschildi (Mathews).

Rabo de junco cola roja de Rothschild.

Scaeophaëthon rubricauda rothschildi Mathews, Birds Austr., 4, 1915, 303 (Laysan and Niihau; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds on Torishima, Marcus Island, Wake Island and the Leeward chain and others of the Hawaiian Islands.

México: Rare visitant (formerly at least) off the northwestern coast of Baja California; near Guadalupe Island; between the Revilla Gigedo Islands and Clipperton Island.

FAMILY **PELECANIDAE**
PELICANS

Pelecanus erythrorhynchus Gmelin.

American White Pelican. Pelicano blanco. Atotolin (Náhuatl).

Pelecanus erythrorhynchus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 571 (N. America = Hudson Bay and New York, ex Latham, Syn., 3, 2, 586, No. 8).

Breeds from western and north-central Canada to California and Texas. Winters locally from California to Florida, south through México and Central America to Panamá.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Guanajuato, México, Coahuila, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Veracruz, Tabasco.

***Pelecanus occidentalis* Linnaeus.**

Brown Pelican. Pelicano moreno.

From southwestern Canada and from North Carolina, south through the West Indies and Central America to British Guiana, Brazil, and Chile; Galápagos Archipelago.

***Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis* Linnaeus.**

Pelicano moreno del Antilles.

Pelecanus occidentalis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 215 (Jamaica).

Breeds in the Greater Antilles (except Cuba) and in Virgin Islands and the Netherlands West Indies. Ranges through the Lesser Antilles; wanders to the Bahamas, the Caribbean coast of México, and to Florida.

México: Contoy Island and Puerto Morelos, Quintana Roo.

***Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis* Gmelin.**

Pelicano moreno del Este.

Pelecanus carolinensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 571 (Charleston Harbor, South Carolina).

Breeds along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of southeastern United States from North Carolina to Texas, south to eastern shores of México and to Panamá, and Venezuela; on the Pacific from Guatemala (and probably southern México) to Panamá.

México: Undoubtedly abundant along the entire Atlantic slope, recorded from Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo (Contoy Island) and adjacent islands.

***Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* Ridgway.**

Pelicano moreno del Pacífico.

Pelecanus (fuscus?) californicus Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Birds N. Amer., 2, 1884, 143 (La Paz, Baja California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds on the Pacific coast of America from central California south along both the Pacific and Gulf coasts of Baja California to Isabel Island and the Tres Marias Islands off Nayarit. Wanders southward at least to Colima.

México: Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and, off-shore, on the Socorro and other Revilla Gigedo Islands. Specimens from the more southern states are referred to this race by presumption only.

FAMILY SULIDAE
BOOBIES AND GANNETS

Moris bassana (Linnaeus).
Gannet. Buvia.

Pelecanus bassanus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 133 (in Scotia, America = Bass Rock, Scotland).

Breeds in Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, and on islets off the British Isles and Iceland. Winters from coast of Virginia south to Gulf of México, and Cuba, and in the Old World, to North Africa, the Canaries, and the Azores.

México: Recorded from Veracruz.

Sula neboxii Milne-Edwards.
Blue-footed Booby. Buvia pies azules.

Sula Neboxii Milne-Edwards, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool., (6), 13, 1882, art. 4, 37, pl. 14 (Pacific coast of America; type in Paris Mus.).

Breeds on islands off the coast of México, Ecuador, Perú, and on the Galápagos Islands.

México: Both coasts of Baja California north to Los Coronados Islands and many islands in the Gulf of California; Revilla Gigedo and Tres Marias Islands; off coasts of Sinaloa and Nayarit (Chacala, K-d).

Sula dactylatra Lesson.
Blue-faced Booby. Buvia cariazul.

Indian Ocean from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf to South Africa and Australia; Pacific Ocean from Ryukyu Islands to Baja California and south to Chile and Australia; Atlantic Ocean from Yucatán to South Trinidad and Ascención islands.

Sula dactylatra dactylatra Lesson.
Buvia cariazul del Atlántico.

Sula dactylatra Lesson, Traité d'Ornith., livr. 8, 1831, 601 (Ascension Island).

Breeds from the Alacrán Reefs, Gulf of México, and the southern Bahama Islands to Virgin Islands, the Grenadines, Los Hermanos Islands, Venezuela, Fernando do Noronha, Abrolhos, South Trinidad Islands, Brazil, and Ascención Island. Ranges to Texas, Florida, and coast of British Guiana.

México: Tamaulipas (Matamoros); Alacrán Reefs off northern Yucatán, where 50 pairs nest.

Sula dactylatra californica Rothschild.
Buvia cariazul del Pacífico.

Sula dactylatra californica Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 35, 1915, 43 (San Benedicto Island, Revilla Gigedo group; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Breeds on islands off the west coast (Clarión and San Benedicto islands, and probably on Alijos Rocks, Baja California).

***Sula sula* (Linnaeus).**
Red-footed Booby. *Bubia pies rojos*.

Indian Ocean from Aldabra Islands to Malay Peninsula, and Bay of Bengal; Pacific Ocean from Bonin and Philippine islands to Australia, and to the west coast of México and Galápagos Islands; Atlantic Ocean from Cayman Islands and British Honduras to the West Indies and to Fernando do Noronha and South Trinidad.

***Sula sula websteri* Rothschild.**
Bubia pies rojos de Webster.

Sula websteri Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 7, 1898, 52 (Clarion Island, Revilla Gigedo group; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Breeds in the Tres Marías Islands, and on Clarión and San Benedicto islands in the Revilla Gigedo group, western México. Recorded from the Sinaloa coast (Labrados) and Nayarit (San Blas).

***Sula leucogaster* (Boddaert).**
White-bellied Booby. *Bubia vientre blanco*.

Indian Ocean from India and Ceylon to Malaya and the East Indies; Pacific Ocean from Japan to the Gulf of California, Ecuador, and to Australia; Atlantic Ocean from eastern México and the Bahama Islands to the coast of southeastern Brazil and to the Cape Verde Islands.

***Sula leucogaster leucogaster* (Boddaert).**
Bubia vientre blanco atlántico.

Pelacanus Leucogaster Boddaert, Table Pl. enlum., 1783, 57, no. 973 (Cayenne).

Breeds on Florida Keys (formerly), islands off the Caribbean coast of Central America, the West Indies, and the tropical Atlantic south to Fernando do Noronha and Ascensión islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and islets in the Gulf of Guinea.

México: Off Yucatán, Quintana Roo, and Campeche (Cayo Arcas, Bahía de Campeche).

***Sula leucogaster brewsteri* Goss.**
Bubia vientre blanco de Brewster.

Sula brewsteri Goss, Auk, 5, 1888, 242 (San Pedro Martir Island, Gulf of California; type in Univ. Kansas Mus.).

Baja California and Sonora, including most of the islands in the Gulf of California, south to the Revilla Gigedo Islands and casually north to Los Coronados Islands. Recorded from Sonora (Punta Peñascosa) and from Nayarit (Chacala) and Tres Marietas Islands. Abundant off coast of Sinaloa (B and K-d).

***Sula leucogaster nesiotis* Heller and Snodgrass.¹**
Bubia de vientre blanco Clipperton.

Sula nesiotis Heller and Snodgrass, Condor, 3, 1901, 75 (Clipperton Island; type in Stanford Univ. Mus.).

México: Clipperton, Tres Marías, and Isabel islands. One specimen recorded from Colima (Manzanillo).

¹ This race is only doubtfully distinct from *S. l. brewsteri*.

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE
CORMORANTS

Phalacrocorax auritus (Lesson).
Double-crested Cormorant. Cuervo marino.

Alaska and central and southern Canada south to the Gulf Coast, the Bahamas, the West Indies, the coasts of México (chiefly northern) and British Honduras.

Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus (Audubon).
Cuervo marino floridano.

Carbo floridanus Audubon, Bds. Am. (folio ed.), 3, 1835, pl. 252 (Florida Keys).

Breeds in the southeastern United States, the Bahamas and Isle of Pines. Winters throughout its breeding range (except in the Carolinas) and also south along the coast of Texas to British Honduras.

México: Recorded from Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island). Status in México uncertain.

Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus Ridgway.
Cuervo marino de los farallones.

Phalacrocorax dilophus albociliatus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 2, April 10, 1884, 94 (Pacific coast of United States from California to Cape St. Lucas = Farallon Islands, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in western United States from Oregon to Arizona, and south to southern Baja California, the Revilla Gigedo Islands, and Sinaloa.

México: Baja California (both coasts), on most islands in Gulf of California (B), Revilla Gigedo Islands, Sonora (common), Sinaloa (K-d), Guerrero.

Phalacrocorax olivaceus (Humboldt).
Common Cormorant. Covejón. Pato chanco. Pato buzo.

Louisiana, the Bahamas, Cuba, and the Isle of Pines south through the lowland areas of México, to Central America and all of South America (along coasts, rivers, and lakes) to Tierra del Fuego.

Phalacrocorax olivaceus mexicanus (Brandt).
Corvejón mexicano.

Carbo mexicanus Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersb., 3, 1837, col. 56 (Mexico).

Breeds chiefly in the coastal lowlands from southern Louisiana and eastern Texas south through México, except the northwestern part (Sonora to Guerrero), to northern Nicaragua.

México: Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chiapas, México, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Phalacrocorax olivaceus chanco van Rossem and Hachisuka.¹
Corvejón chanco.

Phalacrocorax olivaceus chanco van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, Feb. 4, 1939, 9 (Dow Ranch, 7 miles east of Tesia, on the lower Mayo River, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

¹ Status of this subspecies is uncertain. The species is abundant on the coast of Nayarit (B), but the subspecies there remains to be determined.

México: Replaces the preceding form in coastal areas of northwestern México, in the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Colima, and Guanajuato, wandering south to Guerrero.

Phalacrocorax penicillatus (Brandt).

Brandt Cormorant. Sargento guanero. Cormorán de Brandt.
Cormorán principal. Guanero negro.

Carbo penicillatus Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., 3, 1837, col. 55 (type locality not given).

Pacific coast of North America from Vancouver Island to Cape San Lucas and Sonora; abundant on Pacific side of Baja California and off-shore islands; fairly common in Gulf of California.

México: Guadalupe Island, islands off the west coast of Baja California (Los Coronados south to Natividad Island and Gull Rocks, San Cristobal Bay); and Gulf of California (San Pedro Mártir Island and Roca Blanca).

Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pallas.

Pelagic Cormorant. Pato sargento.

Coastal waters of the Pacific from northeastern Siberia and Bering Sea to Japan and southern China, and from Alaska to Baja California.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus resplendens Audubon.

Pato sargento de Baird.

Phalacrocorax resplendens Audubon, Bds. Am. (folio ed.), 4, 1838, pl. 412, left hand fig. 1 (Cape Disappointment, Washington).

A strictly maritime species, resident on the Pacific coast of North America from Washington south to Baja California.

México: Confined to northern half of Pacific coast of Baja California (questionably south to Natividad Island), where a rare and local resident. Breeding records south of Los Coronados Islands need confirmation. Erroneously recorded from Cape San Lucas. The old record from Mazatlán, Sinaloa, is based on a *lapsus calami*. No specimen supports the old, improbable record from the Valley of México.

FAMILY ANHINGIDAE

SNAKE-BIRDS. WATER-TURKEYS

Anhinga anhinga (Linnaeus).

Water-turkey. Huizote. Acoyotl. Ahuizotl (Náhuatl).

From southeastern United States to Cuba, and through México and Central America to South America as far south as northern Argentina.

Anhinga anhinga leucogaster (Vieillot).¹

Huizote septentrional.

Plotus leucogaster Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 1, 1816, 545 (Florida).

¹*Anhinga anhinga minima* van Rossem, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Oct., 1939, 439 (Acaponeta, Nayarit) is considered a synonym of *leucogaster* (Vieillot).

Resident from southeastern United States south through México and Central America to Colombia; north in western México to Culiacán (breeding, K-d), Sinaloa.

México: Sinaloa, Nayarit, Colima, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo.

FAMILY FREGATIDAE

MAN-O'-WAR BIRDS

Fregata minor (Gmelin).

Lesser Man-o'-war Bird. *Fregata chica*.

Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic oceans; in the Pacific from New Zealand and Australia to the Hawaiian chain and the east and west coasts of México; in the Atlantic at South Trinidad Island.

Fregata minor palmerstoni (Gmelin).

Fregata chica de Palmerston.

Pelecanus palmerstoni Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 573 (Palmerston Island, Pacific Ocean).

Breeds on Laysan and other islands in the Hawaiian group; ranges south to New Zealand, and east to the Revilla Gigedo Islands.

México: Revilla Gigedo Islands (breeding).

Fregata magnificens Mathews.

Magnificent Man-o'-war Bird. *Fregata grande*.

In the eastern Pacific from California to Perú; in the Atlantic from Louisiana, Florida, and the Bahama Islands to Brazil and to Gambia in West Africa.

Fregata magnificens rothschildi Mathews.¹

Fregata grande antillana.

Fregata minor rothschildi Mathews, Bds. Austr., 4, June 23, 1915, 280 (Aruba, Dutch West Indies; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds in southern Florida and the West Indies, and on both coasts of México and Central America; also the coast and islands of northern South America.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Yucatán, Quintana Roo.

FAMILY ARDEIDAE

HERONS, BITTERNS, AND ALLIES

Ardea herodias Linnaeus.

Great Blue Heron. *Garza morena*.

Alaska and central Canada south to southern México, the West Indies, and the Galápagos Islands.

¹ Birds from the Pacific coast of Middle America have been referred to typical *magnificens* Mathews, but the most recent students restrict this race to the Galápagos Islands.

***Ardea herodias hyperonca* Oberholser.**

Garza morena californiana.

Ardea herodias hyperonca Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 43, 1912, 550 (Baird, Shasta County, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from Pacific coast region of Oregon and California south to northwestern Baja California and its off-shore islands; winters south to Guadalupe Island.

México: Baja California and off-shore islands; in winter to Guadalupe Island.

***Ardea herodias treganzai* Court.**

Garza morena de Treganza.

Ardea herodias treganzai Court, Auk, 25, 1908, 291 (Egg Island, Great Salt Lake, Utah; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in western United States, east of the Cascades and Sierras, north to Oregon, east to the Great Plains and south to northwestern México. Winters from Arizona to Texas and south to northwestern México.

México: Recorded from east-central Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (breeding, K-d), Colima, Chihuahua, Querétaro, Coahuila, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas.

***Ardea herodias sanctilucae* Thayer and Bangs.**

Garza morena de Espíritu Santo.

Ardea herodias sancti-lucae Thayer and Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 4, Feb. 23, 1912, 83 (Espíritu Santo Island, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident on the coasts and islands of Baja California, and Sonora from latitude 27° southward. Birds of either this or the preceding subspecies have been noted south on the coast to Jalisco.

***Ardea herodias herodias* Linnaeus.**

Garza morena común.

Ardea Herodias Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 143 (in America = Hudson Bay).

Breeds from southern Canada (from Ontario west to southeastern British Columbia) south to eastern Washington and central and east-central United States. Winters from eastern United States to Florida, Texas, and through México to Panamá, Colombia and Venezuela.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, Campeche, and Yucatán.

***Ardea herodias wardi* Ridgway.**

Garza morena de Ward.

Ardea wardi Ridgway, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 7, 1882, 5 (Oyster [= Estero] Bay, Florida; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from eastern Kansas and eastern Texas east to southern Illinois and southwestern Indiana and south to southeastern South Carolina, the Gulf of México and Florida. Winters in the southern part of its range. Once recorded from Jalisco (Ocotlán). To be expected in Tamaulipas as it is abundant in Texas just across the Río Grande.

México: The Great Blue Heron as a species is a common winter visitor to the whole of México and the outlying islands. Some records from Sinaloa, Revilla Ggedo Islands, Tres Mariás Islands, Jalisco, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Querétaro, México, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Veracruz cannot be allocated subspecifically.

Ardea herodias lessonii Wagler.
Garza morena de Lesson.

Ardea Lessonii Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1831, col. 531 (Mexico; restricted to the Valley of Mexico, Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 43, 1912, 556).

Breeds in north-central and southern México and winters southward to Costa Rica.

México: Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Chihuahua, Campeche, Chinchorro Bank, Yucatán (subspecific identity uncertain) and Quintana Roo.

Ardea occidentalis Audubon.
Great White Heron. Garza blanca grande.

Southern Florida to the Greater Antilles.

México: Griscom (Am. Mus. Novit. No. 235:2; No. 236:8) observed this species on Chinchorro Bank, near Cozumel Island, and on Ascensión Bay, Quintana Roo. In the absence of specimens it is not possible to tell which race is involved. One record from Río Lagartos, Yucatán (specimen not seen).

Butorides virescens (Linnaeus).
Little Green Heron. Martinete cangrejero.

Northwestern United States and southeastern Canada through eastern North America to Central America and the West Indies.

Butorides virescens anthonyi (Mearns).
Martinete cangrejero de Anthony.

Ardea virescens anthonyi Mearns, Auk, 12, 1895, 257 (Seven Wells, Salton River, northern Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in western United States and extreme northwestern México. Winters from southern California to Costa Rica.

México: Breeds in northern Baja California, northwestern Sonora, and north-central Sinaloa and northwestern Durango; recorded at other seasons from all of Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Chihuahua, Durango, and Tamaulipas.

Butorides virescens frazari (Brewster).
Martinete cangrejero de Frazar.

Ardea virescens frazari Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 83 (La Paz, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident in southern Baja California from Cape San Lucas north as far as San Ignacio, latitude 27° 20'N.

Butorides virescens eremonomus Oberholser.
Martinete cangrejero chihuahuense.

Butorides virescens eremonomus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 42, 1912, 546 (San Diego, Chihuahua, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Northern central México from central Chihuahua and northwestern Durango south to Guanajuato; in winter to western Michoacán.

Butorides virescens virescens (Linnaeus).
Martinete cangrejero común.

Ardea virescens Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 144 (America; restricted to coast of South Carolina by Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 42, 1912, 546).

Breeds from the eastern half of southern Canada and the eastern half of the United States south to Tabasco and Chiapas, México. Winters in southeastern United States and throughout México and Central America to Panamá.

México: Sonora, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Chiapas, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo.

Butorides virescens maculatus (Boddaert).
Martinete cangrejero antillano.

Cancroma maculata Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. enlum., 1783, 54 (Martinique).

Resident in the West Indies, and from Quintana Roo and Petén, Guatemala, to Panamá.

México: Found commonly and about to breed in the mangroves on Chinchorro Bank, Quintana Roo.

Florida caerulea (Linnaeus).
Little Blue Heron. Garza azul. Axoquen (Náhuatl).

Southeastern and central United States south through the West Indies and Central America to Perú and Argentina.

Florida caerulea caerulea (Linnaeus).¹
Garza azul del norte.

Ardea caerulea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 143 (North America = Carolina, *ex* Catesby).

Resident from the South Atlantic and Gulf States to tropical México and Central America.

México: Abundant along both coasts, local in the interior; recorded from Baja California (common), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Dichromanassa rufescens (Gmelin).
Reddish Egret. Garza rojiza.

The Gulf States and south through México to Guatemala; the Bahamas, Cuba, and Venezuela.

Dichromanassa rufescens dickeyi van Rossem.
Garza rojiza de Dickey.

Dichromanassa rufescens dickeyi van Rossem, Condor, 28, 1926, 246 (San Luis Island, Gulf of California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

¹ Some authors admit no races (Peters), while van Rossem refers all Mexican and Central American birds to *caerulescens* (Latham) described from Cayenne. Birds of southern México may be *caerulescens*; *caerulea* may be a migrant in northeastern México even if it does not breed there.

México: Resident in Baja California (San Luis Island, Mangrove Island, San José, Pishilingua Bay); locally common in Sonora and Sinaloa (Isla Las Tunas; nesting); extends an unknown distance southward on the Pacific coast. In winter south to El Salvador, and north, casually, to Los Coronados Islands, Baja California.

Dichromanassa rufescens rufescens (Gmelin).
Garza rojiza del norte.

Ardea rufescens Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 628 (Louisiana).

Resident in the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, the Gulf States, the Texas coast, and the mainland of México south to Guatemala.

México: Sinaloa,¹ Nayarit,¹ Colima,¹ Oaxaca,¹ Chiapas (A), Zacatecas,¹ Coahuila,¹ Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche.

Dichromanassa rufescens colorata Griscom.
Garza rojiza yucateca.

Dichromanassa rufescens colorata Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit, No. 235, 1926, 9 (Culebra Key, Ascensión Bay, eastern Quintana Roo; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Resident along the coasts of the Yucatán Peninsula and off-shore islands.

Casmerodius albus (Linnaeus).
Egret. Garzón blanco.

Southern Europe, most of Asia, Africa, Australia, and southern United States, south to Patagonia.

Casmerodius albus egretta (Gmelin).
Garzón blanco americano.

Ardea egretta Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 629 (Santo Domingo, Falkland Islands, South America to Louisiana = Cayenne).

Breeds from western and southern United States south throughout México, Central America and South America to Patagonia. Winters from southern United States southward.

México: Common coastwise, locally in the interior. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guerrero, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Coahuila (extreme northern part), San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo; Tres Mariás Islands.

Leucophoyx thula (Molina).
Snowy Egret. Garzita blanca. Garza nívea. Aztatl (Náhuatl).

Southern and western United States to Chile and Argentina.

Leucophoyx thula brewsteri (Thayer and Bangs).
Garzita blanca de Brewster.

Egretta candidissima brewsteri Thayer and Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 4, 1909, 40 (San José Island, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

¹ Subspecific identification uncertain.

Resident in western United States, west of the Rocky Mountains, from Great Salt Lake southward to Baja California, where it occurs chiefly south of latitude 29°, and to Sonora.

México: Baja California (local), Sonora (fairly common), Sinaloa (nesting, K-d), Nayarit, Guerrero, and northern border of Chihuahua.

Leucophoyx thula thula (Molina).
Garzita blanca común.

Ardea Thula Molina, Sagg. Stor. Nat. Chili, 1782, 235 (Chile).

Resident from southeastern United States southward through the mainland of México to Central America and South America as far as Chile and Argentina.

México: Tres Mariás Islands, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Durango, Guanajuato, México, Morelos, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island. The records from the areas listed here beginning with the Tres Mariás Islands to and including Morelos are not yet certainly identified subspecifically and may refer to *L. t. brewsteri*.

Hydranassa tricolor (P. L. S. Müller).
Tricolored Heron. Garza azulosa.

Southeastern and southern United States and West Indies south through México and Central America to Ecuador, Brazil, and the Guianas.

Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis (Gosse).
Garza azulosa común.

Egretta ruficollis Gosse, Birds Jamaica, 1847, 338 (Burnt Savanna River, Jamaica).

Resident from Maryland, Virginia, and the Gulf States to the Greater Antilles; the mainland of México and central Baja California; south through Central America to northwestern Ecuador and Venezuela.

México: Baja California (local), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Morelos, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Agamia agami (Gmelin).
Agami Heron. Garza agamia.

Ardea Agami Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 629 (Cayenne).

Resident from southern México south through Central America and South America to Perú and Brazil.

México: A very few records from Chiapas, Veracruz and Tabasco.

Nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus).
Black-crowned Night Heron. Perro de agua. Hoactli (Náhuatl).

Europe, Asia, Africa, North America and South America.

Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli (Gmelin).
Perro de agua americano.

Ardea Hoactli Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 630 ("In Novae Hispaniae lacubus" = Valley of México).

Breeds from northern United States and southern Canada south locally through México, Central America, and South America as far as eastern Argentina. Also in the Galápagos and Hawaiian islands. Winters throughout all but the northern edge of its range.

México: Known to breed and to be resident in Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Veracruz. Winters throughout México; recorded additionally from Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (extreme north), Guanajuato, México, Coahuila (extreme north), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Tabasco.

Nyctanassa violacea (Linnaeus).
Yellow-crowned Night Heron. Pedrete enmascarado.

Central United States south to Perú, Brazil, and the Galápagos Islands.

Nyctanassa violacea violacea (Linnaeus).
Pedrete enmascarado común.

Ardea violacea Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 143 (North America = Carolina, *ex* Catesby).

Breeds from eastern Kansas, southern Illinois, Indiana, and Massachusetts south through eastern México, eastern Central America and the Florida Keys. Winters in the southern part of its range.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guanajuato, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti Huey.
Pedrete enmascarado de Bancroft.

Nyctanassa violacea bancrofti Huey, Condor, 29, 1927, 167 (Scammon Lagoon, Lower California; type in Coll. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.).

Baja California south through western México to El Salvador, and from the Bahamas through the Greater and Lesser Antilles to Tobago.

México: Baja California (local), Sonora (three colonies), Sinaloa (nesting; locally common, K-d), Nayarit, Tres Mariás Islands (María Madre), Guerrero.

Nyctanassa violacea gravirostris van Rossem.
Pedrete enmascarado de Socorro.

Nyctanassa violacea gravirostris van Rossem, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. No. 15, Nov. 22, 1943, 266 (Socorro Island, Revilla Gigedo Group, western Mexico; type in Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci.).

México: Known only from Socorro Island.

Tigrisoma lineatum (Boddaert).
Tiger Heron. Alcaraván atigrado.

Southern México to Argentina.

***Tigrisoma lineatum lineatum* (Boddaert).**

Alcaraván atigrado del norte.

Ardea lineata Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. enlum., 1783, 52 (Cayenne, ex Daubenton, Pl. enlum. no. 860).

Resident from Chiapas south through Central America to Panamá; in South America to Ecuador and east to the Guianas and upper Amazonia.

México: Chiapas (one record).

***Heterocnus mexicanus* (Swainson).**

Cabanis Tiger Heron. Coccocha.

México to Panamá.

***Heterocnus mexicanus mexicanus* (Swainson).¹**

Coccocha de Cabanis.

Tigrisoma mexicana Swainson, in Murray's Encl. Geog., 1834, 1383 (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico).

Resident in southern México, from Colima, Hidalgo, and southern Tamaulipas, south through Central America as far as eastern Panamá.

México: Colima, Jalisco (F), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

***Heterocnus mexicanus fremitus* van Rossem and Hachisuka.²**

Coccocha sonorana.

Heterocnus cabanist [sic] *fremitus* van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, Sept. 30, 1937, 161 (Guircoba, extreme southern Sonora, Mexico).

México: Resident around fresh-water streams of southern Sonora and Sinaloa (K-d).

***Ixobrychus exilis* (Gmelin).**

Least Bittern. Ardeola.

Southern Canada to the West Indies and through Central America and South America to Paraguay.

***Ixobrychus exilis hesperis* Dickey and van Rossem.**

Ardeola pescadora.

Ixobrychus exilis hesperis Dickey and van Rossem, Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci., 23, 1924, 11 (Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Breeds in western North America from southern Oregon to southern California, and sparingly to Baja California. Winters in Baja California and apparently south through western Guatemala to Central America and to the coast of central Perú.

México: Baja California (very local summer and winter resident); Sonora (2 spring records).

***Ixobrychus exilis pullus* van Rossem.**

Ardeola sonorensis.

Ixobrychus exilis pullus van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 227 (Tobari Bay, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Present in summer in the coastal mangrove swamps of southern Sonora from Kino Bay south to Tóbari Bay. Winter range not determined.

¹ Better known in the literature of Mexican birds as *Tigrisoma cabanisi* Heine.² Status of this form in need of further study.

***Ixobrychus exilis exilis* (Gmelin).**
Ardeola jojóito.

Ardea exilis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 645 (Jamaica).

Breeds from southern Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia south to the West Indies and through eastern México to Nicaragua. Winters from southeastern United States southward.

México: Recorded from Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, México, Distrito Federal, and Veracruz, but in some instances the subspecies remains to be determined.

***Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montagu).¹**

American Bittern. Torcomón. Ateponaztli. Tolcomoctli (Náhuatl).

Ardea lentiginosa Montagu, Suppl. Ornith. Dict., 1813 (Piddletown, Dorsetshire, England).

Breeds from Newfoundland and southern Canada south over most of the United States. Winters from California, the Ohio Valley, and Delaware south across the United States and all of México to Guatemala, and occasionally to Panamá and Cuba. Accidental in England.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, México, Coahuila (extreme northern part), Puebla, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Yucatán.

FAMILY COCHLEARIIDAE
BOAT-BILLED HERONS

***Cochlearius cochlearius* (Linnaeus).**

Boat-billed Heron. Garza cucharón. Papaxque (Náhuatl).

México to Perú and southern Brazil.

***Cochlearius cochlearius zeledoni* (Ridgway).**
Garza cucharón mexicano.

Cancroma zeledoni Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, 1885, 93 (Mazatlan, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in México from Sinaloa and Tamaulipas southward to northern Costa Rica.

México: Recorded from Sinaloa, Nayarit, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Puebla (K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

FAMILY CICONIIDAE
STORKS AND WOOD IBISES

***Mycteria americana* Linnaeus.**

Wood Ibis. Cigüeña. Cuapetlauac. Cuapetlanqui (Náhuatl).

Mycteria americana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 140 ("America calidiore" = Brazil).

Breeds from southeastern United States south to the Greater Antilles, and throughout México and Central America to Perú, Argentina, and Uruguay.

¹ *Botaurus lentiginosus peeti* Brodtkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 333, 1936, 2 (Black Point Cutoff, Sonoma County, California), is considered a synonym.

México: Locally common coastwise, rarely recorded inland, in Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guanajuato, México, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

Jabiru mycteria (Lichtenstein).
Jabiru. Galambao. Acacalotl (Náhuatl).

Ciconia mycteria Lichtenstein, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Phys. Kl., 1816-1817 (1819), 163 (Brazil, ex Marcgrave).

Resident from southern México through Central America and South America to Argentina. Rare and local.

México: Recorded only from Veracruz (one record, Cosamaloapan).

FAMILY **THRESKIORNITHIDAE**
IBISES AND SPOONBILLS

Plegadis falcinellus (Linnaeus).
Glossy Ibis. Atotola.

Southern Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and western North America south to Chile and Argentina.

Plegadis falcinellus mexicana (Gmelin).
Atotola chupatierra.

Tantalus mexicanus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 652 (Mexico).

Breeds in two disconnected areas: from Oregon and Utah and Nebraska to southern México, and in South America south of the Amazon, from Perú and Brazil to Argentina. Northern birds winter in the southern part of their breeding range.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Tres Marías Islands, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, México, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Tamaulipas and Veracruz. Not known to breed in Baja California and Sonora.

Guara alba (Linnaeus).
White Ibis. Ibis blanco.

Scolopax alba Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 145 (Carolina).

Resident from southeastern United States to the West Indies, across México, Central America, and northern South America to Venezuela and northwestern Perú. Winters throughout its breeding range.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Colima, Chiapas (A), Oaxaca, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

Ajaia ajaja (Linnaeus).

Roseate Spoonbill. Garza espátula. Teoquechol. Tlauhquechol (Náhuatl).

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

Resident from southern United States, the Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica (?), through México, Central America and most of South America to Central Argentina and Chile.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (nesting colony, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Chiapas, Guanajuato, México, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

FAMILY **PHOENICOPTERIDAE**
FLAMINGOS

Phoenicopterus ruber Linnaeus.
American Flamingo. Flamenco.

Phoenicopterus ruber Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 139 ("Africa, America, rarius in Europa"; restricted type locality, West Indies).

Atlantic Coast of subtropical and tropical America, breeding locally in the Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, México, Guiana and Galápagos Islands.

México: A colony breeds somewhere on the Yucatán Peninsula (Río Lagartos, at least formerly); wanders at other seasons to Campeche, Cozumel Island, and central Quintana Roo (Ascensión Bay).

FAMILY **ANATIDAE**
DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS

Cygnus columbianus (Ord).
Whistling Swan. Cisne chiflador.

Anas columbianus Ord, in Guthrie, Geogr., 2nd Am. ed., 2, 1815, 319 (The Dalles, Oregon, *ex* Lewis and Clark Exp., 2, 192).

Breeds in northern North America. Winters from southern Alaska to California and from Chesapeake Bay to the Carolinas.

México: Rare in winter to extreme northern Baja California (San Rafael, and Laguna Hanson, Sierra Juárez).

Cygnus buccinator Richardson
Trumpeter Swan. Cisne trompetero.

Cygnus buccinator Richardson, in Wilson and Bonaparte, Am. Ornith., Jameson ed., 4, 1831, 345 (Hudson Bay).

Formerly bred from Alaska and northwestern Canada to British Columbia, Montana, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. Wintered south to the Gulf of México and southern California.

México: One record—Matamoros, Tamaulipas, January 21, 1909 (Phillips, Auk, 28, 1911, 72).

Chen hyperborea (Pallas).
Lesser Snow Goose. Ansar real.

Arctic North America to Greenland; south in winter to Japan and southern México.

Chen hyperborea hyperborea (Pallas).

Ansar real común.

Anser hyperboreus Pallas, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6, 1769, 31 (northeastern Siberia).

Breeds in arctic North America. Winters south on the coast of Asia to Japan. Migrates over most of temperate North America, chiefly west of the Mississippi River, wintering in the southern United States and south to southern México.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Tamaulipas (regularly), and Tabasco (2 records).

Chen rossii (Cassin).

Ross Goose. Ansar de Ross.

Anser rossii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, 73 (Great Slave Lake).

Breeds in arctic northwestern Canada; winters in the interior valleys of California. Casual in Louisiana, Arizona, and the Great Basin of the western United States.

México: Casual in Chihuahua (Bustilles Lake).

Anser albifrons (Scopoli).

White-fronted Goose. Oca salvaje. Tlalalacatl (Náhuatl).

Arctic America and Eurasia; winters south to México, the Mediterranean, India, and Japan.

Anser albifrons albifrons (Scopoli).

Oca salvaje común.

Branta albifrons Scopoli, Annus I, Hist. Nat., 1769, 69 (Northern Italy ?).

Breeds in Arctic America, Greenland, Ireland, Lapland, and northern Siberia. Winters in Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, northern India, China, and Japan, and in western North America south to the Gulf coast and to the greater part of México.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Guanajuato, México (L-d), Puebla, Nuevo León (L-d), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

Branta bernicla (Linnaeus).

Brant. Ganso de collar.

Arctic America and arctic Eurasia; winters south to Baja California, North Carolina, southern Europe, and Japan.

Branta bernicla nigricans (Lawrence).

Ganso de collar negro.

Anser nigricans Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 4, 1846, 171, pl. 12 (Egg Harbor, New Jersey).

Breeds on the Arctic coasts of Siberia and western Canada and Alaska. Winters south to northern China and Japan, and, on the eastern shore of the Pacific, from Vancouver Island to the west side of Baja California (where very common south to Magdalena Bay).

México: Baja California.

Branta canadensis (Linnaeus).

Canada Goose. Ganso de Canada.

Northern North America; winters south to central México.

Branta canadensis leucopareia (Brandt).
Ganso de Canada gritón.

Anser leucopareius Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., 1, no. 5, 1836, col. 37 (Aleutian Islands).

Breeds from arctic western Alaska to Southampton Island. Winters from southern British Columbia south to central México, southeastern Texas, and Florida.

México: Baja California (extreme northeast), northern Chihuahua, northern Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and northern Veracruz. Uncertain records from Sonora, Jalisco, and Guanajuato.

Branta canadensis parvipes (Cassin).
Ganso de Canada de pies cortos.

Anser parvipes Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1852, 188 (Veracruz, Mexico; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in the northern Prairie Provinces of Canada, chiefly in the Lake Athabasca area. Winters from North Carolina and Georgia to the Gulf coast of the United States, and south at least as far as Veracruz, in México, and west as far as New Mexico.

México: Veracruz, one record (the type specimen); undoubtedly occurs westward across northern México to Chihuahua, but no specimens yet known.

Branta hutchinsii (Richardson).
Cackling Goose. Ganso graznador.

Western arctic America and northeastern Siberia south in winter to México, Hawaii, and Japan.

Branta hutchinsii hutchinsii (Richardson).
Ganso graznador de Richardson.

Anser Hutchinsii Richardson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Am., 2, 1831 (1832), 470 (Melville Peninsula).

Breeds in the eastern Canadian arctic. Winters on the Gulf coast of Texas and in northern México.

México: Winters in Tamaulipas, Jalisco, Chihuahua, and Durango (?).

Branta hutchinsii minima Ridgway.
Ganso graznador chico.

Branta minima Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, 1885, 22 (Yukon delta and contiguous shores of Norton Sound = St. Michael, Alaska).

Breeds in the coastal belt of northwestern Alaska. Winters in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California; casual in Hawaii.

México: One record for Baja California (near San Quintín, November 3, 1934).

Dendrocygna bicolor (Vieillot).
Fulvous Tree Duck. Chiquiote. Tziquiote (Náhuatl).

Southwestern United States to Argentina; also Africa, Madagascar, India, and Ceylon.

***Dendrocygna bicolor helva* Wetmore and Peters.**

Chiquiote común.

Dendrocygna bicolor helva Wetmore and Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, 1922, 42 (Unlucky Lake, San Diego County, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds locally from central California east to southeastern Texas and south to Lago de Chapala, Jalisco, and the Valley of México. Winters south to Guerrero and Tabasco; absent from Chihuahua and Coahuila.

México: Baja California (rare northward), Sonora (rare), Sinaloa, Nayarit (nesting, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, México, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

***Dendrocygna autumnalis* (Linnaeus).**

Black-bellied Tree Duck. Pichichi.

Southern Texas south through Central America and South America to Ecuador and Argentina.

***Dendrocygna autumnalis fulgens* Friedmann.**

Pichichi de Texas.

Dendrocygna autumnalis fulgens Friedmann, Condor, 49, no. 5, Sept., 1947, 190 (Lomita Ranch, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas and the Río Grande Valley of Texas south to northeastern México.

México: Tamaulipas (Altamira).

***Dendrocygna autumnalis lucida* Friedmann.**

Pichichi mexicano.

Dendrocygna autumnalis lucida Friedmann, Condor, 49, no. 5, Sept., 1947, 191 (Tres Zapotes, Veracruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from Arizona, Sonora, and Veracruz southward across México and Central America to Costa Rica and western Panamá.

México: Sonora, Sinaloa, Guerrero, Chiapas, Distrito Federal, Nuevo León, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Cozumel Island.

***Cairina moschata* (Linnaeus).**

Muscovy Duck. Pato perulero.

Anas moschata Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 124 ("India"; Brazil, substituted by Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, 1902, 131).

Resident from northern limits of Tropical Zone in México south through Central America and South America to Perú and Argentina.

México: Recorded from Sinaloa (K-d), Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí (K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (breeding, K-d), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

***Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus.**

Mallard. Pato de collar. Zolcanauhtli (Náhuatl).

North America, Europe, Asia, Greenland, and Iceland; winters south to Panamá, the West Indies, northern Africa, Burma, and Borneo.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos Linnaeus.

Pato de collar común.

Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 125 (Europe; restricted type locality, Sweden).

Breeds in Europe, Asia, and North America. In North America breeds from northern Alaska and the west shore of Hudson Bay south to northern Baja California, New Mexico, Missouri, Ohio, and Virginia. Winters from the southern half of its breeding range south to Florida and to southern México.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, México, and Veracruz.

Anas wyvilliana Sclater.

Hawaiian Duck. Pato de Hawaii.

Anas wyvilliana Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, 350 (Hawaiian Islands; type in Brit. Mus.). Hawaiian Islands. Accidental at Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.¹

Anas diazi Ridgway.

Mexican Duck. Pato triguero.

Southwestern United States to central México.

Anas diazi diazi Ridgway.

Pato triguero de Diaz.

Anas diazi Ridgway, Auk, 3, 1886, 332 (San Isidoro, Puebla, Mexico; type in Mus. Nac. de Hist. Nat. México City).

México: Resident in the highlands of central México, where recorded from Nayarit, Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Michoacán, Durango (nesting, K-d), Zacatecas (K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (nesting, K-d), México (Chapingo, nesting, K-d), Distrito Federal (K-d), Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, and Puebla.

Anas diazi novimexicana Huber.

Pato triguero novomexicano.

Anas novimexicana Huber, Auk, 37, 1920, 273 (Rio Grande, west of Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, New Mexico; type in Coll. Wharton Huber).

Río Grande Valley from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to El Paso, Texas.

México: Extreme northern Chihuahua.

Anas cyanoptera Vieillot.

Cinnamon Teal. Cerceta café. Chilcanauhtli (Náhuatl).

Western North America from Canada south to Central America and South America and the Falkland Islands.

Anas cyanoptera cyanoptera Vieillot.

Cerceta café norteamericano.

Anas cyanoptera Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 5, 1816, 104 (La Plata River and Buenos Aires).

Breeds in two widely separated areas; in western North America from southern Canada through western United States to northern México; in South America in Co-

¹ Prior to 1859. Specimen in U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 12789, type of *Anas alberti* Ridgway.

lombia and from Paraguay to Patagonia and the Falkland Islands. Winters from the southwestern United States, chiefly through western and central México, to Panamá; also in South American breeding range.

México: Breeds in northern Baja California, Jalisco, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas. Abundant in winter, and recorded from all states except Durango, Querétaro, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. The occurrences in Aguascalientes (K-d) and San Luis Potosí (K-d) have not been published previously.

Anas discors Linnaeus.

Blue-winged Teal. Cerceta de alas azules. Metzcanauhtli (Náhuatl).

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

Breeds from central Canada south through the United States, possibly into Baja California and Sinaloa, and even to Honduras (Omoa); also Jamaica and Isle Rhonde, Grenadines; not in the southern third or more of the United States except locally (Florida, Louisiana, Texas). Winters from the southern United States throughout México and Central America to northern South America; also the West Indies.

México: abundant winter visitor; recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, México, Coahuila, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island. Migrants remain to April 16.

Anas crecca Linnaeus.

Common Teal. Cerceta común. Quetzaltecolton (Náhuatl).

Northern Europe, Asia, and North America south to northern Africa, India, Central America and the West Indies.

Anas crecca carolinensis Gmelin.

Cerceta común de lista verde.

Anas carolinensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 533 (Carolina to Hudson Bay).

Breeds from northern Alaska and northwestern Canada to central California, northern New Mexico, and Minnesota. Winters in southern United States, México, northern Central America and the West Indies.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, Coahuila, Tlaxcala, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Tabasco.

Anas acuta Linnaeus.

Pintail. Pato golondrino. Tsitzihua (Náhuatl).

Northern Europe, Asia, and North America, south in winter to central Africa, India, the East Indies, the West Indies, Panamá, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Anas acuta tztizihua Vieillot.

Pato golondrino americano.

Anas Tztizihua Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 5, 1816, 163 (Mexico, *ex* Hernandez).

Breeds from Alaska and northwestern Canada south to southern California, Colorado, Wisconsin, and northern Illinois. Winters from southwestern Canada, the Mississippi Valley, and Chesapeake Bay south to México and Central America as far as Panamá; also the West Indies.

México: Abundant winter visitant; recorded from every State except Querétaro.

Mareca penelope (Linnaeus).
European Widgeon. *Mareca europeae*.

Anas penelope Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 126 (in Europae maritimis et paludibus = Sweden).

Breeds in Europe west to Greenland and east throughout Siberia; frequent, but not known to breed, in North America, from British Columbia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence south to California, the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and Florida.

México: One record from northern Baja California (Descanso).

Mareca americana (Gmelin).
Baldpate. Pato chalcuán. Xalcanauhtli. Xalcuani (Náhuatl).

Anas americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 526 (Louisiana and New York).

Breeds from southwestern Alaska east to Hudson Bay and south to northern California, Nevada, Colorado, northern Nebraska, and northern Indiana. Winters from British Columbia, the Mississippi Valley, and the Atlantic coast from New York south to México and Central America as far as Costa Rica; also the West Indies.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, México, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and Yucatán.

Chaulelasmus streperus (Linnaeus).
Gadwall. Pato pinto.

Anas strepera Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 125 (Europe; restricted type locality, Sweden).

Breeds in western North America, from central western Canada to California and Minnesota, also in temperate Europe and Asia. Winters in North America from southern British Columbia, the Mississippi Valley and North Carolina south to Florida and most of México; also in Jamaica.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, Coahuila, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Tabasco.

Spatula clypeata Linnaeus.

Shoveller. Pato cuaresmeño. Tempatlahoac. Yacapatlahoac (Náhuatl).

Anas clypeata Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 124 (Coasts of Europe; restricted type locality, southern Sweden).

Breeds in northern Europe, Asia and North America. In winter in North America on the Pacific coast from Puget Sound, in the interior from the lower Mississippi Valley, in the east from Chesapeake Bay southward to the Gulf Coast and through México to Honduras.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Michoacán, Jalisco, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas (K-d), Guanajuato, México, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Tabasco.

***Aix sponsa* (Linnaeus).**

Wood Duck. Pato de charreteras. Iztaczonyayauhqui (Náhuatl).

Anas sponsa Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 128 (North America = Carolina).

Breeds in two disconnected areas: in eastern North America from southeastern Canada south to central Texas, Florida and Cuba; in the west from southern British Columbia south to central California. Winters in eastern United States from New Jersey and Kentucky to Florida, the Gulf States, and Cuba; in the west from southern British Columbia to southern California, and occasionally to northern México.

México: Sinaloa and Distrito Federal.

***Aythya valisineria* (Wilson).**

Canvas-back. Pato coacostle. Coacoztli (Náhuatl).

Anas valisineria Wilson, Am. Ornith., 8, 1814, 103, pl. 70, fig. 5 (Eastern United States; type in Peale Mus., now lost).

Breeds in northwestern Canada and western United States south to Nebraska, South Dakota and Oregon. Winters from southern British Columbia, Colorado, southern Illinois, and Chesapeake Bay south to the Gulf coast and Florida, and to northern and central México.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Chihuahua, Durango (L-d), Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal (L-d), Hidalgo, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

***Aythya americana* (Eyton).**

Redhead. Pato cabeza roja.

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

Breeds in western Canada and the United States from Lake Athabasca south to Wisconsin and southern California. Winters chiefly in the United States; south to the Valley of México.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro, México, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

***Aythya collaris* (Donovan).**

Ring-necked Duck. Pato chaparro. Texolotli (Náhuatl).

Anas collaris Donovan, Brit. Birds, 6, 1809, pl. 147 and text (Lincolnshire, England, from specimen found in Leadenhall Market, London).

Breeds in western North America from Lake Athabasca to northern California, Nebraska, Wisconsin and New Brunswick. Winters in southern United States and south through México to Guatemala, the Bahamas, and the Greater Antilles.

México: Baja California (L-d), Sonora, Sinaloa, Colima, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango (L-d), Guanajuato, México, Hidalgo, Puebla, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. Recorded in large flocks in southeastern Veracruz to April 16.

***Aythya marila* (Linnaeus).**

Scaup. Pato boludo.

Iceland, northern Europe, Asia, and North America; winters south to the Mediterranean, India, China, northwestern México, and the West Indies.

Aythya marila nearctica (Stejneger).
Pato boludo americano.

Aythya marila nearctica Stejneger, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 29, 1885, 161 (North America; Bristol Bay, s. e. Bering Sea, Alaska; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in Alaska and Canada. Winters chiefly on the sea coasts of North America, from the Aleutian Islands on the west and from Maine on the east, south to northwestern México and the West Indies.

México: Baja California (once), Sinaloa (twice).

Aythya affinis (Eyton).
Lesser Scaup Duck. Pato boludo chico.

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

Breeds from the Mackenzie Valley and Lake Athabasca to western Ontario, and south to Oregon, Utah, and Nebraska. Winters from southern United States through México and Central America to Colombia, and also to the West Indies.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guerrero, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Bucephala clangula (Linnaeus).
Golden-eye. Pato chillón ojos dorados.

Northern Europe, Asia, and North America; winters south to the Mediterranean, India, China, southern United States, and, rarely, to northern México.

Bucephala clangula americana (Bonaparte).
Pato chillón ojos dorados americano.

Clangula Americana Bonaparte, Geogr. and Comp. List, 1838, 58 (America, restricted type locality, eastern United States).

Breeds in North America from the limit of heavy timber in central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, Hudson Bay, and northeastern Labrador south to central British Columbia and the extreme northern United States, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. Winters on the Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina, also on open lakes and rivers from the northern boundary of the United States south irregularly to the mouth of the Mississippi and to northwestern México.

México: Baja California (rare), Sinaloa (once), Durango (once, K-d).

Bucephala albeola (Linnaeus).
Buffle-head. Pato chillón jorobado. Amanacochi (Náhuatl).

Anas albeola Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 124 (America = Newfoundland, *ex* Edwards).

Breeds from central Alaska and northwestern Canada east to Ontario, and south to California, Montana and Manitoba. Winters mainly in the United States; ranges in the Pacific to the Aleutian and the Commander islands; south to Baja California and the central mainland of México.

México: rare visitant; Baja California, Sonora (not uncommon), Sinaloa, Jalisco, Chihuahua, Durango (L-d), Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal, Coahuila (K-d), and Tamaulipas.

Melanitta fusca (Linnaeus).
White-winged Scoter. Negreta.

Northern Europe, Asia, and North America; winters south to the Mediterranean, China, Japan, Baja California, and North Carolina.

Melanitta fusca dixonii (Brooks).
Negreta de alas blancas.

Oidemia deglandi dixonii Brooks, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59, Sept., 1915, 393 (Humphrey Point, Arctic Alaska; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds probably in northwestern Alaska (Kotzebue Sound); eastern limits unknown. Winters on the Pacific coast of North America from the eastern Aleutian Islands, the Alaskan Peninsula, and Kodiak Island south to Baja California.

México: Baja California.

Melanitta perspicillata (Linnaeus).
Surf Scoter. Negreta de marejada.

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

Breeds in northern North America from the Yukon and Mackenzie deltas to Lake Athabasca and east to Hudson and James bays; believed also to breed in northeastern Siberia and in Labrador. Winters from Alaska to Baja California and Sonora; on the Great Lakes; and, on the Atlantic coast, from Nova Scotia to South Carolina.

México: Baja California, and Sonora (common).

Oxyura dominica (Linnaeus).
Masked Duck. Pato enmascarado.

Anas dominica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 201 (in America meridionale = Santa Domingo, ex Brissonian reference).

Resident in the Greater Antilles, Panamá, and throughout most of South America south to eastern Argentina and northern Chile. Very local in southern Texas, México, Central America, and the Lesser Antilles.

México: Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima (K-d), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

Oxyura jamaicensis (Gmelin).
Ruddy Duck. Pato tepalcate. Atapalcatl. Yacatextli (Náhuatl).

Western Canada through United States to México, the West Indies and Colombia.

Oxyura jamaicensis rubida (Wilson).
Pato tepalcate americano.

Anas rubidus Wilson, Am. Ornith., 8, 1814, 128, 130, pl. 71, fs. 5, 6 (Delaware River; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds in North America from British Columbia, Great Slave Lake and Lake Winnipeg to Nebraska, Iowa, and Wisconsin and south very locally to central Baja California and the Valley of México. Winters on the Pacific coast of California south to México and Guatemala; on the Atlantic coast from New York to Florida.

México: Baja California (local resident), Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango (L-d), Guanajuato, México, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Tabasco.

Lophodytes cucullatus (Linnaeus).

Hooded Merganser. Mergo de caperuza Ehecatototl (Náhuatl).

Mergus cucullatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 129 (America = Virginia and Carolina).

Breeds locally in wooded areas of temperate North America from British Columbia, Hudson Bay, and New England south to Oregon, Colorado, Oklahoma, and the Gulf States. Winters in three disconnected areas: on the Pacific coast from Puget Sound to southern California (rarely to Baja California); on Lake Michigan; and on the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts from Massachusetts to southeastern Texas and northeastern Tamaulipas.

México: Baja California (once), Distrito Federal (three specimens in Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat., México City), and Veracruz (once).

Mergus merganser Linnaeus.

Merganser. Mergo.

Northern Europe, Asia, and North America, wintering south to the Mediterranean, India, Japan, southern United States and northern México.

Mergus merganser americanus Cassin.

Mergo americano.

Mergus americanus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1852, 187 (North America; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds from southeastern Alaska, southern Hudson Bay, and Newfoundland to Pennsylvania (formerly) and south in the mountains to California, New Mexico and Chihuahua (Colonia Pacheco). Winters west of the Rocky Mountains from southern British Columbia to northern México; in the interior from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of México, and northeastern México; on the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to North Carolina.

México: Recorded from Baja California (two of the three records unsatisfactory), Sonora (uncommon), Chihuahua, México and Tamaulipas (once).

Mergus serrator Linnaeus.

Red-breasted Merganser. Mergo copetón.

Mergus serrator Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 129 (Europe; restricted type locality, Sweden).

Breeds in northern Europe, Asia, and North America (south to the northern part of the United States). Winters south to the Mediterranean Sea, Arabia, the coasts of Japan and China, and, in North America, on both coasts and in the Mississippi Valley, south to Baja California on the west and to Florida and the Gulf coast on the east.

México: Baja California and Sonora (apparently fairly common).

FAMILY CATHARTIDAE

NEW WORLD VULTURES

Sarcoramphus papa (Linnaeus).

King Vulture. Zopilote rey. Cozacacauhtli (Náhuatl).

Vultur papa Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 86 ("India occidentalis" = Surinam, designated by Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, 289).

Resident in the American continental tropics from central México south to northern Argentina; formerly in Florida.

México: Sinaloa, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Puebla (K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (F).

Coragyps atratus (Bechstein).

Black Vulture. Zopilote común. Tzopilotl (Náhuatl). Lonchi (Mixteco).

Vultur atratus Bechstein, Latham, Allg. Uebers., Vögel, 1, 1793, Anh., 655 (Florida; *ex* Bartram).

Resident from east-central and eastern United States (Kansas to Maryland) south through México and Central America and through most of South America to 40°S. lat.

México: Baja California (Cerralus Island), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Durango, Guanajuato, México, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo; also Tres Mariás Islands. Unquestionably common to abundant at lower altitudes in every state, despite the paucity of collected specimens.

Cathartes aura (Linnaeus).

Turkey Vulture. Aura.

Southern Canada to the Straits of Magellan; the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica and the Falkland Islands.

Cathartes aura aura (Linnaeus).

Aura común.

Vultur aura Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 86 ("America calidiore"; Veracruz, Mexico, substituted by Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, 1905, 124).

Resident in tropical México and adjacent border of southeastern Texas south through Central America to Panamá; also southern Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica; introduced in southwestern Puerto Rico.

México: Southern Sonora (B), Sinaloa, Nayarit, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island; also Tres Mariás Islands.

Cathartes aura teter Friedmann.

Aura occidental.

Cathartes aura teter Friedmann, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 46, 1933, 188 (Riverside, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in western United States south to southern Baja California and on the Mexican Plateau (where it ranges to 14,000 feet) to Michoacán and México; in migration to Panamá.

México: Baja California, northern Sonora, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Chiapas (A), Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, México, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

The Turkey Vulture as a species occurs throughout México. A marked migration northward has been noted in Veracruz in early April.

Gymnogyps californianus (Shaw).
California Condor. Cóndor californiano.

Vultur californianus Shaw, Nat. Misc., 9, 1797, 1, pl. 301 (Coast of California; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident (formerly) in western North America from the Columbia River south through the coast ranges to northern Baja California; now apparently restricted to south-central California and believed to be extinct in Baja California.

FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE
HAWKS, EAGLES, HARRIERS

Elanus leucurus (Vieillot).
White-tailed Kite. Milano maromero.

California, Texas, and Florida to Chile and Argentina.

Elanus leucurus majusculus Bangs and Penard.
Milano maromero mexicano.

Elanus leucurus majusculus Bangs and Penard, Proc. New Eng. Zool. Club, 7, Feb. 19, 1920, 46 (San Rafael, California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds locally in southern United States from western central California, Oklahoma, Texas, and peninsular Florida south to northern Baja California and southeastern México; now largely extirpated in the east, local elsewhere. Winters south to Guatemala and British Honduras.

México: Baja California (no record since 1903), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (December-April), Veracruz (breeding, one record and 4 other recent specimens, K-d and L-d; 1939, Tres Zapotes), Tabasco, Campeche (breeding).

Elanoides forficatus (Linnaeus).
Swallow-tailed Kite. Milano tijereta.

Southeastern United States to Bolivia and Argentina.

Elanoides forficatus forficatus (Linnaeus).
Milano tijereta común.

Falco forficatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 89 (Carolina, ex Catesby).

Breeds locally in eastern and especially southeastern United States from Minnesota (formerly), southern Indiana (formerly) and South Carolina south to the Gulf States, Texas, eastern México, and eastern Guatemala. Winter range not well known; a few birds winter in Florida, and one has been taken in Ecuador; in México known only as a migrant.

México: recorded from Oaxaca, Distrito Federal, Nuevo León, and Veracruz.

Elanoides forficatus yetapa (Vieillot).
Milano tijereta sudamericano.

Milvus yetapa Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 20, 1818, 564 (Paraguay, ex Azara).

Resident from extreme southern México southward through Central America to Argentina.

México: Campeche. Six individuals of this species were observed at close range at Santa Rosa, Chiapas, in June, 1945, by Robert T. Moore. While the subspecies could not be determined, it is probable that the form involved is *yetapa*.

Odontiorchis palliatus (Temminck).¹

Cayenne Kite. Gavilán de Cayena.

Falco palliatus "P. Max.," Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 23, 1822, pl. 204 (Brazil and Guiana = Rio Peruhype, southern Bahia).

Resident in the Tropical Zone from northeastern México south through Central America and South America as far as Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

México: Occurs locally in marshes; Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Yucatán.

Chondrohierax uncinatus (Temminck).

Hook-billed Kite. Gavilán pico ganchudo.

México to northern Argentina and Bolivia; also Cuba and Grenada.

Chondrohierax uncinatus uncinatus (Temminck).

Hook-billed Kite. Gavilán pico ganchudo común.

Falco uncinatus "Illiger" Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 18, 1822, pl. 103, 104, 115 ("Vicinity of Rio to the north of Brazil and all of Guiana"; restricted type locality, vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; type in Mus. Pays-Bas).

Tropical marshes and forests from western México (north to southern Sinaloa, where however, found in Upper Arid Tropical forests at 3000 feet elevation, K-d), south through Central America and South America as far as Argentina.

México: Sinaloa (K-d), Guerrero, and México.

Chondrohierax uncinatus aquilonis Friedmann.

Gavilán pico ganchudo mexicano.

Chondrohierax uncinatus aquilonis Friedmann, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 24, July 15, 1934, 314 (Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Local resident in eastern México: Jalisco (?), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guanaajuato (?), Distrito Federal (L-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (breeding, K-d), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Harpagus bidentatus (Latham).

Double-toothed Hawk. Gavilán con banda.

Southern México to Bolivia and Matto Grosso.

Harpagus bidentatus fasciatus Lawrence.

Gavilán con banda mexicano.

Harpagus fasciatus Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 429 (Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident in tropical heavy-rain forests from southern México to Panamá; nowhere common.

¹ *O. p. mexicanus* Swann is regarded as a synonym.

México: Oaxaca, Veracruz. An old specimen in the British Museum from the Distrito Federal probably is erroneously labelled.

Ictinia mississippiensis (Wilson).
Mississippi Kite. Gavilán del Mississippi.

Falco mississippiensis Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 80, pl. 25, fig. 1 (Plantation of William Dunbar a few miles below Natchez [Mississippi]; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in the United States from Kansas, Illinois and South Carolina to Texas and Florida. Winters in Florida and southern Texas, south rarely through México to Guatemala.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

Ictinia plumbea (Gmelin).
Plumbeous Kite. Gavilán plumizo.

Falco plumbea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 283 (Cayenne, *ex* Latham).

Breeds in the Tropical Zone from eastern México (north to Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí) south through Central America and South America to Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Paraguay. Winters from coastal Guatemala southward; in México apparently only a summer resident.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Rostrhamus sociabilis (Vieillot).
Snail Kite. Gavilán caracolero.

Florida, Cuba, Isle of Pines and eastern México south to Uruguay and eastern Argentina.

Rostrhamus sociabilis major Nelson and Goldman.
Gavilán caracolero mexicano.

Rostrhamus sociabilis major Nelson and Goldman, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 46, Oct. 26, 1933, 193 (Catemaco, 1000 ft., Veracruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in marshy places in the tropical lowlands of eastern México and the adjacent Petén district of Guatemala.

México: Veracruz and Campeche.

Accipiter gentilis (Linnaeus).
Goshawk. Gavilán pollero.

Northern Europe, Asia, and North America south to the Mediterranean, Tibet, Japan, and northern México.

Accipiter gentilis atricapillus (Wilson)¹
Gavilán pollero norteamericano.

Falco atricapillus Wilson, Am. Ornith., 6, 1812, 80, pl. 52, fig. 3 (near Philadelphia, Pa.; type in Peale Mus.).

¹ *Accipiter gentilis striatulus* (Ridgway) and *Accipiter gentilis apache* van Rossem are considered synonyms.

Breeds from northwestern Alaska to northern Ungava and south to Michigan, Maine, and New Brunswick; in the mountains south to New Mexico, Arizona, and northwestern México in the west and to Pennsylvania in the east. Winters irregularly south as far as northwestern México, Texas, Missouri, and Virginia.

México: Sonora (once, April 13), Sinaloa (once, November 30, K-d), Jalisco (breeding), Chihuahua, and Durango (March 20, 1931).

Accipiter bicolor (Vieillot).

Bicolored Hawk. Esmerejón bicolor.

Southern México to northern Argentina.

Accipiter bicolor fidens Bangs and Noble.

Esmerejón bicolor mexicano.

Accipiter bicolor fidens Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, 1918, 444 (Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident in the Tropical Zone of Veracruz and Oaxaca.

Accipiter bicolor bicolor (Vieillot).

Esmerejón bicolor sudamericano.

Sparvius bicolor Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 10, 1817, 325 (Cayenne).

Resident in the Tropical Zone from southern México through Central America to Colombia, the Guianas and Amazonia.

México: Yucatán and Quintana Roo.

Accipiter cooperii (Bonaparte).

Cooper Hawk. Esmerejón de Cooper.

Falco cooperii Bonaparte, Am. Ornith., 2, 1828, 1, pl. 10, f. 1 (near Bordentown, New Jersey).

Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, central Quebec and Nova Scotia south over the United States to extreme northwestern México. Winters from northern United States to Costa Rica.

México: Occurs chiefly as a winter visitor; Baja California (breeds), Sonora (breeds), Sinaloa (nesting, K-d), Jalisco, Colima (K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (breeds), Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí (K-d), Hidalgo, Nuevo León (breeds), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (to April 8).

Birds from the western United States and México have been separated subspecifically as *mexicanus* Swainson by some recent authors, but *mexicanus* seems doubtfully distinct from typical *cooperii*.

Accipiter striatus Vieillot.

Sharp-shinned Hawk. Esmerejón coludo.

Northern North America south to western Panamá and the Greater Antilles.

Accipiter striatus velox (Wilson).

Esmerejón coludo americano.

Falco velox Wilson, Am. Ornith., 5, 1812, 116, pl. 45, fig. 1 (Banks of the Schuylkill River near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Breeds from northwestern Alaska and Newfoundland south to California, Texas, the Gulf coast and northern Florida. Winters from southern Canada south across the United States and México to Costa Rica, and Panamá.

México: Common winter visitant (late September to May); Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (K-d), Durango (K-d), Guanajuato, Querétaro (K-d), México, Morelos (K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán. Some of the older records may refer to the next subspecies, but a large number of recent specimens taken in all months of the year are typical *velox*.

Accipiter striatus suttoni van Rossem.

Esmerejón coludo mexicano.

Accipiter striatus suttoni van Rossem, Auk, 56, 1939, 127 (Mesa del Chipinque, near Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico; type in Sutton Coll.).

México: Highlands of México from the New Mexico-Chihuahua boundary (east side of San Luis Mountains) southward; Jalisco, Michoacán, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz. In winter in the lowlands (Tesia, Sonora). Distribution as yet little known.

The status of this form is still uncertain; possibly it is not constantly different from *A. s. velox*; it may prove to be a color phase of that form.

Buteo albicaudatus Vieillot.

White-tailed Hawk. Aguililla cola blanca.

Arizona and southern Texas to northwestern Argentina, southern Brazil, and Uruguay.

Buteo albicaudatus hypospodius Gurney.

Aguililla cola blanca mexicano.

Buteo hypospodius Gurney, Ibis, 1876, 73, pl. 3 (Medellín, Colombia; type in Norwich Mus.).

Resident in open, grassy or mesquite country, from southern Texas south through México and Central America to northwestern South America.

México: Locally in Sonora, Nayarit (K-d), Michoacán (K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Durango (L-d), Zacatecas, Morelos, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (marked spring migration northward, March 30 to April 12), and Yucatán.

Buteo regalis (G. R. Gray).

Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk. Aguililla patas ásperas.

Archibuteo regalis G. R. Gray, Gen. Birds, 1, 1844, pl. 6 (Real del Monte, Mexico, ex G. R. Gray, List Birds Brit. Mus., 1844, 19; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds from southwestern Washington, southwestern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba to northern Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Kansas. Winters south to Baja California and to northern and central mainland of México.

México: A little known winter visitant; Baja California (occasional), Durango (March 29, 1931), Zacatecas, Guanajuato (K-d), Coahuila, and Hidalgo.

Buteo jamaicensis (Gmelin).

Red-tailed Hawk. Aguililla parda. Chiscny (Otomi).

Southeastern Alaska and central Canada south to the West Indies and through Central America to Panamá; also southern Chile and Argentina.

The Red-tailed Hawk is divided into various subspecies, most of which are migratory, and all the northern races can be expected to reach México. The great gaps in the distribution of breeding birds in the highlands of México appear to reflect lack of field work and collecting at the proper season. How and where breeding *calurus* and *costaricensis* meet and intergrade remain to be determined. Most of the older records apply to the species only and require redetermination. This is particularly true of the very large collection of Mexican Red-tails in the British Museum.

Buteo jamaicensis borealis (Gmelin).
Aguililla parda oriental.

Falco borealis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 266 (in America boreali = South Carolina).

Breeds from central Canada to southern Texas and northern Florida. Winters from northern United States southward.

México: Sinaloa (K-d), Jalisco (K-d), Michoacán (K-d), Durango (Valle de los Dios, March 20, 1931), Guanajuato (K-d), Coahuila (Saltillo, April 20, 1938), San Luis Potosí (K-d).

Buteo jamaicensis calurus Cassin.
Aguililla parda occidental.

Buteo calurus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1855, 281 (near Fort Webster, New Mexico; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds from Alaska to Manitoba and south to northwestern México and western Texas. Winters south throughout México to Guatemala and northern Nicaragua.

México: Baja California (abundant resident), Sonora (common resident, except on coastal plain), Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chihuahua (breeds), Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán (once).

Buteo jamaicensis kriderii Hoopes.
Aguililla parda de Krider.

Buteo borealis var. *kriderii* Hoopes, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1873, 238 (Winnebago Co., Iowa; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in the Great Plains area from southern Canada to Nebraska and western Minnesota; winters southward to the Gulf coast, southern Texas, and México.

México: Reported by Salvin and Godman from Durango and Zacatecas as a winter visitor. Their detailed discussion gives the impression that they understood this subspecies.

Buteo jamaicensis fuertesi Sutton and Van Tyne.
Aguililla parda de Fuertes.

Buteo jamaicensis fuertesi Sutton and Van Tyne, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 321, 1935, 1 (Calamity Creek Bridge, 22 miles south of Alpine, Brewster County, Texas; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Resident from southwestern Texas to central Chihuahua, Coahuila and south-central Nuevo León; Sonora (one winter record).

México: Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León.

Buteo jamaicensis fumosus Nelson.
Aguililla parda de las Islas Marias.

Buteo borealis fumosus Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 7 (Maria Madre Island, Tres Marias Islands, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in the Tres Marias Islands, México.

Buteo jamaicensis socorroensis Nelson.
Aguililla parda de Socorro.

Buteo borealis socorroensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 7 (Socorro Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Socorro Island.

Buteo jamaicensis costaricensis Ridgway.
Aguililla parda costaricense.

[*Buteo borealis*] var. *costaricensis* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Am. Birds, 3, 1874, 258 (Costa Rica; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from the highlands of México south through Guatemala and El Salvador to Costa Rica and western Panamá.

México: Sinaloa (K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco (K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Chihuahua (K-d), México, and Veracruz.

Buteo albonotatus Kaup.
Zone-tailed Hawk. Aguililla cola cinchada.

Southwestern United States to northern South America; east to Surinam.

Buteo albonotatus albonotatus Kaup.
Aguililla cola cinchada común.

Buteo albonotatus Kaup, Isis, 5, 1847, col. 329 (*ex* Gray, List Birds Brit. Mus., 1, 1844, 17, where *nomen nudum*, based on specimen from México; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds from southwestern United States (east to southwestern Texas) and Baja California south throughout México, chiefly in the highland pine forests, as far as México, Puebla, and Veracruz, and to Nicaragua and eastern Panamá. Winters from northern México to Costa Rica.

México: Locally fairly common resident, breeding in the montane oak-pine association; descends to lower levels in winter. Recorded at present only from Baja California, Sonora (fairly common), Sinaloa, Zacatecas, México, Coahuila, Puebla, and Veracruz.

Buteo lineatus (Gmelin).
Red-shouldered Hawk. Aguililla listada.

Northern California and south-central and southeastern Canada south to northern México and the Florida Keys.

Buteo lineatus elegans Cassin.
Aguililla listada vientre rojo.

Buteo elegans Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1855, 281 (California and New Mexico; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Resident from north-central California south to northeastern Baja California; everywhere rare and local. Extends south in winter to Sinaloa.

México: Baja California and Sinaloa.

Buteo lineatus lineatus (Gmelin).

Aguililla listada común.

Falco lineatus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 268 (Long Island, New York).

Breeds from south-central and southeastern Canada south to Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Winters south to the Gulf and South Atlantic states, rarely to México.

México: Nuevo León (one specimen, K-d).

Buteo lineatus texanus Bishop.

Aguililla listada texana.

Buteo lineatus texanus Bishop, Auk, 29, 1912, 232 (Corpus Christi, Texas; type in Chicago Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident in the coastal plains of southeastern Texas and the adjacent parts of north-eastern México south to the Valley of México. East in winter to southern Louisiana.

México: Zacatecas, México, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

Buteo lineatus alleni Ridgway.

Aguililla listada floridana.

Buteo lineatus alleni Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7, 1885, 514 (Tampa, Florida; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from eastern Texas (west as far as San Antonio), eastern Oklahoma, and southwestern Arkansas, through Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama to Florida (except the southern tip of the peninsula), Georgia, and South Carolina. Merely a straggler to México.

México: Jalisco (one record: La Barca, January 20, 1903, G-d).

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte.

Swainson Hawk. Aguililla de Swainson.

Buteo Swainsoni Bonaparte, Geogr. and Comp. List, 1838, 3 (*ex* Audubon, pl. 372: = near the Columbia River).

Breeds from Alaska to northwestern México. Migrates through México and Central America to western South America.

México: Breeds in Sonoran Life-zone in Baja California, Sonora (common, B), Chihuahua, and Durango. On migration in Jalisco, Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal (K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (K-d), Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (often in very large flocks). Reported in winter from Nuevo León (several, January 31-February 7, C).

Buteo platypterus (Vieillot).

Broad-winged Hawk. Aguililla alas anchas.

Southern interior and eastern Canada south to the West Indies, Central America and South America as far as Perú.

Buteo platypterus platypterus (Vieillot).

Aguililla alas anchas común.

Sparvius Platypterus Vieillot, Tabl. Encyc. Meth., 3, 1823, 173 (Pennsylvania = Schuylkill River, *ex* Wilson).

Breeds from the southern half of Canada (from Alberta eastward) south across the United States east of the Great Plains to Texas, the Gulf States and Florida. Winters

from east-central United States to México, Central America, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Perú; highly migratory.

México: Recorded to date only from Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), and Veracruz. Erroneously listed from Baja California.

Buteo magnirostris (Gmelin).
Insect Hawk. Gavilán chapulinero.

México to northern Argentina.

Buteo magnirostris xantusi van Rossem.¹
Gavilán chapulinero de Colima.

Buteo magnirostris xantusi van Rossem, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1939, 440 (Rio Armeiar sic [= Armeria], Colima, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident from Colima to Guerrero and Oaxaca (Puerto Angel).

Buteo magnirostris griseocauda (Ridgway).
Gavilán chapulinero de Mirador.

Rupornis magnirostris var. *griseocauda* Ridgway, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 16, 1873-1874 (= Dec. 1873), 87 (in key), 88 (Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in Tropical Zone of eastern and southern México. Recorded from Oaxaca (Río Seco), Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, central Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Tabasco.

Buteo magnirostris petersi Brodkorb.
Gavilán chapulinero de Tehuántepec.

Buteo magnirostris petersi Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 425, 1940, 2 (above Arriaga, Chiapas; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Resident on the arid Pacific slope of the Isthmus of Tehuántepec, south-eastern Oaxaca, and in adjacent southwestern Chiapas.

Buteo magnirostris conspectus (Peters).
Gavilán chapulinero yucateco.

Rupornis magnirostris conspecta Peters, Auk, 30, 1913, 370 (San Ignacio, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Eastern Tabasco through Quintana Roo to extreme northern British Honduras.

México: Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo.

Buteo magnirostris gracilis (Ridgway).
Gavilán chapulinero de Cozumel.

Rupornis gracilis Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, 1885, 94 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Islands of Cozumel, Meco, Holbox, and probably Mujeres, off the coast of Quintana Roo.

¹ Status uncertain; further material needed to substantiate this form.

Buteo magnirostris direptor (Peters and Griscom).
Gavilán chapulinero guatemalteco.

Rupornis magnirostris direptor Peters and Griscom, Proc. New Eng. Zool. Club, 11, Aug. 30, 1929, 46 (Finca El Cipres, near Mazatenango, Pacific slope, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Southeastern Chiapas, Guatemala, and adjacent parts of El Salvador.
México: Chiapas.

Buteo brachyurus Vieillot.
Short-tailed Hawk. Aguililla cola corta.

Buteo brachyurus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 4, 1816, 477 (no type locality = Cayenne, Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, 1908, 291).

Resident in southern Florida and from tropical México south through Central America and South America to Paraguay and northeastern Argentina; rare and local.
México: Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

Buteo nitidus (Latham).
Gray Hawk. Gavilán gris.

Southern Arizona and southern Texas south through Central America and South America to eastern Bolivia and southern Brazil.

Buteo nitidus maximus van Rossem.¹
Gavilán gris sonorensis.

Asturina plagiata maxima van Rossem, Condor, 32, 1930, 303 (San Javier, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Resident in lowlands and foothills of southern Texas, New Mexico and Arizona south through northern and northwestern México.

México: Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, and northern Tamaulipas; only a summer resident north of the Tropical Zone.

Buteo nitidus plagiatus (Schlegel).
Gavilán gris espanta vaquero. Naau (Mixteco).

Asturina plagiata Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 2, 1862, Asturinae, 1 (Veracruz, Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

Resident from Nayarit, Jalisco, and Tamaulipas south to northern British Honduras.
México: Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, and Yucatán.

A bird collected in Durango at 7500 feet might be this or the preceding subspecies. A series from tropical southern Sinaloa is nearer this race than to *B. n. maximus*.

Buteo nitidus micrus Miller and Griscom.
Gavilán gris nicaragüense.

Asturina plagiata micrus Miller and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit. No. 25, 1921, 4 (four miles northeast of Chinandega, Nicaragua; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident from Tabasco, Campeche, Chiapas (migrant, A) and Yucatán through the Petén district of Guatemala and British Honduras to the Caribbean slope of Honduras (Tela) and the Pacific slope of northwestern Costa Rica.

¹ Status uncertain; material at hand casts doubt on this form.

Parabuteo unicinctus (Temminck).
Harris Hawk. Aguililla cinchada.

Southern United States to Argentina and Chile.

Parabuteo unicinctus superior van Rossem.
Aguililla cinchada occidental.

Parabuteo unicinctus superior van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, no. 33, 1942, 377
(Laguna Dam, Imperial County, California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Resident from extreme southern California and Arizona through Sonora to Sinaloa.
México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa.

Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi (Audubon).
Aguililla cinchada de Harris.

Buteo harrisi Audubon, Birds Am., folio ed., 4, 1837, pl. 392 (between Bayou Sara [Louisiana] and Natchez, Mississippi).

Resident in southeastern United States from Mississippi and Texas south through México and Central America to western Ecuador.

México: Locally in savannas; recorded from Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Guanajuato, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (K-d). A specimen from Zacatecas is reported definitely as intermediate.

Leucopternis albicollis (Latham).
White Hawk. Pascuaflorida.

Southern México to southern Brazil and Perú.

Leucopternis albicollis ghiesbreghti (Du Bus).
Pascuaflorida mexicana.

Buteo ghiesbreghti Du Bus, Esq. Ornith., livr. 1, 1845, pl. 1, ("Hacienda Mirador, several leagues from Veracruz," México; type in Mus. Roy. Belg.).

Resident in tropical forests from southern México to Guatemala and British Honduras.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco.

Hypomorphnus urubitinga (Gmelin).
Urubitinga. Aguililla negra.

México to Argentina.

Hypomorphnus urubitinga ridgwayi (Gurney).
Aguililla negra mexicana.

Urubitinga ridgwayi Gurney, List. Diurn. Birds Prey, 1884, 148 (Guatemala).

Resident in the Tropical Zone from southern Tamaulipas and Sonora south throughout México and Central America to Panamá.

México: Sonora, Sinaloa, Colima, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Buteogallus anthracinus (Lichtenstein).
Crab Hawk. Aguililla cangrejera. Mixcoacuauhtli (Náhuatl).

Southern Arizona and Texas to northern South America and the Lesser Antilles.

Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus (Lichtenstein).¹
Aguililla cangrejera mexicana.

Falco anthracinus Lichtenstein, Preis.-Verz. Mex. Vög., 1830, 3 (Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

Resident from southern Arizona and Texas south through México and Central America to Panamá.

México: Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (nesting, K-d), Durango, México, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (breeding, K-d), Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Buteogallus anthracinus subtilis (Thayer and Bangs).
Aguililla cangrejera colombiana.

Urubitinga subtilis Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, 1905, 94 (Gorgona Island, Colombia; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Mangrove swamps of the Pacific slope of America from Chiapas and El Salvador south to Ecuador (Puna Island).

México: Chiapas.

Busarellus nigricollis (Latham).
Fishing Hawk. Guaraguao.

México to northern Argentina.

Busarellus nigricollis nigricollis (Latham).
Guaraguao común.

Falco nigricollis Latham, Ind. Ornith., 1, 1790, 35 (Cayenne; type in Leverian Mus.).

Resident in Tropical Zone from México south through Central America and South America to Perú, Bolivia, and southern Brazil.

México: Locally on marshes, estuaries, and river banks; Sinaloa, Guerrero, Chiapas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche.

Urubitornis solitaria (Tschudi).
Solitary Eagle. Gavilán solitario.

México to Perú.

Urubitornis solitaria solitaria (Tschudi).
Gavilán solitario sudamericano.

Circaetus solitarius Tschudi, Arch. f. Naturg., 10, Bd. 1, 1844, 264 (Peru; type in Mus. Neuchatel).

Resident from southern México through Guatemala and Panamá to Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Perú; everywhere scarce.

México: Jalisco (Los Hesos), Oaxaca (Tehuántepec).

¹ *Buteogallus anthracinus micronyx* van Rossem and Hachisuka is regarded as a synonym.

Urubitornis solitaria sheffleri van Rossem.
Gavilán solitario sonorensis.

Urubitornis solitaria sheffleri van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 61, 1948, 67 (extreme southeastern Sonora, near the Chihuahua boundary).

México: Known only from the mountains of extreme southeastern Sonora near the Chihuahua boundary.

Harpia harpyja (Linnaeus).
Harpy Eagle. Harpía feroz.

Vultur Harpyja Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 86 (Mexico; *ex* Hernandez).

Resident in tropical forested areas from southern México south through Central America and South America as far as southern Brazil, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz (apparently rare everywhere), and Tabasco. One sight record from Campeche (50 miles west of city of Campeche).

Spizastur melanoleucus (Vieillot).
Black and White Eagle Hawk. Guincho.

Buteo melanoleucus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 4, 1816, 482 (Guiana).

Resident in heavy tropical forest from southern México through Central America to Surinam and south to Paraguay and northeastern Argentina.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, Yucatán.

Spizaëtus ornatus (Daudin).
Crested Eagle Hawk. Juandeapié.

Southern México to Perú, Paraguay, and northern Argentina.

Spizaëtus ornatus vicarius Friedmann.
Juandeapié común.

Spizaëtus ornatus vicarius Friedmann, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 25, 1935, 451 (near Manatee Lagoon, British Honduras; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Resident in heavy tropical rain forest from lowlands up to 5000 feet from southern México south through Central America to western South America (Colombia, Ecuador, and possibly to Perú).

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán.

Spizaëtus tyrannus (Wied).
Tyrant Eagle Hawk. Juandeapié negro.

Falco tyrannus Wied, Reise Brasilien, 1, 1820, 360 (Quartel dos Arcos, Rio Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident in heavy tropical forest from southern México south through Central America to Brazil, Paraguay, and Perú. Rare and local.

México: Oaxaca (K-d), Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (K-d), Puebla (K-d), Veracruz, Campeche, and Yucatán.

Aquila chrysaetos (Linnaeus).
Golden Eagle. Águila real. Itzcuahtli (Náhuatl).

Mountain areas of Europe, Asia, and North America.

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis (Linnaeus).
Águila real americano.

Falco canadensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 88 (Canada = Hudson Bay; *ex* Edwards).

Resident in mountainous areas of North America from northern Alaska and northern Canada south through the western United States to Baja California, the northern mainland of México as far as Durango, and the mountains of the eastern United States as far as North Carolina.

México: Fairly common in the mountains, occasionally descending to sea level; Baja California, Sonora (not uncommon northward), Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Nuevo León.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Linnaeus).
Bald Eagle. Águila cabeza blanca.

Alaska and northern Canada south to southern United States and northwestern México.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus (Linnaeus).
Águila cabeza blanca común.

Falco leucocephalus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 124 (Carolina; *ex* Catesby).

Resident from the southern half of the United States south to Baja California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, the Gulf coast and southern Florida.

México: Baja California (a scattering of pairs on both the Pacific and Gulf sides).

Circus cyaneus (Linnaeus).

Marsh Hawk. Gavilán ratonero. Tlocuahtli. Tlacocuahtli (Náhuatl).

Europe, Asia, North America, Central America, and the West Indies.

Circus cyaneus hudsonius (Linnaeus).
Gavilán ratonero americano.

Falco hudsonius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 128 (Hudson Bay; *ex* Edwards).

Breeds in North America from northwestern Alaska and north-central Canada south to northern Baja California, southern Texas, Ohio, and Virginia. Winters from southwestern Canada, South Dakota, southern Michigan and New England south through the United States and México to Panamá (occasionally to Colombia); occasional in the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

México: Baja California (breeding northward), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (Tres Mariás Islands), Jalisco, Michoacán (K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato, México, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. Chiefly a migrant and winter visitant, September 5 to April 24.

Geranospiza nigra (Du Bus).
Frog Hawk. Gavilán ranero.

Northern México south to Ecuador.

Geranospiza nigra livens Bangs and Penard.¹
Gavilán ranero sonorensis.

Geranospiza caerulescens livens Bangs and Penard, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, 1921, 89 (Alamos, southern Sonora; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México; known only from Alamos and Guirocoba, Sonora.

Geranospiza nigra nigra (Du Bus).
Gavilán ranero negro.

Ischnosceles niger Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., 14, pt. 2, 1847, 102 (Mexico; type in Mus. Roy., Brussels).

Resident in heavy forest from northeastern and north-central México south through Central America to Panamá.

México: Sinaloa, Nayarit (K-d), Colima, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Puebla (K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán.

FAMILY **PANDIONIDAE**
OSPREYS

Pandion haliaëtus (Gmelin).
Osprey. Gavilán pescador.

Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North America, and South America south to northern Argentina.

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis (Gmelin).
Gavilán pescador americano.

Falco carolinensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 263 (no locality given = Carolina; ex references).

Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northwestern and southeastern Canada and Newfoundland south across the United States to western México, Guatemala, and the Gulf coast of the United States. Winters from the southern United States south through México, Central America and South America as far as Perú, northern Argentina and Paraguay.

México: Common resident from Baja California to Sinaloa and the Tres Marias Islands, and probably elsewhere on the Pacific coast. Common migrant and winter resident on both coasts; a few inland records, from September to late April. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (nesting, K-d), Nayarit, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, México, Distrito Federal, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

¹ Status of this race still uncertain.

Pandion haliaëtus ridgwayi Maynard.
Gavilán pescador de Ridgway.

Pandion Ridgweir [sic] Anonymous [= C. J. Maynard], Am. Exch. and Mart, 3, no. 3, 1887
(Andros Island, Bahamas; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident in the Bahama Islands and on the coasts of southeastern México and northern British Honduras. Also one record off the coast of Hispaniola.

México: Coasts of Yucatán and Quintana Roo.

FAMILY FALCONIDAE
FALCONS, CARACARAS, AND ALLIES

Herpetotheres cachinnans (Linnaeus).
Laughing Falcon. Huaco vaquero.

México to Perú, Paraguay, and northern Argentina.

Herpetotheres cachinnans chapmani Bangs and Penard.¹
Huaco vaquero mexicano.

Herpetotheres cachinnans chapmani Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, 1918, 37
(Quintana Roo; type from Santa Lucia, Río Hondo; in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident in the Tropical Zone from western and south-central México south to Honduras and El Salvador.

México: Chiefly on both coastal plains; very local in the interior; Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán (K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Micrastur semitorquatus (Vieillot).
Pied Forest Hawk. Gavilán selvático grande.

México to Paraguay and northern Argentina.

Micrastur semitorquatus naso (Lesson).
Gavilán selvático grande centroamericano.

Carnifex naso Lesson, Écho du Monde Savant, (6), 2, 1842, col. 1085 (Realejo, Nicaragua).

Resident in tropical forests from central México south through Central America to Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas; rather rare.

México: Sinaloa (K-d), Nayarit (K-d), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, and Yucatán.

Micrastur ruficollis (Vieillot).
Small Forest Hawk. Gavilán selvático chico.

Southern México to Paraguay and northern Argentina.

¹ *H. c. excubitor* van Rossem is a synonym.

Micrastur ruficollis guerilla Cassin.

Gavilán selvático chico mexicano.

Micrastur guerilla Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, 1848, 87 (Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Resident in tropical forests from eastern México to Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca (K-d), Chiapas, Puebla (K-d), Veracruz, Campeche, and Yucatán.

Daptrius americanus (Boddaert).

Carrion Falcon. Comecacao.

Extreme southern México to Perú and southern Brazil.

Daptrius americanus guatemalensis (Swann).

Comecacao guatemalteco.

Ibycter americanus guatemalensis Swann, Syn. Accip., ed. 2, 1921, 14 (Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident in tropical forested areas from extreme southern México south through Central America generally to the Canal Zone.

México: Chiapas (Mapastepec and Esperanza).

Polyborus cheriway (Jacquin).

Caracara. Quebrantahuesos. Qualele.

Southwestern United States, Florida, and Cuba south through Central America to Perú and the Guianas.

Polyborus cheriway audubonii Cassin.¹

Quebrantahuesos mexicano.

Polyborus Audubonii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1865, 2 (Florida; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from northern Baja California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida south across México and Central America to western Panamá; also Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

México: Common to abundant in arid and open country at lower altitudes, local in humid forest areas; recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán.

Polyborus cheriway pallidus Nelson.

Quebrantahuesos de Isla Marias.

Polyborus cheriway pallidus Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 8 (Maria Madre Island, Tres Marias Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tres Marias Islands off the west coast.

Polyborus lutosus Ridgway.

Guadalupe Caracara. Quebrantahuesos de Guadalupe.

Polyborus Lutosus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr., 1, 1876, 459 (Guadalupe Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Guadalupe Island off the west coast of Baja California. Now extinct.

¹ *Polyborus c. ammophilus* van Rossem is considered a synonym.

Falco mexicanus Schlegel.

Prairie Falcon. Halcón café. Thotli (Náhuatl).

Falco mexicanus Schlegel, Abh. Geb. Zool., heft 3, 1843, 15 (México = Monterrey, *apud* Swann, Syn. Accip., ed. 2, 1922, 207; type in Berlin Mus.).

Breeds in the Transition and Austral zones from southwestern Canada, east to southern Saskatchewan, south across the western United States to Baja California; partly migratory; south in winter to the northern mainland of México as far as Zacatecas, Hidalgo and Oaxaca.

México: Baja California (local resident), Sonora (fairly common winter visitant, October 14-late March), Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango (K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas.

Falco peregrinus Tunstall.

Duck Hawk. Halcón pollero.

Cosmopolitan; all continents, and many oceanic island groups.

Falco peregrinus anatum Bonaparte.

Halcón pollero americano.

Falco anatum Bonaparte, Geogr. and Comp. List, 1838, 4 (Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey; *ex* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 9, 1814, 120, pl. 76).

Breeds from northern Alaska, northern Canada, Baffin Island, and west-central Greenland south across Canada and the United States to Baja California, Texas, Kansas, and Tennessee. Winters from southwestern Canada, Colorado, and southern New England south to the West Indies and through México, Central America and South America to Argentina and Chile.

México: Chiefly a coastal migrant and winter resident; Baja California (numerous breeding pairs northward), Sonora (breeds on Gulf islands), Sinaloa, Nayarit (Tres Mariás Islands), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guanajuato, Distrito Federal (L-d), Puebla (L-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Yucatán, Quintana Roo.

Falco peregrinus pealei Ridgway.

Halcón pollero de Peale.

Falco communis var. *Pealei* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, no. 12, Dec., 1873, 201 (Oregon; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from the Aleutian Islands and islands off the coast of southern Alaska south to the Queen Charlotte Islands. Winters from the Queen Charlotte Islands and southwestern British Columbia to Oregon, rarely to California and northern Baja California (Colorado Landing).

México: Baja California (one record).

Falco deiroleucus Temminck.

Temminck Falcon. Halcón de Temminck.

Falco deiroleucus Temminck, Pl. Col., livr. 59, 1825, 348 (Isla São Francisco, Santa Catarina, Brazil; type in Paris Mus.).

Resident from eastern México south through Central America and most of South America to northwestern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil.

México: Recorded so far only from Veracruz.

Falco albigularis Daudin.

White-throated Falcon. Halcón garganta blanca.

México to Bolivia and Argentina.

Falco albigularis petrophilus van Rossem and Hachisuka.¹

Halcón garganta blanca sonorese.

Falco albigularis petrophilus van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1, 1937, 107 (Guirocoba, Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Resident in the foothills of the Arid Tropical Zone from extreme southeastern Sonora to Sinaloa.

Falco albigularis albigularis Daudin.

Halcón garganta blanca común.

Falco albigularis Daudin, Traité d'Ornith., 2, 1800, 131 (Cayenne).

Resident in the Tropical and Subtropical zones from north-central and northeastern México south through Central and South America to southern Brazil and northern Argentina.

México: Nayarit, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Durango (K-d), Hidalgo (K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (nesting, March 7, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo.

Falco femoralis Temminck.

Aplomado Falcon. Halcón azul plumizo.

Southwestern United States to Tierra del Fuego.

Falco femoralis septentrionalis Todd.

Halcón azul plumizo mexicano.

Falco fusco-coerulescens septentrionalis Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 29, 1916, 98 (Fort Huachuca, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Very local resident from Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Texas south through México to Yucatán, and possibly to Guatemala.

México: Sinaloa, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (extreme northern part), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán.

Falco columbarius Linnaeus.

Pigeon Hawk. Halcón palomero. Gavilán palomero.

Cenotzqui. Tletleton (Náhuatl).

Iceland, Europe, Asia, and North America south in winter to northern Africa, India, the West Indies and northwestern South America.

Falco columbarius columbarius Linnaeus.

Halcón palomero común.

Falco columbarius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 90 (America = Carolina; *ex* Catesby).

Breeds from tree limit in eastern Canada south to northern New England, northern Michigan and southern Manitoba. Winters from the Gulf States to the West Indies and through México and Central America to Venezuela, Ecuador, and northern Perú.

¹ Status uncertain; additional material needed for corroboration.

México: Largely overlooked, but chiefly coastal; Sonora (one specimen, Brit. Mus.), Sinaloa, Nayarit (Tres Mariás Islands), Colima, Oaxaca (subspecies uncertain), Chihuahua, México, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island).

Falco columbarius bendirei Swann.
Halcón palomero de Bendire.

Falco columbarius bendirei Swann, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 42, 1922, 66 (Fort Walla Walla, Washington; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from northwestern Alaska and northwestern Canada south to British Columbia, Alberta, and northern Saskatchewan, and in the mountains to Oregon. Winters from California and New Mexico south to southern México.

México: Baja California (few records), Sonora (fairly common migrant and winter visitant), Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Yucatán, Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island); status imperfectly known; many of the older records in the literature require critical determination.

Falco columbarius richardsonii Ridgway.
Halcón palomero de Richardson.

Falco Hypotriorchis richardsonii Ridgway, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 145 (Mouth of the Vermilion River, near the Missouri; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in the Great Plains area from Alberta and Saskatchewan to Montana and North Dakota. Winters from Wyoming and Colorado to California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and northern México.

México: Sonora (three records), Zacatecas, Tamaulipas.

Falco sparverius Linnaeus.
Sparrow Hawk. Cernícalo chitero. Gavilán chitero.
Chia (Mixteco). Titicha (Otomí).

Northern North America south to the West Indies and through all of Central America and South America.

Falco sparverius sparverius Linnaeus.¹
Cernícalo chitero común.

Falco sparverius Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 90 (America = Carolina; *ex* Catesby).

Breeds from northern North America south to northern Baja California and to the northwestern mainland of México as far as Guerrero. Winters throughout southern Canada, the United States, México, and Central America to Panamá; also in the Bahama Islands.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco (K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México, Morelos (K-d), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla (K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

¹ *F. s. guadalupensis* Bond is considered a synonym; also *F. s. phalaena* (Lesson), to which in times past all Mexican Sparrow Hawks have been referred by authors.

Falco sparverius peninsularis Mearns.
Cernícalo chitero de San Lucas.

Falco sparverius peninsularis Mearns, Auk, 9, 1892, 267 (San José, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Baja California from latitude 28° southward; also resident in the hotter lowlands of Sonora and of Sinaloa (breeding as far south as the Río Fuerte, and wintering nearly as far south as Mazatlán, K-d).

Falco sparverius tropicalis (Griscom).
Cernícalo chitero de Guatemala.

Cerchneis sparveria tropicalis Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit. No. 414, 1930, 1 (Antigua, Guatemala).

Resident from the Grand Valley of Chiapas to the Motagua Valley of Guatemala. México: Chiapas.

FAMILY CRACIDAE
CURASSOWS, GUANS, CHACHALACAS

Crax rubra Linnaeus.
Curassow. Hocofaisán.

Eastern and southern México to Ecuador.

Crax rubra rubra Linnaeus.
Hocofaisán mexicano.

Crax rubra Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, 1758, 157 (western Ecuador).

Resident in tropical forested areas from eastern and southern México through Central America to western Colombia and western Ecuador.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (K-d), southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Crax rubra griscomi Nelson.
Hocofaisán de Cozumel.

Crax globicera griscomi Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 39, 1926, 106 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Cozumel Island.

Penelope purpurascens Wagler.
Crested Guan. Cojolite. Coxoliltl (Náhuatl).

México to Colombia and Venezuela.

Penelope purpurascens purpurascens Wagler.
Coxolite mexicano.

Penelope purpurascens Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1830, col. 1110 (Mexico, probably Veracruz; type in München Mus.).

Resident in tropical forests from Sinaloa and southern Tamaulipas south to Guatemala and Honduras.

México: Sinaloa, Jalisco, Guerrero, Oaxaca, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán.

Ortalis wagleri Gray.

Wagler Chachalaca. Chachalaca de Wagler.

Western México.

Ortalis wagleri griseiceps van Rossem.¹
Chachalaca de Wagler sonorensis.

Ortalis wagleri griseiceps van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 431 (Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident from southern Sonora south into northern Sinaloa and southern Chihuahua.

Ortalis wagleri wagleri (G. R. Gray).
Chachalaca de Wagler común.

Ortalis wagleri G. R. Gray, List. Spec. Bds. Brit. Mus., 5, 1867, 12 ("California" and Mexico; restricted to San Blas, Nayarit, by van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 431; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Resident in central and southern Sinaloa (breeding up to 1000 feet, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, and western Durango (up to 5500 feet, K-d).

Ortalis vetula (Wagler).

Common Chachalaca. Chachalaca. Chachalacametl (Náhuatl).

Southeastern Texas south to Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Ortalis vetula mcalli (Baird).
Chachalaca de Baird.

Ortalis mcalli Baird, Rept. Pac. R. R. Surv., 9, 1858, 611 (Boquilla, Nuevo Leon; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from the lower Río Grande Valley in Texas, southeastern San Luis Potosí, and Nuevo León south to extreme northern Veracruz.

México: San Luis Potosí (Valles), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz.

Ortalis vetula poliocephala (Wagler).
Chachalaca de cabeza gris.

Penelope poliocephala Wagler, Isis von Oken, 23, 1830, col. 1112 (Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Resident in southern and western México in Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, western Oaxaca, southwestern Chiapas, Valley of México, Morelos, and southwestern Puebla (recorded with young from Rancho Papayo, 4000 feet, K-d). The species also has been recorded from Jalisco and Guanajuato, the records possibly pertaining to this race.

¹ Considerable additional material casts serious doubt on the validity of this race, suggesting that it may not be consistently different from the nominate form.

Ortalis vetula vetula (Wagler).¹
Chachalaca jalapeña.

Penelope vetula Wagler, Isis von Oken, 23, 1830, coll. 1112 (Vera Cruz, Veracruz, Mexico; type in Munich Mus.).

Resident from southeastern México (including the Yucatán Peninsula?) to British Honduras and the Caribbean slope (but not the coastal belt itself) of Guatemala.

México: Oaxaca (eastern), Chiapas (northwestern), Puebla (K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco, and Campeche (southern).

Ortalis vetula intermedia Peters.
Chachalaca de Petén.

Ortalis vetula intermedia Peters, Auk, 30, 1913, 371 (Camp Mengel, Hondo River, Quintana Roo, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident in Campeche (Matamoros), southern Quintana Roo, and the Petén district of Guatemala. (Doubtfully distinct from *O. v. pallidiventris*.)

México: Campeche, Quintana Roo.

Ortalis vetula pallidiventris Ridgway.
Chachalaca yucateca.

Ortalis vetula pallidiventris Ridgway, Man. N. Amer. Bds., 1887, 209 (Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in the drier parts of the Yucatán Peninsula (Chichen Itzá and Mérida, and islands of Holbox, Mujeres, Meco, and Cozumel) and adjacent parts of Campeche (La Tuxpena and Apazote).

Ortalis vetula leucogastra (Gould).
Chachalaca ventre blanco.

Penelope leucogastra Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 11, 1843, 105 (locality unknown; type lost).

Resident from southeastern Chiapas and the Pacific lowlands of western Guatemala to El Salvador and northern Nicaragua.

México: Southeastern Chiapas (Mapastepec to Benito).

Ortalis vetula vallicola Brodkorb.
Chachalaca chiapaneca.

Ortalis vetula vallicola Brodkorb, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1942, 182 (Malpaso, Chiapas, Mexico; type in Univ. Michigan Mus. Zool.).

México: Interior of Chiapas (Grand Valley, Malpaso, Chicomuselo).

Penelopina nigra (Fraser).
Black Chachalaca. Pajuil.

Chiapas to Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

¹ Additional material suggests that *O. v. fulvicauda* Miller and Griscom may be separable from this race, with which it is here synonymized.

Penelopina nigra nigra (Fraser).

Pajuil guatemalteco.

Penelope niger Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 10, "1850", 246, pl. 29 (male, female), publ. Jan. 24, 1852 (locality unknown; types in Liverpool Mus.).

Humid Upper Tropical Zone of the mountains of Chiapas, through Guatemala to extreme southwestern El Salvador.

México: Chiapas.

Oreophasis derbianus Gray.

Horned Guan. Faisan.

Oreophasis derbianus Gray, Gen. Birds, 3, 1844, 485, pl. 121 (Guatemala; type in Liverpool Mus.).

Resident in mountain forests of Chiapas (near Pinabete and Volcán de Tacaná) and of western Guatemala.

México: Chiapas.

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE

PARTRIDGES, QUAILS, AND PHEASANTS

Dendrortyx barbatus Gould.

Bearded Wood-Partridge. Chiviscoyo.

Dendrortyx barbatus ("Lichtenstein" Ms.) Gould, Monogr. Odontoph., 2, 1846, pl. [2] and text [= pl. 22 of bound volume] (Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Resident in the mountain forests of the State of Veracruz. Rare and little known.

Dendrortyx macroura (Jardine and Selby).

Long-tailed Partridge. Codorniz coluda.

Highlands of México, from Michoacán and Veracruz south to Oaxaca.

Dendrortyx macroura macroura (Jardine and Selby)

Codorniz coluda oriental.

Ortyx macroura Jardine and Selby, Ill. Ornith., 1, 1828, text to pl. 38 [in "Ortyx synopsis specierum"] (Mexico [= mountains about Valley of México]; type in Jardine Coll.).

México: Mountains about the Valley of México and highlands of Veracruz. Rare and little known.

Dendrortyx macroura griseipectus Nelson.

Codorniz coluda petigris.

Dendrortyx macrourus griseipectus Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 44 (Huitzilac, Morelos, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from the heavy oak forest on the Pacific slope of the Cordillera, in the states of Mexico (K-d), Distrito Federal, and Morelos.

Dendrortyx macroura diversus Friedmann.

Codorniz coluda jalisciense.

Dendrortyx macroura diversus Friedmann, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, 1943, 273 (San Sebastián, Jalisco, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in the highland forests of northwestern Jalisco (Mascota and San Sebastián).

Dendrortyx macroura striatus Nelson.¹
Codorniz coluda guerrerense.

Dendrortyx macrourus striatus Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 44 (Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in the highland forests from southern Jalisco to Michoacán and the Cordillera of Guerrero, above 8000 feet.

Dendrortyx macroura oaxacae Nelson.
Codorniz coluda oaxaqueña.

Dendrortyx oaxacae Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 43 (Totontepec, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in the mountain forests of eastern Oaxaca (K-d) from Cerro San Felipe to Mount Zempoaltepec.

Dendrortyx leucophrys (Gould).
Highland Partridge. Gallina del monte.

Extreme southern México, south in the highlands through Guatemala and Nicaragua to Costa Rica.

Dendrortyx leucophrys leucophrys (Gould).
Gallina del monte guatemalense.

Ortyx leucophrys Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1843 (1844), 132 (Coban, Guatemala).

Highlands of extreme southern México and of northern Guatemala above 3000 feet. México: Chiapas (Sierra Madre de Chiapas).

Oreortyx picta (Douglas).
Mountain Quail. Codorniz de montaña.

Western United States south to Baja California.

Oreortyx picta confinis Anthony.
Codorniz de montaña de San Pedro.

Oreortyx pictus confinis Anthony, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2), 2, 1889, 74 (San Pedro Martir Range, alt. 8,500 feet, Lower California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

México: Mountains of Baja California in the Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir, north to the California boundary.

Callipepla squamata (Vigors).
Scaled Quail. Codorniz escamosa. Zollin. Tecuzollin (♂), Ouaton (♀) (Náhuatl).

Southwestern United States to south-central México.

¹ *Dendrortyx macroura dilutus* Nelson is considered a synonym.

Callipepla squamata pallida Brewster.
Codorniz escamosa de Arizona.

Callipepla squamata pallida Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 6, 1881, 72 (Rio San Pedro, Arizona; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Arid open country from western Texas, southern Colorado, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico south to northwestern and central-northern México.

México: Extreme northern Sonora, northern Chihuahua and northwestern Coahuila.

Callipepla squamata squamata (Vigors).
Codorniz escamosa común.

Ortyx squamatus Vigors, Zool. Jour., 5, 1830, 275 (Mexico; type in Zool. Soc. London).

México: Resident in Jalisco, southern Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Distrito Federal, Morelos, southern Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Nuevo León.

Callipepla squamata castanogastris Brewster.
Codorniz escamosa vientrecastaño.

Callipepla squamata castanogastris Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 8, 1883, 34 (Rio Grande City, Texas; types in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southeastern Texas, south to eastern Coahuila, northern Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

México: Nuevo León, Coahuila, Tamaulipas.

Lophortyx californica (Shaw).
California Quail. Codorniz californiana.

Pacific coast of United States south throughout Baja California.

Lophortyx californica plumbea Grinnell.
Codorniz californiana de San Quintín.

Lophortyx californica plumbea Grinnell, Condor, 28, 1926, 128 (San José, 45 miles northeast of San Quintín, Lower California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Resident in open chaparral country from extreme southwestern California to northwestern Baja California, to about 30° N; east in canyons to the east base of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir and to San Felipe on the Gulf of California; also on Los Coronados Islands.

Lophortyx californica decolorata van Rossem.
Codorniz californiana de Grinnell.

Lophortyx californica decolorata van Rossem, Condor, 48, no. 6, November, 1946, 265 (Bahía Concepción, Gulf coast of Baja California, México; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Baja California from about latitude 30° N south to latitude 25° N.

Lophortyx californica achrustera Peters.
Codorniz californiana de San Lucas.

Lophortyx californica achrustera Peters, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 8, 1923, 79 (La Paz, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Baja California from latitude 25° N southward to Cape Can Lucas.

Lophortyx gambelii Gambel.
Gambel Quail. Codorniz de Gambel.

Desert areas of southwestern United States from Utah and Colorado south to northwestern México.

Lophortyx gambelii gambelii Gambel.
Codorniz de Gambel común.

Lophortyx gambelii "Nutt." Gambel, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1, 1843, 260 ("Some distance west [i.e. east] of California" = southern Nevada, *vide* A. O. U. Committee, 1910; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

From southwestern Utah and southern Nevada south to western Texas, southwestern New Mexico, extreme northeastern Baja California and central Sonora.

México: Baja California and Sonora.

Lophortyx gambelii fulvipectus (Nelson).
Codorniz de Gambel pecho amarillo.

Callipepla gambelii fulvipectus Nelson, Auk, 16, 1899, 26 (Camoá, Rio Mayo, Sonora; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in southwestern Sonora (north to near Guaymas).

Lophortyx gambelii pembertoni van Rossem.
Codorniz de Gambel de Isla Tiburón.

Lophortyx gambelii pembertoni van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1932, 132 (Petrel Bay, just south of Narragansett Point, east side of Tiburón Island, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Tiburón Island, Sonora, Gulf of California.

Lophortyx gambelii friedmanni Moore.
Codorniz de Gambel de Sinaloa.

Lophortyx gambelii friedmanni Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, 1947, 28 (Reforma, Sinaloa; type in Moore Collection, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Common resident in Sinaloa Coastal Faunal District from Río Fuerte south to Río Culiacán.

Lophortyx douglasii (Vigors).
Douglas Quail. Codorniz gris.

México: Western México from Sonora and Chihuahua to Nayarit and Jalisco.

Lophortyx douglasii bensoni (Ridgway).
Codorniz gris de Benson.

Callipepla elegans bensoni Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1887, 148 (Campos, Sonora = 18 miles north of Cumpas, Sonora; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Sonora, from close to the northern boundary to Guaymas and San Javier.

Lophortyx douglasii douglasii (Vigors).
Codorniz gris de Douglas.

Ortyx douglasii Vigors, Zool. Jour., 4, no. 15, 1829, 354 (Monterey, errore = Mazatlán, Sinaloa; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Extreme southern Sonora south throughout Sinaloa and northwestern Durango.

Lophortyx douglasii languens Friedmann.
Codorniz gris chihuahuense.

Lophortyx douglasii languens Friedmann, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, 1943, 370 (Trompa, Chihuahua; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Known only from the type locality in Chihuahua.

Lophortyx douglasii impedita Friedmann.
Codorniz gris nayarita.

Lophortyx douglasii impedita Friedmann, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, 1943, 369 (San Blas, Tepic, Nayarit; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Nayarit.

Lophortyx douglasii teres Friedmann.
Codorniz gris jalisciense.

Lophortyx douglasii teres Friedmann, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, 1943, 369 (Las Palmas, northwest Jalisco (approximately 105° 20' W, 20° 40' N); type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Northwestern Jalisco, possibly to Colima.

Philortyx fasciatus (Gould).
Barred Quail. Codorniz listada.

Ortyx fasciatus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., pt. 11, "1843" (publ. March, 1844), 133 (California, errore = Mexico; type in Brussels Mus.).

México: Highlands of México in the states of Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, México, Morelos, and Puebla.

Colinus virginianus (Linnaeus).
Bob-white. Codorniz común.

Southeastern Canada across the eastern half of the United States to the Bahama Islands, Cuba, and Guatemala.

Colinus virginianus ridgwayi Brewster.
Codorniz común enmascarada.

Colinus ridgwayi Brewster, Auk, 21, 1885, 199 (18 miles southwest of Sasabe, Sonora, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident from the middle part of the southern Arizona boundary south to northwestern México.

México: Arizona boundary to south-central Sonora (1000 to 2500 feet). Now extirpated in Arizona; rare and very local in Sonora.

***Colinus virginianus texanus* (Lawrence).**

Codorniz común texana.

Ortyx texanus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 6, 1853, 1 (near Ringgold Barracks, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Southeastern New Mexico and southern Texas south to northern México.

México: Northeastern Coahuila, Nuevo León, and central Tamaulipas, from sea level to 2500 feet.

***Colinus virginianus maculatus* Nelson.**

Codorniz común manchada.

Colinus virginianus maculatus Nelson, Auk, 16, 1899, 26 (Altamira, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southeastern San Luis Potosí (Tancanhuitz) and southeastern Tamaulipas south to central-northern Veracruz (Chijol, Ozuluama).

***Colinus virginianus aridus* Aldrich.**

Codorniz común de Jaumave.

Colinus virginianus aridus Aldrich, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1942, 67 (Jaumave, Tamaulipas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: The country intermediate between the Arid Tropical and the Lower Sonoran life-zones from the northern part of southeastern San Luis Potosí (Valles) to central and central-western Tamaulipas.

***Colinus virginianus graysoni* (Lawrence).**

Codorniz común de grayson.

Ortyx graysoni Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1867, 476 (Guadalajara, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: The Mexican tableland from southeastern Nayarit and southern Jalisco (3000 to 7500 feet) to the Valley of México, Morelos, central-southern San Luis Potosí and southern Hidalgo. Bob-white from Guanajuato might belong here; their subspecific identity is uncertain.

***Colinus virginianus nigripectus* Nelson.**

Codorniz común petinegra poblana.

Colinus graysoni nigripectus Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 47 (Atlixco, Puebla, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tableland of the southern half of the states of México, Morelos, and Puebla.

***Colinus virginianus pectoralis* (Gould).**

Codorniz común petinegra.

Ortyx pectoralis Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 10, "1842," 182 (publ. 1843) (Mexico; type in Liverpool Mus.).

México: Eastern base of the Cordillera in the central part of Veracruz from 500 to 5000 feet above sea level.

***Colinus virginianus godmani* Nelson.**

Codorniz común de Godman.

Colinus godmani Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 45 (Jaltipan, Veracruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Lowlands of Veracruz (sea level to 1500 feet), and probably ranging into Tabasco.

Colinus virginianus minor Nelson.
Codorniz común mínima.

Colinus minor Nelson, Auk, 18, 1901, 47 (Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).
México: Grassy plains of northeastern Chiapas and adjacent portion of Tabasco.

Colinus virginianus insignis Nelson.
Codorniz común guatemalteca.

Colinus insignis Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 46 (Nenton, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).
The valley of the Río Chiapas from Nenton, Guatemala, to Chiapas.
México: Western boundary of the State of Chiapas, México (3000 to 6000 feet).

Colinus virginianus salvini Nelson.
Codorniz común de Salvin.

Colinus salvini Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 45 (Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).
México: Known only from the coastal plains of southern Chiapas, southern México, near the Guatemala border.

Colinus virginianus coyolcos (P. L. S. Müller).
Codorniz común coyolcozque.

Tetrao Coyoleos [sic] P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., 1776, 129 (Mexico, based on "Le Coyolcos" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois., 2, 486).

México: Pacific coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas, from City of Tehuántepec to Tonalá (sea level to 3000 feet).

Colinus virginianus thayeri Bangs and Peters.
Codorniz común de Thayer.

Colinus virginianus thayeri Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, 1928, 386 (Chivela, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Northeastern Oaxaca, probably intergrading with *pectoralis* and *nigripectus* in the north-central section of the State.

Colinus virginianus atriceps (Ogilvie-Grant).
Codorniz común cabeza negra.

Ortyx atriceps Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 22, 1893, 415 (in key), 424 (Putla, Oaxaca, Mexico; types in Brit. Mus.).

México: Known only from the Putla area, Oaxaca; probably ranges into Guerrero.

Colinus virginianus nelsoni Brodtkorb.
Codorniz común de Nelson.

Colinus virginianus nelsoni Brodtkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 467, 1942, 1 (Chicomuselo, Chiapas; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Known only from Chicomuselo, Chiapas.

Colinus nigrogularis (Gould).

Black-throated Quail. Codorniz garganta negra.

Yucatán and British Honduras to Honduras and (?) Nicaragua.

***Colinus nigrogularis caboti* Van Tyne and Trautman.**
Codorniz garganta negra yucateca.

Colinus nigrogularis caboti Van Tyne and Trautman, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 439, 1941, 5 (Chichen Itzá, Yucatán; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Campeche and Yucatán, exclusive of the Progreso region.

***Colinus nigrogularis persiccus* Van Tyne and Trautman.**
Codorniz garganta negra progresana.

Colinus nigrogularis persiccus Van Tyne and Trautman, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 439, 1941, 4 (5 kilometers south of Progreso, Yucatán; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Arid tip of Yucatán Peninsula.

***Odontophorus guttatus* (Gould).¹**
Spotted Partridge. Bolonchaco.

Ortyx guttata Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, "1837" (1838), 79 ("Bay of Honduras"; types in Brit. Mus.).

Resident in the Tropical and Subtropical zones of southeastern México south through Central America to extreme western Panamá.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche.

***Dactylortyx thoracicus* (Gambel).**
Long-toed Partridge. Codorniz dedilarga.

Mountainous areas from México to El Salvador and Honduras.

***Dactylortyx thoracicus thoracicus* (Gambel).**
Codorniz dedilarga veracruzana.

Ortyx thoracicus Gambel, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, 1848, 77 (Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

México: Forests of the mountain slopes of eastern México from San Luis Potosí (K-d), Puebla, and southern Tamaulipas to Veracruz.

***Dactylortyx thoracicus sharpei* Nelson.**
Codorniz dedilarga yucateca.

Dactylortyx thoracicus sharpei Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, Nov. 30, 1903, 152 (Apazote, Campeche, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Yucatán Peninsula; Campeche and Yucatán.

***Dactylortyx thoracicus devius* Nelson.**
Codorniz dedilarga jalisciense.

Dactylortyx devius Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 65, 68 (San Sebastian, Jalisco, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Highland forests of western México from Jalisco south to Guerrero.

¹ *Odontophorus g. matudae* Brodkorb requires verification.

Dactylortyx thoracicus lineolatus (Gould).
Codorniz dedilarga oaxaqueña.

Odontophorus lineolatus Gould, Monog. Odont., part 3, 1850, pl. 5 and text [= pl. 32 of bound volume] (Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Highland forests of the mountain slopes of southeastern Oaxaca and adjacent parts of western Chiapas.

Dactylortyx thoracicus chiapensis Nelson.
Codorniz dedilarga chiapaneca.

Dactylortyx chiapensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, March 24, 1898, 65, 66 (San Cristobal, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern México south to western Guatemala.
México: Central Chiapas.

Dactylortyx thoracicus fuscus Conover.
Codorniz dedilarga de Honduras.

Dactylortyx thoracicus fuscus Conover, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 73 (Alto Cantoral, Dept. Tegucigalpa, Honduras; type in Conover Coll., Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Resident from the eastern half of the Sierra Madre of Chiapas to Honduras.
México: Chiapas.

Cyrtonyx montezumae (Vigors).
Montezuma Quail. Codorniz pinta.

Southwestern United States south to Oaxaca.

Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi Nelson.¹
Codorniz pinta de Mearns.

Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 255 (Fort Huachuca, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Western central Texas, central New Mexico, and central Arizona south to northwestern México.

México: Upper Sonoran and Transition zones in Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Chihuahua, Durango, and northern Coahuila.

Cyrtonyx montezumae montezumae (Vigors).
Codorniz pinta de Moctezuma.

Ortyx montezumae Vigors, Zool. Jour., 5, no. 18, 1830, 275 (Mexico; type in Zool. Soc. London).

México: Resident from Michoacán, Oaxaca, Distrito Federal, Hidalgo and Puebla, to northern Coahuila, Nuevo León and west-central Tamaulipas.

Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami Nelson.
Codorniz pinta de Merriam.

Cyrtonyx merriami Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 48 (Mount Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from the eastern slope of Mount Orizaba, Veracruz.

¹ *C. m. morio* van Rossem is considered a synonym.

***Cyrtonyx montezumae sallei* J. Verreaux.**
Codorniz pinta de Sallé.

Cyrtonyx sallei J. Verreaux in Thomson's Arc. Nat., 1, 1859, 35, pl. 4 (Guerrero; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Michoacán south through Guerrero to east-central Oaxaca.

***Cyrtonyx ocellatus* (Gould).**
Ocellated Quail. Bolotoque.

Southwestern México to Honduras and Nicaragua.

***Cyrtonyx ocellatus ocellatus* (Gould).**
Bolotoque mexicano.

Ortyx ocellatus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 4, "1836", 75 (publ. 1837) (Guatemala).

Highlands from eastern Oaxaca in southwestern México southeast through western Guatemala.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas.

FAMILY **MELEAGRIDIDAE**
TURKEYS

***Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus.**
Turkey. Guajalote. Huexólotl. Totollin.

Eastern and southwestern United States south to central México.

***Meleagris gallopavo merriami* Nelson.**
Guajolote de Merriam.

Meleagris gallopavo merriami Nelson, Auk, 17, no. 2, 1900, 120 (47 miles south of Winslow, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Transition Zone in the mountains from southern Colorado to Arizona and northwestern México.

México: Sonora (northeastern mountains), now much reduced in numbers.

***Meleagris gallopavo intermedia* Sennett.**
Guajolote del Río Bravo.

Meleagris gallopavo var. *intermedia* Sennett, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr., 5, 1879, 428 (Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo County, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.; cotypes in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. and U. S. Nat. Mus.).

From central Texas south to northwestern Coahuila, extreme southeastern San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

México: Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas.

Meleagris gallopavo onusta Moore.
Guajolote de Moore.

Meleagris gallopavo onusta Moore, Auk, 55, 1938, 112 (2 miles southeast of Guayachi, Chihuahua, 6400 feet, 20 miles northeast of junction of Ríos Chinipas and Fuerte, west slope of Sierra Madre; type in Moore Coll., Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Transition and Lower Canadian zones of the west slope of the Sierra Madre Occidental of extreme southeastern Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south at least to east-central Sinaloa.

Meleagris gallopavo mexicana Gould.
Guajolote de Gould.

Meleagris mexicana Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, 61 (Real del Monte, Hidalgo? = Bolaños, Jalisco; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Chihuahua east of the Cordillera, Durango, northern Jalisco and Hidalgo(?).

Meleagris gallopavo gallopavo Linnaeus.
Guajolote común.

Meleagris gallopavo Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 156 (North America = México; restricted to Mirador, Veracruz).

México: Resident from Michoacán and Guerrero to Oaxaca and Veracruz.

Agriocharis ocellata (Cuvier).
Ocellated Turkey. Guajolote brillante.

Meleagris ocellata Cuvier, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., 6, 1820, 1, 4, pl. 1 (Gulf of Honduras; type in Paris Mus.).

Resident in the tropical forests of lowlands of Yucatán, Quintana Roo, the Petén district of Guatemala, and adjacent parts of British Honduras.

México: Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo.

FAMILY GRUIDAE
CRANES

Grus americana (Linnaeus).
Whooping Crane. Grulla blanca.

[*Ardea*] *americana* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 142 (South Carolina).

Formerly nested in western Canada from Mackenzie to Manitoba south to North Dakota and Iowa. Now apparently restricted to a small area of western Canada. Wintered formerly on the Gulf coast of the United States from Florida to Texas, and south to central México. Now chiefly in southeastern Texas.

México: Jalisco, Guanajuato, Tamaulipas. No recent records.

Grus canadensis (Linnaeus).
Brown Crane. Grulla cenicienta. Toquilcoyotl (Náhuatl).

Arctic western North America and eastern Siberia south to México, the Gulf States, Florida, Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Grus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus).
Grulla cenicienta canadense.

Ardea canadensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 141 (based on "The Brown and Ash-colour'd Crane" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, 3, 133, pl. 133; Hudson's Bay).

Breeds from northeastern Siberia to Alaska and northwestern Canada. Winters from central California and southern Texas south to Baja California and central México. More common westward.

México: Baja California, Sonora (common winter visitant, November to late March in Colorado Delta), Sinaloa (not rare, K-d), Jalisco, Guanajuato, Distrito Federal (L-d), and San Luis Potosí.

Grus canadensis tabida (Peters).
Grulla cenicienta mexicana.

Megalornis canadensis tabida Peters, Auk, 42, 1925, 122 (Valley of south fork of Humboldt River, Nevada; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from Michigan and southwestern Canada south to California, Nevada, Colorado, and Nebraska. Winters from California, Arizona and Texas south to Baja California and the mainland of México. More common eastward.

México: Baja California, Sinaloa, Guanajuato, México, San Luis Potosí, Yucatán (?), and Quintana Roo (A), including Cozumel Island. Cranes are also recorded from Durango, Coahuila and Nuevo León.

FAMILY ARAMIDAE
LIMPKINS

Aramus guarauna (Linnaeus).
Limpkin. Totolaca.

Southern United States to Argentina.

Aramus guarauna dolosus Peters.
Totolaca mexicano.

Aramus pictus dolosus Peters, Occas. Papers Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1925, 144 (Bolsón, Costa Rica; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident from south-central México and Honduras south to Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

FAMILY RALLIDAE
RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS

Rallus elegans Audubon.
King Rail. Rascón real.

Southern Canada, the United States, Mexico and Cuba.

Rallus elegans elegans Audubon.
Rascón real común.

Rallus elegans Audubon, Birds Am., folio ed., 3, 1834, pl. 203 (Kentucky, etc.).

Breeds from southern Ontario and New England (rarely) south to Florida and the Gulf coast. Winters in the southern part of this range and south to southern Texas and México.

México: Only three records; Guanajuato (two specimens, K-d), Veracruz (Tlalcoatlpan).

Rallus longirostris Boddaert.
Clapper Rail. Rascón picudo.

Salt marshes of temperate North America south to mangrove swamps of the West Indies, Central America and South America as far as Perú and southeastern Brazil.

Rallus longirostris levipes Bangs.
Rascón picudo pies ligeros

Rallus levipes Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 1, 1899, 45 (Newport Landing, Los Angeles County, California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Salt marshes from southern California to northwestern Baja California.
México: Northwestern Baja California (Ensenada). Casual in winter south to San Quintín Bay.

Rallus longirostris magdalenae van Rossem.
Rascón picudo de Magdalena.

*Rallus longirostris magdalena*e van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, May 19, 1947, 51 (Almejas Bay, Santa Margarita Island, Magdalena Bay, Baja California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Tidal lagoons of the Pacific coast of Baja California from Magdalena Bay north to Scammon Lagoon, probably to San Quintín Bay. Casual in autumn south to Todos Santos, latitude 23° 27' N.

Rallus longirostris beldingi Ridgway.
Rascón picudo de Belding.

Rallus beldingi Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1882, 345 (Espíritu Santo Island, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Mangrove swamps of the gulf coast of extreme southern Baja California; known only from three localities, Espíritu Santo Island, San José Island and the vicinity of La Paz.

Rallus longirostris rhizophorae Dickey.
Rascón picudo sonorense.

Rallus obsoletus rhizophorae Dickey, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 235 (Tobari Bay, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Coastal marshes of Sonora from Guaymas south to the Sinaloa border.

Rallus longirostris nayaritensis McLellan.
Rascón picudo nayarita.

Rallus nayaritensis McLellan, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4) 16, 1927, 9 (San Blas, Nayarit, México; type in Calif. Acad. Sci.).

Mexico: San Blas, Nayarit; uncertainly recorded from Mazatlán, Sinaloa.

Rallus longirostris tenuirostris Ridgway.
Rascón picudo mexicano.

Rallus elegans var. *tenuirostris* "Lawrence" Ridgway, Am. Nat., 8, 1874, 111 (City of Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Fresh water marshes of Distrito Federal, México (Lerma, K-d), and Tlaxcala.

Rallus longirostris pallidus Nelson.
Rascón picudo yucateco.

Rallus pallidus Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, 1905, 141 (Rio Lagartos, Yucatan, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from Río Lagartos, Yucatán; probably limited to the arid coastal region of northwestern Yucatán; possibly ranges to Campeche. Some form of Clapper Rail is abundant on Chinchorro Reef, Quintana Roo. It might prove to be this form or *belizensis* Oberholser.

Rallus limicola Vieillot.
Virginia Rail. Rascón de agua.

Southern Canada south to the Straits of Magellan.

Rallus limicola limicola Vieillot.
Rascón de agua norteamericano.

Rallus limicola Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 28, 1819, 558 (based on "The American Water-Rail" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist., 2, 144, pl. 279; Pennsylvania).

Breeds from southern Canada south to Baja California, Sonora, and the Valley of México. Winters from southern United States through México to Guatemala.

México: Resident in Baja California and possibly in Sonora; a local colony in the Distrito Federal; the only record for Yucatán is June 23. Recorded in winter from Sinaloa, Jalisco (K-d), Tamaulipas, Chihuahua (F), Morelos (F), and Veracruz. Undoubtedly often overlooked.

Pardirallus maculatus (Boddaert).
Spotted Rail. Gallinuela escribano.

British Honduras (Ycacos Lagoon) and Chiapas south to Argentina; also in Cuba.

Pardirallus maculatus insolitus (Bangs and Peck).
Gallinuela escribano de Honduras.

Limnopardalis maculatus insolitus Bangs and Peck, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, 43 (Ycacos Lagoon, British Honduras; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Known only from two specimens, one from Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, and one from Ycacos Lagoon, British Honduras.

México: Chiapas.

Amaurolimnas concolor (Gosse).
Uniform Crane. Gallineta de agua.

Southern México to Ecuador and Brazil; formerly also Jamaica, where now extinct.

Amaurolimnas concolor guatemalensis (Lawrence).
Gallineta de agua americano.

Corethrura Guatemalensis Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 15, 1863, 106, 107 (Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Lives in swampy forests from Oaxaca, México and British Honduras through Central America to Colombia, Perú, Bolivia, Brazil (except the eastern part) and British Guiana. Rare and local.

México: Recorded only from Tutla, Oaxaca.

Aramides cajanea (P. L. S. Müller).
Wood Rail. Gallineta. Totocala.

México to Paraguay and Argentina.

Aramides cajanea mexicana Bangs.
Gallineta de Moctezuma.

Aramides albiventris mexicanus Bangs, Am. Nat., 41, no. 483, 1907, 185 (Buena Vista, Veracruz, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Central and southern México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Distrito Federal, Hidalgo, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Tabasco.

Aramides cajanea vanrossemi Dickey.
Gallineta de van Rossem.

Aramides vanrossemi Dickey, Condor, 31, 1929, 33, col. pl. (Barra de Santiago, Ahuachapan, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Pacific coast of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Chiapas, México.

México: Chiapas (Mapastepec).

Aramides cajanea albiventris Lawrence.
Gallineta de Honduras.

Aramides albiventris Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, 234 (British Honduras; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Yucatán Peninsula to British Honduras and the Caribbean slope of Guatemala.

México: Eastern Chiapas, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

Aramides axillaris Lawrence.
Rufous-necked Wood Rail. Gallineta de collar rojizo.

Aramides axillaris Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 13, 1863, 107 (Barranquilla, Colombia; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident in coastal lagoons of México, from Sinaloa on the west and Yucatán on the east, south through Central America to Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and the Guianas. Rare and local northward.

México: Very few records; Sinaloa (not uncommon, 14 specimens, K-d), Nayarit, Guerrero and Yucatán.

Porzana carolina (Linnaeus).
Sora Rail. Gallineta de ciénaga.

Rallus carolinus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 153 (based on "The Little American Water Hen" Edwards, Nat. Hist., Birds, 3, 144, pl. 144; Hudson Bay).

Breeds from Canada across the United States to northern Baja California, Utah, Ohio and Maryland. Winters from the southern United States south through México and Central America to Brazil, the Guianas, and Perú.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (August 7, K-d), Jalisco, Guerrero (May 29), Oaxaca, Chihuahua (F), Guanajuato, México, Coahuila, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán (August 12-late May), and Quintana Roo.

Laterallus jamaicensis (Gmelin).
Black Rail. Gallineta negra.

United States to Jamaica, and Perú and Chile.

Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus (Ridgway).
Gallineta negra occidental.

Porzana jamaicensis var. *coturniculus* "Baird" Ridgway, Am. Nat., 8, 1874, 111 (Farallone Islands, Coast of California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in marshes along coast of California south to northwestern Baja California.¹ México: Baja California (San Quintín, San Ramón).

Laterallus ruber (Sclater and Salvin).
Little Red Rail. Gallineta rojiza.

México to Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Laterallus ruber tamaulipensis (Nelson).
Gallineta rojiza tamaulipeca.

Creciscus ruber tamaulipensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 39, 1926, 105 (Alta Mira, Tamaulipas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Marshes near the Tamesi River at Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, south to the Petén district of northern Guatemala.

México: Oaxaca (Tuxtla), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Campeche (El Vapor).

Laterallus ruber ruber (Sclater and Salvin).
Gallineta rojiza guatemalteca.

Corethrura rubra Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1860, 300 ("in provincia Verae Pacis," Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident in marshy areas from the Yucatán Peninsula (Xbac) and Cozumel Island to Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras.

México: Yucatán Peninsula (Xbac) and Cozumel Island.

¹ *Laterallus jamaicensis pygmaeus* (Blackwall) should be found in México as a migrant or a winter visitor, as it has been recorded from Guatemala, but so far no Mexican records are known.

Coturnicops noveboracensis (Gmelin).
Yellow Rail. Gallineta amarilla.

United States to central México.

Coturnicops noveboracensis goldmani (Nelson).
Gallineta amarilla mexicana.

Porzana goldmani Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, Oct. 6, 1904, 151 (Lerma, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from Lerma, in the valley of Toluca.

Gallinula chloropus (Linnaeus).
Gallinule. Gallineta patas amarillas.

Europe, Asia, Africa, North America and South America, as well as many oceanic island groups.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans Bangs.
Gallineta patas amarillas americana.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 5, 1915, 96 (Arbuckle Creek, De Soto County, Florida; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from Minnesota and southeastern Canada south to southern Baja California and, very locally, to Panamá. Winters from the southern United States southward.

México: Local resident; recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco (K-d), Michoacán (L-d), Oaxaca, México, Morelos (K-d), Puebla (L-d), Tamaulipas, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Porphyryla martinica (Linnaeus).
Purple Gallinule. Gallareta azul. Cuatezcatl (Náhuatl).

Fulica martinica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 259 (Martinique, West Indies).

Breeds in fresh-water marshes from Texas, the Gulf States and South Carolina through the West Indies, México and Central America to southern Brazil. Winters throughout all but the northernmost portion of its breeding range (north to southern Texas and Florida).

México: So far known only from Sonora (K-d), Sinaloa (K-d), Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Colima, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), México, Morelos (K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (L-d), Tabasco (L-d), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island. Probably of much wider distribution.

Fulica americana Gmelin.
American Coot. Gallareta. Cuachilton (Náhuatl).

Central Canada south to Panamá, the West Indies, the highlands of Colombia and northern Ecuador; also the Hawaiian Islands.

Fulica americana americana Gmelin.
Gallareta común.

Fulica americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 704 (based on "Cinereous Coot" Latham, Gen. Syn. Birds, 3, pt. 1, 279; North America).

Breeds from central Canada south to southern Baja California and very locally through México and Central America to Panamá. Winters from southwestern Canada and central and eastern United States south to Panamá and the West Indies.

México: Baja California (local resident, common in winter), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Tres Mariás Islands, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, México, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

FAMILY HELIORNITHIDAE
SUN GREBES

Heliornis fulica (Boddaert).
Sun Grebe. Ave sol.

Colymbus fulica Boddaert, Table Pl. enlum., 1783, 54 (based on "Le Grebifoulque, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enlum., pl. 893; Cayenne).

Resident along forest streams and rivers from southern México through Central America and most of South America to Paraguay and northern Argentina.

México: Chiapas, Veracruz, and Campeche.

FAMILY EURYPYGIDAE
SUN BITTERNS

Eurypyga helias (Pallas).
Sun Bittern. Gran ave sol.

Southern México to Perú, the Guianas, and south-central Brazil.

Eurypyga helias major Hartlaub.
Gran ave sol común.

Eurypyga major Hartlaub, Syst. Verz. Mus. Bremen, Vögel, 1844, 108 (Colombia; type in Bremen Mus.).

Resident in the Tropical Zone in rain forest near streams, from southern México and the Caribbean slope of Guatemala south through Central America to western Colombia and western Ecuador.

México: Chiapas and Tabasco.

FAMILY JACANIDAE
JACANAS

Jacana spinosa (Linnaeus).
Jacana. Cirujano.

Southern Texas to western Ecuador and Argentina; Greater Antilles.

Jacana spinosa gymnostoma (Wagler).¹
Cirujano mexicano.

Parra gymnostoma Wagler, Isis, 1831, 517 (Mexico).

Tropical Zone from extreme southern Texas (irregular), Tampico and Sinaloa (El Molino, 24° 50' N) to Chiapas and Yucatán, breeding at an altitude of 5000 feet in Jalisco (Ocotlán). Doubtfully distinct from *J. s. spinosa*.

México: Sinaloa (breeding, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Colima (breeding, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí (E), Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, and Cozumel Island.

FAMILY HAEMATOPODIDAE
OYSTER-CATCHERS

Haematopus ostralegus Linnaeus.
Oyster-catcher. Ostrero.

Widely distributed on coasts of the Northern Hemisphere, the cooler parts of the Southern Hemisphere, and much more locally in the tropics.

***Haematopus ostralegus bachmani** Audubon.
Ostrero negro.

Haematopus bachmani Audubon, Birds Am., folio ed., 4, 1838, pl. 427, f. 1 (mouth of Columbia River).

Resident on Pacific coast of North America from Aleutian Islands to Baja California. Perhaps a distinct species.

México: Recorded only from Baja California; breeds in the northern half only, on Pacific side, north of Abreojos Point.

***Haematopus ostralegus frazari** Brewster.
Ostrero de Frazar.

Haematopus frazari Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 84 (Carmen Island, Gulf of California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident locally on both coasts of Baja California, in Sonora, Sinaloa, and on the Revilla Gigedo and Tres Mariás islands.

México: Baja California (both coasts), Revilla Gigedo, Tres Mariás and Tres Marietas (G) islands. On the mainland in Sonora, Sinaloa (nesting, common, K-d), Nayarit (October 2 on, common), Colima, and Guerrero. Erroneously reported from Jalisco.

Haematopus ostralegus palliatus Temminck.
Ostrero americano.

Haematopus palliatus Temminck, Man. d'Ornith., ed. 2, 2, 1820, 532 (South America; subsequently restricted to Venezuela, Bradbourne and Chubb, Birds S. Am., 1912, 37).

Atlantic seaboard of North America from New Jersey to Brazil, and on Pacific coast from Isthmus of Tehuántepec to Colombia.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Cozumel Island. Specimens from the first two states require redetermination. To be sought in the lagoons of northeastern Tamaulipas.

¹ Includes *Jacana spinosa lowi* van Rossem, the validity of which has been seriously questioned.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE
PLOVERS, TURNSTONES, SURF-BIRDS

This family, and the next seven, are composed largely of well-known, widely ranging and highly migratory birds of northern breeding ranges. They have been much neglected by most students of Mexican birds. The absence of records from many coastal states as well as the lakes and marshes of the interior has no significance.

***Squatarola squatarola* (Linnaeus).**
 Black-bellied Plover. Avefría. Couixin (Náhuatl).

Tringa Squatarola Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 149 (Europe; restricted to Sweden, Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, 2, 1920, 1553).

Arctic regions, migrating south to Africa, India, Australia, and southern South America.

México: Undoubtedly a common migrant and winter resident on both coasts, but largely overlooked; to be expected from late July to June. Recorded from both coasts of Baja California (common, July 31-May 10), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (K-d), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo; inland only in Valley of México and San Luis Potosí (E).

***Pluvialis dominica* (P. L. S. Müller).**
 Golden Plover. Pluvial dorado.

Northeastern Siberia and arctic and subarctic America, migrating south to India, Australia, Oceania, and southern South America.

***Pluvialis dominica dominica* (P. L. S. Müller).**
 Pluvial dorado común.

Charadrius Dominicus Müller, Natursyst., suppl., 1776, 116 (Hispaniola).

Arctic and subarctic North America, wintering on the plains of southern South America, rarely alighting south of New Jersey in fall and south of southern Texas in spring.

México: Spring records from Oaxaca (March 27-30), Puebla (March), Veracruz (♀, Jalapa, 4450 feet, March 21, K-d); fall records from Baja California (October 18, where accidental), and Tlaxcala (October).

***Pluvialis dominica fulva* (Gmelin).**
 Pluvial dorado occidental.

Charadrius fulvus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 687 (Tahiti).

Arctic eastern Siberia and northwestern Alaska, migrating over whole Pacific Ocean to Australia and New Zealand.

México: An accidental straggler to Clarión Island, Revilla Gigedo Group, May 21, 1897 (no. 21177 Carnegie Mus.; kindly determined by W. E. Clyde Todd). A bird seen on Clarión Island, April 30, 1925, probably belongs here also.

Charadrius hiaticula Linnaeus.
Ringed Plover. Pluvial frailecillo.

Arctic and subarctic regions of Northern Hemisphere, migrating south to India, Africa, and Argentina.

Charadrius hiaticula semipalmatus Bonaparte.
Pluvial frailecillo americano.

Charadrius semipalmatus Bonaparte, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, 1825, 98 (coast of New Jersey).

Arctic America, wintering from southern United States to Chile and Argentina.

México: Undoubtedly a common migrant and winter resident on both coasts, but relatively few records (August 23-May 12). Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Tres Marías Islands, Jalisco (June 26, 1903), Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Charadrius alexandrinus Linnaeus.
Snowy Plover. Chichicuilote nevado.

Warmer parts of North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and western South America.

Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus (Cassin).
Chichicuilote nevado occidental.

Aegialitis nivosus Cassin, in Rept. Pac. R. R. Surv., 9, 1858, 696 (Presidio [San Francisco], California; type formerly in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Western United States, from Washington and northern Utah southward, and Baja California, wintering south to Nayarit.

México: Baja California (common resident); winter records from Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (late April).

Charadrius alexandrinus tenuirostris (Lawrence).
Chichicuilote nevado cubano.

Aegialitis tenuirostris Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, 1862, 455 (near Guantanamo, Cuba; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds very locally from Kansas and Texas to Florida and the West Indies; in winter to Venezuela.

México: One record, Yucatán (Celestin, April 12, 1865); may breed in northeastern Tamaulipas; to be looked for along entire Atlantic coast at other seasons.

Charadrius collaris Vieillot.
Azara Plover. Chichicuilote de Azara.

Charadrius collaris Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 27, 1818, 136 (Paraguay).

Tropical America, from southern México to Argentina.

México: Recorded from Sinaloa (K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, and Tabasco; primarily coastal.

Charadrius vociferus Linnaeus.
Killdeer. Gallaludo. Amacozcatl (Náhuatl).

Temperate North America, Greater Antilles, and coast of Perú.

Charadrius vociferus vociferus Linnaeus.
Gallaludo norteamericano.

Charadrius vociferus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 150 (South Carolina).

Breeds from southern Canada to central México and the Bahamas; winters south to the West Indies and northern South America.

México: Reported as breeding in Baja California, Sonora (commonly), Sinaloa (K-d), Guerrero (K-d), Chihuahua (K-d), Durango, Guanajuato (K-d), and Tamaulipas. A very common winter visitant throughout the republic in open country from October 24 to May 9, but unrecorded as yet from Morelos, Hidalgo, and Tlaxcala; winter occurrence in Sinaloa (K-d), Chihuahua (K-d), Guanajuato (K-d), and San Luis Potosí (E-d) not hitherto published.

Charadrius wilsonia Ord.
Wilson Plover. Tildío.

Atlantic coast of North America from Virginia to Florida and Texas (and probably farther south); Baja California to Perú; West Indies; Caribbean coast of South America.

Charadrius wilsonia beldingi (Ridgway).
Tildío de Belding.

Pagolla wilsonia beldingi Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 8, 1919, 113 (La Paz, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific coast from California to Perú.

México: So far recorded only from Baja California (common), Sonora (common resident), Sinaloa (common breeder), Nayarit; one record from Veracruz (Tacolutla, August 27, probably accidental, K-d).

Charadrius wilsonia wilsonia Ord.
Tildío de Wilson.

Charadrius wilsonia Ord, in Wilson, Am. Ornith., 9, 1814, 77 (Cape May, New Jersey).

Breeds in extreme southern Texas and probably southward along entire Atlantic coast of México.

México: One late spring specimen from northern Veracruz (7 mi. W Tampico, May 30, C). Reported from Yucatán (including Cozumel and Holbox islands), but some or all these birds might prove referable to *rufinucha* of the West Indies. Erroneously reported from the Valley of México.

Eupoda montana (J. K. Townsend).
Mountain Plover. Tildío montanés.

Charadrius montanus Townsend, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1837, 192 (Wyoming; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Rocky Mountain States, wintering south to Texas, California and northern México.

México: Recorded from Baja California (fairly common in northwest, casually to La Paz), Sonora, Zacatecas (November 24-late February), Coahuila, Nuevo León (G-d), and Tamaulipas.

FAMILY **SCOLOPACIDAE**
 SNIPE, WOODCOCK, AND SANDPIPERS

Bartramia longicauda (Bechstein).
 Upland Plover. Ganga.

Tringa longicauda Bechstein, in Latham, Allgem. Ueber Vögel, 4, pt. 2, 1812, 453 (North America).

Breeds from Alaska to the Great Plains and Prairie States, more locally eastward from Quebec to Virginia; winters in southern South America.

México: A migrant, chiefly in April, August, and September; recorded from Jalisco, Oaxaca, Chiapas (March 29, May 17, 1904), Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, Puebla, Veracruz, and mouth of the Río Grande (according to Dresser).

Numenius borealis (Forster)
 Eskimo Curlew. Chorlo esquimal.

Scolopax borealis J. R. Forster, Philos. Trans., 62, Art. 29, 1772, 431 (Fort Albany, Hudson Bay).

Arctic America, wintering in southern South America; non-stop migratory flights, in autumn from the northeastern United States to Brazil, and in spring from Argentina to Texas; only two Central American records; now probably extinct.

México: An adult labelled "Mexico" was received by the British Museum in 1896, part of the great Seebohm collection of shore birds (Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 24, appendix, 755). Specimen taken April 8, 1892, at Lake Palomas, Chihuahua, where accidental.

Numenius phaeopus Linnaeus.
 Hudsonian Curlew. Chorlo real.

Arctic and subarctic regions of Europe, Asia, and North America, wintering south to Africa, India, Australia, and South America.

Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus Latham.
 Chorlo real americano.

Numenius hudsonicus Latham, Ind. Ornith., 2, 1790, 712 (Hudson Bay).

Arctic and subarctic America, migrating south to southern South America, chiefly along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

México: A common migrant and winter resident (July-May 15) on the Pacific coast. Recorded from Baja California (stragglers all summer), Revilla Gigedo Islands, Sonora, Sinaloa (K-d), Nayarit, Colima, Guerrero and Oaxaca. On the Atlantic coast recorded only from Tabasco and extreme northeastern Tamaulipas, but in recent years it has become common in southern Texas.

Numenius americanus Bechstein.
 Long-billed Curlew. Picolargo.

Breeds in western North America, from southern Canada and Oregon south to southern Texas. Winters south to México and Guatemala. Formerly bred much farther east and wintered from the south Atlantic States to the West Indies.

Numenius americanus americanus Bechstein.
Picolargo de Bechstein.

Numenius americanus Bechstein, in Latham, Allgem. Ueber. Vögel, 4, pt. 2, 1812, 432 (New York).

Breeds in greatly reduced numbers from southern Texas to Utah and Idaho, wintering south to Guatemala; the breeding and migration range formerly including much of the eastern United States and the West Indies.

México: A winter visitant, formerly much commoner, from July 4 to May 15. This subspecies definitely recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (see comment under *N. a. parvus*).

Numenius americanus parvus Bishop.
Picolargo norteño.

Numenius americanus parvus Bishop, Auk, 27, Jan., 1910, 59 (Crane Lake, Saskatchewan; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Southern Canadian provinces south to Oregon and South Dakota; winters southward to México.

México: This subspecies definitely recorded (July 7-May 22) from Baja California, Sonora, Jalisco, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, and Tamaulipas.

Older specimens in Europe, and other records pertaining to the species only, are from the following states: Sinaloa, Nayarit, Durango (abundant), Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, Coahuila, Puebla, Nuevo León, and Cozumel Island. Subspecific determination of migrants and young birds is very difficult and is often not attempted.

Limosa fedoa (Linnaeus).
Marbled Godwit. Agachona real.

Scolopax fedoa Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 146 (Hudson Bay).

Breeds in northern Great Plains of North America. Winters from coast of Gulf of México and California south to Perú.

México: A winter visitor to both coasts from August to May, non-breeding birds occasionally passing the summer; common to abundant locally. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Oaxaca, Guanajuato, Tamaulipas, Yucatán, and Cozumel Island.

Tringa flavipes (Gmelin).
Lesser Yellow-legs. Tingüis chico.

Scolopax flavipes Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 659 (New York).

Subarctic America, wintering from southern United States to southern South America.

México: Common migrant and winter resident in the eastern coastal lowlands, regularly on migration to favorable localities inland; few records for the Pacific coast northward. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Chihuahua (F-d), Zacatecas, Guanajuato (K-d), México, San Luis Potosí (E), Tlaxcala, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, between July and May 11.

Tringa melanoleuca (Gmelin).
Greater Yellow-legs. Tingüis grande.

Scolopax melanoleuca Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 659 (Chateau Bay, Labrador).

Subarctic America; winters from southern United States to southern South America.

México: Common migrant and winter resident in the coastal lowlands; regular on migration at favorable localities inland. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (common, K-d), Nayarit, Colima, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Tlaxcala, San Luis Potosí (E), Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, between July 26 and April 26.

Tringa solitaria Wilson.
Solitary Sandpiper. Chichicuilote solitario.

Breeds from near tree-line in Canada to the northern United States; winters from the southern United States to southern South America.

Tringa solitaria solitaria Wilson.
Chichicuilote solitario de Wilson.

Tringa solitaria Wilson, Am. Ornith., 7, 1813, 53 (Pocono Mt., Pennsylvania).

Northern United States and southern Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains; winters from southern United States to southern South America.

México: Critically determined specimens of this subspecies have been recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guanajuato (K-d), Nuevo León (winter), Tamaulipas (winter), Veracruz, Campeche (July 31), Yucatán (Chicago Mus.), Quintana Roo, and, as stragglers, from Baja California (two records).

Tringa solitaria cinnamomea (Brewster).
Chichicuilote solitario canelo.

Totanus solitarius cinnamomeus Brewster, Auk, 7, no. 4, October, 1890, 377 (San José del Cabo, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Northwestern North America; winters from Baja California to Perú; eastward on migration to central United States and over whole of México.

México: Critically determined specimens of this subspecies have been recorded from Baja California (common migrant, as early as July 31; one winter record), Sonora, Sinaloa (K-d), Michoacán (K-d), Guerrero, Chiapas (A, C, and K-d), San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas (April), Veracruz, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (F-d).

Actitis macularia (Linnaeus).
Spotted Sandpiper. Alzaculito.

Tringa macularia Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 249 (Pennsylvania).

Breeds almost throughout the United States and Canada north to tree limit; winters from the southern states south to southern South America.

México: A common migrant over the whole of México, except in the desert areas northwestward; recorded even from Socorro Island, Revilla Gigedo Group, and Chinchorro Reef. Winters commonly along both coasts and at low altitudes inland; season, late July to May 18 (July 1, unusually early record). Unrecorded as yet from Querétaro, Morelos, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, and Campeche. Occurrence in Guanajuato (K-d) not hitherto recorded.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus (Gmelin).

Willet. Zarapico semipalmeado.

Breeds locally on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America from Nova Scotia to southern Texas, and locally in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain states. Winters from the southern United States to Brazil and Perú.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus (Brewster).

Zarapico semipalmeado occidental.

Symphemia semipalmata inornata Brewster, Auk, 4, no. 2, April, 1887, 145 (Larimer County, Colorado; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds locally in the Great Plains and in Rocky Mountain States. Winters from Texas and California south on the Pacific coast to Perú.

México: A common winter visitor to the Pacific coast (July to May), along which non-breeding stragglers remain all summer. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Tres Marias Islands, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A and K-d). An inland record for the species at Orizaba, Veracruz, may prove referable to this race. Recorded once from the Atlantic coast in Tamaulipas (Tampico, G).

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus (Gmelin).

Zarapico semipalmeado oriental.

Scolopax semipalmata Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 659 (New York).

Breeds locally on Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America from Nova Scotia to extreme southern Texas and probably in West Indies; winters south to Brazil.

México: Tamaulipas (common, and probably breeding in lagoons near mouth of Rio Grande). Willets are recorded from Yucatán and Cozumel Island, but the subspecies remains to be determined.

Heteroscelus incanus (Gmelin).

Wandering Tattler. Agachadiza vagabunda.

Scolopax incana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 658 (Society Islands).

Breeds in Alaska; migrates south along Pacific coast to Galápagos Islands and over most of Polynesia.

México: Baja California (on Pacific side, often common, regular in winter, occasional stragglers in summer; rare on Gulf side, only three records); recorded as common from all three of the Revilla Gigedo Islands; recorded also from Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, and Guerrero (once at Acapulco).

Aphriza virgata (Gmelin).

Surf-bird. Chichicuilote de marejada.

Tringa virgata Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 674 (Prince William Sound, Alaska).

Breeds in Alaska, migrating down the Pacific coast to Chile.

México: Recorded from Baja California (common migrant, possibly wintering), Sonora (two records, one mid-winter) and Colima.

***Arenaria interpres* (Linnaeus).**
Turnstone. Chorlete.

Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere; migrates almost throughout the world to southern South America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

***Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linnaeus).**
Chorlete europeo.

Tringa interpres Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 148 (restricted to Gotland, Sweden).

Arctic regions of Old World and northwestern North America, migrating far southward, in the New World down the Pacific coast to Chile. The New World population is really intermediate, often being referred to the next subspecies.

México: Recorded from Baja California (fairly common migrant, a few in winter), Revilla Gigedo Islands, Sonora, Sinaloa (March 14 to May 11, K-d), Colima, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.

***Arenaria interpres morinella* (Linnaeus).**
Chorlete rojizo.

Strepsilas morinella Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 249 (restricted to Georgia).

Arctic America; winters from the southern United States to Brazil.

México: Recorded from Chiapas (A), Yucatán (including Mujeres and Cozumel islands) and Quintana Roo. Collected in Yucatán June 16, 1900. Accidental in Sonora (Agiabampo, April 20, K-d).

***Arenaria melanocephala* (Vigors).**
Black Turnstone. Chorlete negro.

Strepsilas melanocephalus Vigors, Zool. Jour., 4, 1828, 356 (northwest coast of America).

Breeds in Alaska, wintering south to Baja California.

México: Common winter visitant to Baja California (recorded as early as July 10) and Sonora (as late as April 21).

***Limnodromus griseus* (Gmelin).**
Dowitcher. Agachona gris.

Breeds in arctic and subarctic North America from northwestern Alaska to Alberta and Hudson Bay; winters from the southern United States to Brazil and Perú.

***Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus* (Say).**
Agachona gris picuda.

Limosa scolopacea Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., 1, 1823, 170 (Council Bluffs, Iowa).

Breeds in northwestern arctic America. Winters from California, Texas and Florida to the West Indies and western Ecuador; more common on the Pacific coast than the Atlantic coast in migration.

México: A migrant and winter resident chiefly coastwise over the whole republic between August and June 6. This subspecies has been definitely recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Guanajuato, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and inland in Jalisco at 6370 feet (K-d). (See comment below.)

***Limnodromus griseus griseus* (Gmelin).**
Agachona gris de Gmelin.

Scolopax grisea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 658 (Long Island).

Breeds from central Alberta to west side of Hudson Bay and northward. Winters southward to Brazil and Perú; much commoner on Atlantic than on Pacific coast.

México: Four specimens from Baja California belong here (*vide* Brodkorb, but not according to Grinnell); Sonora (recorded as *hendersoni*).

The species is also recorded from Zacatecas, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, and Cozumel Island. Disagreement prevails at the moment over the subspecies of the Dowitcher, and no reviewer has reexamined any Mexican material except from Baja California. Certain authors maintain an inland subspecies *hendersoni* Rowan and regard *scolopaceus* as a distinct species. On this view true *griseus* would not occur in México, and *hendersoni* would be the prevailing form.

***Capella gallinago* (Linnaeus).**

Wilson Snipe. Agachona. Azolin. Zoquiiazolin (Náhuatl).

Subarctic and cooler portions of the Northern Hemisphere, migrating south in winter to Africa, India, the East Indies, and Brazil.

***Capella gallinago delicata* (Ord).**
Agachona norteamericana.

Scolopax delicata Ord., in reprint Wilson's Am. Ornith., 9, 1825, 218 (Pennsylvania).

Northern North America, breeding south to the northern tier of states and in the western mountains to southern California and México. Winters from central United States to Colombia.

México: Found breeding in Jalisco and Guanajuato (K-d), and probably in mountains of northern Baja California (June 12, 1927). A common winter visitant, save in arid and desert areas; reported between August 28 and May 6. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Colima, Jalisco, Guerrero, Chihuahua, Durango, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato, México, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (K-d), Tlaxcala, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Tabasco.

***Calidris canutus* (Linnaeus).**
Knot. Chichicuilote canuto.

Breeds in arctic regions, migrating south to Africa, New Zealand, and Cape Horn.

***Calidris canutus rufus* (Wilson).**
Chichicuilote canuto de Wilson.

Tringa rufa Wilson, Am. Ornith., 7, 1813, 43 (New Jersey).

Breeds in arctic America. Winters from Massachusetts to Cape Horn; less common on Pacific coast and in the interior, but regular on the coast of Texas; few records between the United States and southern South America.

México: Baja California (two records, April and September); Sonora (Tóbari Bay, abundant April 26-May 1, 1930), Sinaloa (common, Reforma, May, 1938, K-d), and Veracruz (Rivera, April 13, 1904).

Crocethia alba (Pallas).

Sanderling. Chichicuilotte blanco. Atzitzicuilotl (Náhuatl).

Trynga alba Pallas, in Vroeg. Cat., 1764, Adumbr., 7 (coast of the North Sea.)

Arctic regions, south in winter to South Africa, Australia, and southern South America.

México: A winter visitor (August-May 19). Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, Cozumel Island, and Quintana Roo.

Ereunetes pusillus (Linnaeus).

Semipalmated Sandpiper. Chichicuilotte semipalmeado.

Tringa pusilla Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 252 (Santa Domingo).

Arctic America, wintering from southern United States to southern South America; rare on Pacific coast.

México: Presumably a regular winter visitant; definitely recorded to date only from Cozumel Island and Quintana Roo; Dresser's old record from Tamaulipas is open to question.

Ereunetes mauri Cabanis.

Western Sandpiper. Chichicuilotte occidental.

Ereunetes mauri Cabanis, Jour. für Ornith., 4, no. 24, Nov., 1856, 419 (Cuba).

Western arctic America, migrating over most of United States, and wintering from North Carolina and California to South America.

México: Probably a common migrant and winter visitant to both coasts; recorded definitely from Baja California (July 1-April 25), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Veracruz, and Cozumel Island.

Erolia minutilla (Vieillot).

Least Sandpiper. Tingüis mínimo.

Tringa minutilla Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, 1819, 466 (Halifax, Nova Scotia).

Subarctic America; winters from southern United States to southern South America.

México: Common migrant, wintering on both coasts, more rarely inland, late July to June 1. Recorded from Baja California (rare in winter), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Querétaro (K-d), México, Coahuila (K-d), San Luis Potosí (E), Puebla, Nuevo León (winter), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Erolia fuscicollis (Vieillot).

White-rumped Sandpiper. Chichicuilotte rabadilla blanca.

Tringa fuscicollis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, 1819, 461 (Paraguay).

Arctic America; winters in southern South America; rarely recorded on migration south of the United States.

México: To be expected in spring. The only records so far are from Yucatán and Cozumel Island.

***Erolia bairdii* (Coues).**

Baird Sandpiper. Chichicuilotte de Baird.

Actodromas Bairdii Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 13, 1861, 194 (Great Slave Lake, Canada).

Arctic America; winters in southern South America.

México: Probably a regular migrant; several old records without locality. Definitely recorded from Baja California (rare), Tres Mariás Islands, Guerrero, Chiapas (common in spring), Chihuahua (five specimens, Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, August 1-14 (K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, México (Nevada de Toluca, 14,500 feet, September 16, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (E), Puebla, and Veracruz; two taken on Alacrán Reef, Yucatán, May 20, 1912; taken June 1, 1903 at Igualá, Guerrero, a remarkably late spring date; one taken May 10, 1935, on the Rio Grande along the Chihuahua border.

***Erolia melanotos* (Vieillot).**

Pectoral Sandpiper. Chichicuilotte manchado.

Tringa melanotos Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, 1819, 462 (Paraguay).

Arctic America; winters in southern South America; rare on migration on Pacific coast.

México: A migrant from late July to late October and in March and April; recorded from Baja California (once in some numbers), Tres Mariás Islands (October 26, 1925), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí (E), Puebla, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

***Erolia alpina* (Linnaeus).**

Dunlin. Tingüis lomo rojo.

Arctic regions, south to Africa, India, and México.

***Erolia alpina pacifica* (Coues).**

Tingüis lomo rojo norte americano.

Pelidna pacifica Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 11, 1861, 189 (west coast of North America = Simiahmoo, Washington; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Arctic America and eastern Siberia; winters from central United States south to Gulf coast of México and Baja California.

México: Baja California (common locally on Pacific coast) and Sonora (abundant). To be expected in northeastern Tamaulipas, as it is abundant at Brownsville, Texas.

***Micropalama himantopus* (Bonaparte).**

Stilt Sandpiper. Chorlete desconocido.

Tringa himantopus Bonaparte, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 2, 1826, 157 (Long Branch, New Jersey).

Arctic America; winters in southern South America; on migration rare west of the Great Plains.

México: A little known migrant, perhaps only casual in winter. Recorded from Colima (February 8, 1892), Oaxaca (February, 1869), Chiapas (April-May, common, A), Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí (E), Tlaxcala (January), and Tamaulipas.

Tryngites subruficollis (Vieillot).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Tildío pecho agamuzado.

Tringa subruficollis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, 1819, 465 (Paraguay).

Western arctic America; winters in southern South America; rarely recorded in eastern United States, West Indies, or anywhere between winter quarters and Texas.

México: Tamaulipas (August, September) and Guanajuato.

FAMILY **RECURVIROSTRIDAE**

AVOCETS AND STILTS

Himantopus mexicanus (Müller).

Black-necked Stilt. Candelero. Comaltecatl (Náhuatl).

Charadrius mexicanus P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 117 (Mexico).

Breeds from Oregon, Nebraska, Texas, and Florida, south to Brazil and Perú, wintering from the southern United States southward.

México: Common resident in the coastal lowlands, much more local in the interior. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Colima, Nayarit, Tres Marias Islands, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Durango, Guanajuato, México, San Luis Potosí (E), Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, Cozumel Island, and Chinchorro Reef.

Recurvirostra americana Gmelin.

American Avocet. Picocurvo. Icxixoxouhqui (Náhuatl).

Recurvirostra americana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 693 (North America).

Breeds in western North America from southern Canada to California, northern México, and Texas; winters from California and Texas south to Guatemala; a rare straggler east of the Great Plains.

México: Breeds in San Luis Potosí (downy young collected, E-d and C-d). Otherwise a winter visitor, locally common. Recorded from August to May 18 from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Colima, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas and Veracruz.

FAMILY **PHALAROPODIDAE**

PHALAROPES

Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus).

Red Phalarope. Chichicuilote rojo.

Tringa Fulicaria Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 148 (Hudson Bay).

Arctic regions, migrating chiefly at sea, and wintering at sea far southward; casual inland.

México: Common migrant off the Pacific coast of Baja California (April 17-June 27; July 11-October 28; January 16, 1860; February 4, 1882); off Revilla Gígedo Islands, May 12, 1925; Sonora (once).

***Steganopus tricolor* Vieillot.**

Wilson Phalarope. Chichicuilote nadador.

Steganopus tricolor Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, 1819, 136 (Paraguay).

Interior of western and central North America from California to south-central Canada and Indiana; winters in southern South America; little known south of United States on migration, except in México and Argentina.

México: Recorded from Baja California (rare, three records), Tres Mariás Islands (twice), Sonora (common), Sinaloa (one specimen, May 7, K-d), Jalisco (once, September 25), Guerrero (May 16, June 1), Chiapas (A), Zacatecas, México (July 2), San Luis Potosí (one record, September 29, K-d), Puebla (March 4-May 19; August 12-September); also from the Río Grande along the borders of Chihuahua and Coahuila (May 10-16, C).

***Lobipes lobatus* (Linnaeus).**

Northern Phalarope. Chichicuilote norteño.

Tringa tobata (sic) Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 148 (Hudson Bay).

Arctic regions, migrating chiefly at sea and wintering at sea far southward; occasional in the interior of North America.

México: Baja California (occasionally common; April 18 to late May; August 2 to September 15), Sonora (sometimes abundant in Gulf of California), Guerrero (common, April 9, 1903, off Sihuatenejo) and Oaxaca (one specimen, October 24, 1869, Bahía de la Ventosa). Two inland records, San Luis Potosí (Cerritos, November 15, specimen in Berlin Mus.), and Sonora (Saric, September 10, 1929).

FAMILY **BURHINIDAE**

THICK-KNEES

***Burhinus bistriatus* (Wagler).**

Mexican Thick-knee. Taratana.

Southern México to Costa Rica, reappearing in the savannas of northern South America and Hispaniola.

***Burhinus bistriatus bistriatus* (Wagler).**

Taratana norteamericano.

Charadrius bistriatus Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1829, col. 648 (Mexico).

Southern México to western Costa Rica.

México: Savannas of Oaxaca (breeding, February 17, K-d), Chiapas, Veracruz and Tabasco.

FAMILY **STERCORARIIDAE**

SKUAS AND JAEGER

***Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck).**

Pomarine Jaeger. Estercorario pomarino.

Lestris pomarinus Temminck, Man. d'Ornith., 1815, 514 (Arctic regions of Europe).

Arctic regions, migrating and wintering chiefly at sea from Virginia, Gulf of México, and California far southward.

México: Off west coast October 8 (I); adult seen chasing Sooty Terns and Noddies off Contoy Island, Quintana Roo, August 3, 1930 (Griscom and Crosby).

***Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus).¹**
Parasitic Jaeger. Estercorario parásito.

Larus parasiticus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 136 (restricted to coast of Sweden).

Arctic regions, migrating and wintering chiefly at sea from Gulf of México and southern California far southward.

México: Baja California (five records at sea, July 10-April 19). Old reports from the Valley of México deserve no credence.

FAMILY LARIDAE
GULLS AND TERNS

This is another group greatly neglected by students of Mexican birds. Most of the species are highly migratory, and the paucity of records from coastal states has no significance. The identification of all gulls and terns, except in full breeding plumage, is difficult. Very early papers on Mexican birds contain some records of various species which are quite contrary to their known distribution today. All such improbable reports, where no specimen survives for reexamination, are ignored here, no matter how frequently they have been repeated in the literature.

***Larus heermanni* Cassin.**
Heermann Gull. Apipizca de Heermann.

Larus Heermanni Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1852, 187 (San Diego, California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds locally on west coast of México, north locally to islands in Gulf of California and Pacific coast of Baja California; wanders north to British Columbia and south in winter to Guatemala.

México: Breeding colonies definitely known on Isabel Island, Revilla Gigedo Group, Tres Marietas Islands off Jalisco, various islets in Gulf of California, and on San Roque Island, Pacific coast of Baja California; reported to nest on Tres Marias Islands and elsewhere off coasts of Sinaloa and Nayarit. Common resident. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (Chacala, K-d), Jalisco, and Guerrero.

***Larus delawarensis* Ord.**
Ring-billed Gull. Apipizca pinta.

Larus Delawarensis Ord, in Guthrie's Geogr., 2nd Amer. ed., 2, 1815, 319 (Delaware River, below Philadelphia).

Breeds in North America (chiefly interior) from Alaska to Labrador and south to Utah and Ontario. Migrates southward over whole United States to Cuba and México.

México: Winter visitant to Pacific coast. Recorded from Baja California (fairly common), Sonora (common), Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca; inland records from Jalisco, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosí (E); overlooked on coast of Gulf of México.

¹ *Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieillot, the Long-tailed Jaeger, with range similar to *parasiticus*, is rarer and even more pelagic; two birds seen off Baja California on September 17, 1896, were reported as "probably" this species. A jaeger was seen off Clarión Island on May 29, 1897 (Anthony). A specimen in the Museo Nacional, México City, no. 442, labelled "México" is *longicaudus*, but lack of data makes its origin uncertain.

Larus argentatus Pontoppidan.
Herring Gull. Apipizca plateada.

Boreal America, Europe, and Asia, south in winter to México, north Africa, India, and Indo-China.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues.
Apipizca plateada norteamericana.

Larus Smithsonianus Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, 296 (eastern and western coasts of North America; no type or type locality designated).

Breeds from Alaska and southern Baffin Island south to British Columbia and Long Island, New York; winters south to Yucatán and Greater Antilles.

México: A winter visitant, recorded from Baja California (uncommon), Sonora, Nayarit, Tres Marias Islands, Jalisco, Michoacán, Chiapas, México, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. Uncommon on Pacific coast and inland, more numerous on the Caribbean coast, from which there are 108 records of banded birds in recent years.

Larus californicus Lawrence.
California Gull. Gaviota californiana.

Larus Californicus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 6, 1854, 79 (near Stockton, California; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.)

Breeds in interior of North America from upper Mackenzie to California and North Dakota; winters chiefly on Pacific coast south to México, much more rarely in the Gulf of México.

México: Recorded from Baja California (common, both coasts), Sonora, Sinaloa, Colima, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, México, Nuevo León, and Veracruz (Alvarado); taken in Sonora as late as June 16, 1934.

Larus occidentalis Audubon.
Western Gull. Gaviota occidentalis.

Pacific coast of North America from Washington to central México.

***Larus occidentalis wymani** Dickey and van Rossem.
Gaviota occidentalis de Wyman.

Larus occidentalis wymani Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 27, 1925, 163 (Santa Catalina Island, California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Resident on Pacific coast of central and southern California and Baja California. México: Common resident on Pacific side of Baja California, breeding on nearly all the coastal islands. One sight record for Sonora.

***Larus occidentalis livens** Dwight.
Gaviota occidentalis pies amarillos.

Larus occidentalis livens Dwight, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, 1919, 11 (San José Island, Lower California; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Resident on islands in the Gulf of California, Baja California and Sonora. Some form of this species occurs not uncommonly on the Revilla Gigedo Islands,

at least to April 30. Dwight, the latest monographer, assumes that winter specimens south to Sinaloa and Nayarit will prove to be *livens*, and Lamb reports a sight record on Isla Las Tunas, Sinaloa, on April 27.

Larus glaucescens Naumann.

Glaucous-winged Gull. Gaviota de alas glaucas.

Larus glaucescens Naumann, Naturg. Vög. Deutschland, 10, 1840, 351 (North America; type in Berlin Mus.).

Breeds in the north Pacific area, south to Washington; winters south to China and Lower California.

México: A winter visitor to the whole of Baja California, fairly common northward; Sonora (two records).

Larus nelsoni Henshaw.

Nelson Gull. Gaviota de Nelson.

Larus nelsoni Henshaw, Auk, 1, 1884, 250 (St. Michaels, Alaska; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeding range unknown; only five recorded specimens. Currently believed to be a hybrid of *L. hyperboreus* Gunnerus x *L. argentatus vegae* Palmén.

México: Baja California (San Geronimo Island, March 18, 1897).

Larus atricilla Linnaeus.

Laughing Gull. Gaviota risuena.

Larus Atricilla Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 136 (America = Bahama Islands).

Breeds locally on Atlantic coast of North America from Maine to the Bahamas, Lesser Antilles and Yucatán; sporadically in southern California; winters south to Brazil and Perú.

México: Breeds on Arcas Keys, Campeche, Alacrán Reef, Yucatán, and on coast of Sinaloa; also a common winter resident on both coasts from August 7 to May 17. Recorded from Baja California (two records), Sonora (common in late spring, about to breed), Sinaloa (breeding, common, K-d), Nayarit (K-d), Colima, Oaxaca (common), Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (E), Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. Also reported from interior lakes in Michoacán (K-d), Jalisco, and Guanajuato; accidental in Distrito Federal (Ixtapalapa, specimen, L).

Larus pipixcan Wagler.

Franklin Gull. Apipizca de Franklin. Pipixcan (Náhuatl).

Larus Pipixcan Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1831, col. 515 (Mexico).

Breeds in the interior of North America, northern United States and southern Canada; winters chiefly from Perú to Chile, casually on the coast of the Gulf of México, rarely stopping in migration.

México: A transient, rarely alighting, great flocks passing across overhead in late April, and again in August and September. Recorded from Jalisco, Guerrero (Mugileca, April 16, 1936, F), Chiapas (A), Zacatecas, México, Puebla, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz; casual on coast of Sinaloa (Mazatlán, December), and Yucatán (Progreso). A specimen in the United States National Museum is of historic interest, as it was shot in México in September, 1836.

Larus ridibundus Linnaeus.European Black-headed Gull. *Gaviota encapuchada europea*.*Larus ridibundus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 225 (European seas).

An Old World species, of accidental occurrence in the New World in Massachusetts, Barbados, and México.

México: A specimen taken in the Gulf of Campeche near Veracruz, February, 1912, had been banded the preceding summer at Rossiten, north Germany, on the Baltic Sea.

Larus philadelphia (Ord).Bonaparte Gull. *Apipizca blanca*.*Sterna Philadelphia* Ord in Guthrie, Geog., 2nd Am. ed., 1815, 319 (near Philadelphia, Pa.).

Breeds in the interior of northern North America; migrates over most of continent; south in winter to México and the West Indies.

México: A winter visitant, recorded from Baja California (fairly common), Sonora, Sinaloa, and inland in Jalisco and Guanajuato. To be expected in the Gulf of México where there is no definite record. A sight record of "large flocks" at sea in the Gulf of Progreso, Yucatán, requires confirmation.

Rissa tridactyla Linnaeus.Kittiwake. *Rissa*.

Circumboreal, wintering at sea south to North Africa, Japan, México, and the West Indies.

Rissa tridactyla pollicaris Ridgway.*Rissa del Pacífico*.*Rissa tridactyla pollicaris* "Stejneger," Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Water Birds N. Am., 2, 1884, 202 (Kotzebue Sound, Alaska; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds on coasts of north Pacific; south in winter to northern Baja California and Japan.

México: Baja California (of regular occurrence off Los Coronados Islands; San Geronimo Island).

Xema sabini (Sabine).Sabine Gull. *Gaviota de Sabine*.

Spitzbergen, arctic Asia and America, and Greenland; winters off the coast of Perú.

Xema sabini woznesenskii Portenko.*Gaviota de Sabine de Sur*.*Xema sabini woznesenskii* Portenko, Ibis, April, 1939, 268 (Hooper Bay, Alaska; type in Zool. Mus. Leningrad).

Breeds in Bering Sea area; in migration south to Baja California; numerous records from eastern and central United States, but no winter records from directly south of these regions.

México: Baja California (several records, July 31-August 20).

***Chlidonias nigra* (Linnaeus).**Black Tern. *Golondrina marina* negra.

Southern Europe, western Asia and temperate North America, wintering south to Africa and South America.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis* (Gmelin).Golondrina marina* negra de Gmelin.

Sterna surinamensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1879, 604 (Surinam).

Interior of North America, breeding locally from Alaska to California and east to Missouri, western New York, and Maine. Winters from Surinam to Chile.

México: A regular transient, July to October and April to June; rare or wanting only in the desert areas. Recorded from Baja California, Sinaloa (Surutato, 5900 feet, September 13, K-d), Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, México, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán.

***Gelochelidon nilotica* (Gmelin).**

Gull-billed Tern. Pico de gaviota.

Very local in warmer parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.

***Gelochelidon nilotica vanrossemei* Bancroft.**

Pico de gaviota de van Rossem.

Gelochelidon nilotica vanrossemei Bancroft, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1929, 284 (Salton Sea, Imperial County, California).

Breeds on Salton Sea, California, and probably on islands in Gulf of California; in winter south to Ecuador.

México: Baja California (one old record; also Montague Island, where probably breeding), Sonora, Sinaloa (breeding April 25, recorded July 25, K-d), Guerrero (April 12), Oaxaca (August 6-February 22), and Chiapas (A-d).

***Gelochelidon nilotica aranea* (Wilson).**

Pico de gaviota norteamericano.

Sterna aranea Wilson, Am. Ornith., 8, 1814, 143 (Cape May, New Jersey).

Breeds very locally on coast of eastern United States and West Indies; winters south to Panamá and perhaps northern South America.

México: Tamaulipas (Matamoros) and Veracruz (Pajaros Island, April 25, 1904); possibly breeds at both localities.

***Hydroprogne caspia* (Pallas).**Caspian Tern. *Golondrina marina* cáspica.

Sterna caspia Pallas, Novi. Comm. Acad. Petr., 14(1), 1770, 582, pl. 22 (Caspian Sea, South Russia).

Breeds locally throughout Northern Hemisphere; in North America, south to southern Texas, Great Salt Lake and Baja California. South in winter along both coasts of México. (A possible subspecies occurs in Australia and New Zealand.)

México: Baja California (breeding colony at Scammon's Lagoon; recorded sparsely throughout the year on both coasts), Sonora, Sinaloa (Isla Larición, breeding April 28, K-d), Colima, and Yucatán (Cozumel Island).

Sterna hirundo Linnaeus.Common Tern. *Golondrina marina* común.

Temperate portions of Northern Hemisphere, south in winter to Africa, India, Japan, and New Guinea.

Sterna hirundo hirundo Linnaeus.*Golondrina marina* común de Linnaeus.

Sterna hirundo Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 137 (Europe, restricted to Sweden).

Temperate portions of Europe, western Asia and North America east of the Rocky Mountains, south to coast of Gulf of México, Bahamas and possibly Bonavie; one group migrates along coast of California and winters on west coast of México; another migrates through West Indies to South America as far south as Brazil; little known in the intervening area.

México: Baja California (only three definite records, but possibly a regular transient, since reported as "seen commonly during the winter," F-d), Nayarit (San Blas, October 2, 1925), Guerrero, Oaxaca (originally recorded as *forsteri*), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (observed in April; collected at Tamiahua, May 30, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán.

Sterna forsteri Nuttall.Forster Tern. *Golondrina marina* de Forster.

Breeds locally in the interior of North America and on coasts of eastern United States and Gulf of México; south in winter to Guatemala.

Sterna forsteri forsteri Nuttall.*Golondrina marina* de Forster occidental.

Sterna forsteri Nuttall, Man. Ornith. U. S. and Canada, 2, 1834, 274 (Banks of the Saskatchewan between Cumberland House and Lake Winnipeg).

Interior of North America, breeding locally from southern Canada to California and east to Ontario and Illinois; winters, so far as known, from California to Guatemala and Texas.

México: Baja California (definite records from July to April 7, probably regular transient and winter resident), Sonora, Sinaloa (abundant from October to April), and Oaxaca (San Mateo, F-d).

Sterna forsteri litoricola Oberholser.*Golondrina marina* de Forster oriental.

Sterna forsteri litoricola Oberholser, Bird Life of Louisiana, Bull. 28, Dept. of Conservation, State of Louisiana, 1938, 290 (Smith Island, Northampton County, Virginia; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds on coasts of eastern United States from Virginia to southern Texas; partly resident, but reported from southern México by Oberholser (*loc. cit.*). May breed in northeastern Tamaulipas.

México: One specimen from northern Veracruz (7 miles west of Tampico, May 30, 1947, C-d).

Sterna anaetheta Scopoli.Bridled Tern. *Golondrina marina* frenada.

Very local on islets in various parts of the tropical oceans of the world; absent in Oceania.

***Sterna anaetheta nelsoni* Ridgway.**
Golondrina marina frenada de Nelson.

Sterna anaetheta nelsoni Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 50, pt. 8, 487, 514 (Sihuatanejo, Guerrero, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Known only from a series from the type locality and from one specimen taken "off coast of Central America."

México: Guerrero (April 9).

***Sterna fuscata* Linnaeus.**
Sooty Tern. Golondrina marina obscura.

Local in the tropical seas of the entire world.

***Sterna fuscata fuscata* Linnaeus.**
Golondrina marina obscura de Linnaeus.

Sterna fuscata Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 228 (Santo Domingo).

Very local on islets from the Dry Tortugas, Bahamas, and Gulf Coast of United States south through islands of the Caribbean Sea and Antillean area to Ascension Island; pelagic in the non-breeding season.

México: Yucatán and Quintana Roo (nesting colonies on Alacrán Reef, Arcas Keys, Mujeres Island, and doubtless elsewhere).

****Sterna fuscata crissalis* (Lawrence).**
Golondrina marina obscura de Socorro.

Haliplana fuliginosa var. *crissalis* Lawrence, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 14, 1871, 285 (Tres Marias Islands; type, from Socorro Island, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds on various islands from the Revilla Gigedo group south to the Galápagos Islands; ranges to the west coast of America from Baja California to Panamá.

México: Baja California (two records far offshore); breeding colonies on the Revilla Gigedo Islands, Tres Marias Islands, and Isabella Island, Nayarit; two records from Sinaloa (Mazatlán; an individual seen off Teacapan).

***Sterna albifrons* Pallas.**
Least Tern. Golondrinita marina.

Sterna albifrons Pallas, in Vroeg. Cat., 1764, Adumbr., 6 (Holland).

Warmer parts of North America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. In the New World the species ranges over the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America from Massachusetts to British Honduras, the Lesser Antilles, and Venezuela; also very locally inland along the Missouri and Mississippi River systems; also on Pacific coast of California and southward to southern México. In winter south to Brazil and Perú, rarely north to the coast of the Gulf of México.

No less than five subspecies have been proposed recently on characters which apply to adults in full breeding plumage only. The winter ranges are unknown, and immature and adults in winter plumage would be indeterminable. Most Mexican records cannot be assigned to a subspecies, and the colony in British Honduras still awaits study.

1. Birds from the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are presumed to be *S. a. antillarum* (Lesson). To be expected on the Gulf coast of México. Known from Yucatán (Rio Lagartos, Chicago Mus.).

2. *S. a. athalassos* Lowery, Occas. Papers, Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no. 10, 1942, 173-177. The inland river birds, which migrate southward to unknown winter quarters. To be expected on the coast of the Gulf of México.

3. *S. a. browni* Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, 1916, 71. Originally included the whole Pacific coast population. Now divided into three subspecies. In recent years certain authors claim that California birds are inseparable from *antillarum*. The status of breeding birds from Lower California is uncertain.

4. *S. a. mexicana* van Rossem and Hachisuka, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, no. 23, 1937, 333-334. Known only from the type locality, Masacari Island, Tóbari Bay, and Guaymas, Sonora, and from Sinaloa.

5. *S. a. staebleri* Brodkorb, Auk, 1940, 542. Known only from mouth of Río Cahuacan, Chiapas. These last two subspecies were compared with *browni*, which the authors believed distinct.

Mexican records unassignable to subspecies are: Baja California (two small breeding colonies; rare transient April 13-September 12); Sinaloa (common, K-d), Nayarit (April), Colima, Guerrero (September 7), Oaxaca (August), and Tamaulipas.

***Thalasseus maximus* (Boddaert).**

Royal Tern. Golondrina marina real.

Breeds locally in southern United States, México and West Indies. South in winter to Argentina. A race occurs in West Africa.

***Thalasseus maximus maximus* (Boddaert).**

Golondrina marina real del norte.

Sterna maxima Boddaert, Table Pl. enlum., 1783, 58 (Cayenne).

Breeds on Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Virginia to Texas and West Indies and locally on both coasts of México; winters from California and Gulf coast to Perú and Argentina.

México: Common resident. Recorded from Baja California (at least two breeding colonies), Sonora (fairly common breeder), Sinaloa (common breeder, K-d), Nayarit, Tres Marias Islands, Colima (June), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas (C, and F-d), Veracruz, Yucatán (breeds, Arcas Keys, Rio Lagartos), and Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo. Erroneously reported as nesting on Isabella Island, Nayarit. A bird banded on the coast of Texas has been recovered on the coast of Guerrero.

***Thalasseus comatus* (Philippi and Landbeck).**

Elegant Tern. Golondrina marina elegante.

Sterna Comata Philippi and Landbeck, Anales Univ. Chile, 19, November, 1861, 614 (Bay of Arica, Peru; type in Mus. Nac. Chile).

Breeds on Pacific coast of México; winters south to Perú and Chile; occasionally ranges northward as far as San Francisco.

México: Baja California (fairly common resident), Sonora (breeds), Sinaloa (breeds, K-d), Nayarit (probably breeding on Isabella Island; common in winter), and Oaxaca. Best known in Mexican literature as *Sterna elegans* Gambel.

Thalasseus sandvicensis (Latham).Cabot Tern. *Golondrina marina* de Cabot.

Breeds very locally in Europe, western Asia, and the New World, wintering south to South Africa, India, and Brazil.

Thalasseus sandvicensis aculavidus (Cabot).*Golondrina marina* de Cabot americana.

Sterna aculavida Cabot, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 2, 1847, 257 (Tancah, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds very locally from south Atlantic and Gulf states to British Honduras and West Indies; winters south to Colombia and Brazil; erroneously reported from Pacific coast of México.

México: Veracruz (winter records), Yucatán (breeding colony of 50 birds on Alacarán Reef; several winter records), and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island). A very old record from the Pacific coast of Oaxaca was originally a misidentification of *T. comatus* by Sumichrast, corrected by Sclater and Salvin in 1871, but perpetuated by all subsequent authors!

Anous stolidus (Linnaeus).Noddy. *Golondrina marina boba*.

Occurs very locally on islets in all tropical oceans except Oceania.

Anous stolidus stolidus (Linnaeus).*Golondrina marina boba* de Linnaeus.

Sterna stolidus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 137 (West Indies).

Breeds locally on various tropical islands in the Gulf of México, Caribbean Sea, and Atlantic Ocean; pelagic in winter.

México: "East coast of Mexico" (juvenile in Brit. Mus. presented by A. C. Barclay); breeds commonly on Mujeres and Contoy islands off coast of Quintana Roo.

Anous stolidus ridgwayi Anthony.*Golondrina marina boba* de Socorro.

Anous stolidus ridgwayi Anthony, Auk, 15, 1898, 36 (Socorro Island, Mexico).

Breeds on islands off west coast of México south to Cocos Island.

México: Revilla Gigedo Islands, Tres Marias Islands, Nayarit (Isabella Island), Jalisco (Tres Marietas Islands), and Guerrero (off coast).

Gygis alba Sparrman.

Fairy Tern. Duende.

Gygis alba Sparrman, Mus. Carls., fasc. 1, 1786, no. 11 (East Indies, Cape of Good Hope and Islands of Pacific Ocean = Ascension Island, by subsequent designation).

Very locally scattered on islets in various parts of the tropical oceans of the world. Colonies of Fairy Terns found in recent years on oceanic islands in the eastern Pacific from México to the Galápagos Islands cannot as yet be assigned to a subspecies.

México: Colony on Oneal Rock, near Socorro Island, Revilla Gigedo group.

FAMILY **RYNCHOPIDAE**
SKIMMERS

Rynchops nigra Linnaeus.
Black Skimmer. Rayador negro. Tenitztli (Náhuatl).

New World, locally from Massachusetts to Cape Horn.

Rynchops nigra nigra Linnaeus.
Rayador negro norteamericano.

Rynchops nigra Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 138 (South Carolina).

Breeds on coasts of south Atlantic and Gulf states south to Yucatán; on Pacific coast from México to Panamá. South in winter to coast of Venezuela.

México: Sonora (two breeding colonies), Sinaloa (several breeding colonies), Nayarit, Colima, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Tamaulipas (nesting from Matamoros Lagoon to Tampico), Tabasco, Yucatán (breeds on Rio Lagartos), Cozumel Island (common in winter). Very old reports from the interior deserve no credence and remain unconfirmed.

FAMILY **ALCIDAE**
AUKLETS, MURRES, AND PUFFINS.

Endomychura hypoleucus (Xantus).
Xantus Murrelet. Pato nocturno.

The coasts and islands of southern California and western Baja California.

Endomychura hypoleucus hypoleucus (Xantus).
Pato nocturno de Xantus.

Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 299 (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds only on Guadalupe Island; wanders to southern Baja California (Cape San Lucas, and San José del Cabo).

Endomychura hypoleucus scrippsi (Green and Arnold).
Pato nocturno de Scripps.

Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus scrippsi Green and Arnold, Condor, 41, Jan. 1939, 28 (Anacapa Island, California; type in San Diego Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident along the coasts of California and western Baja California; known to breed on coastal islands from Anacapa Island to Natividad Island.

México: Baja California.

Endomychura hypoleucus craveri (Salvadori).
Pato nocturno de Craveri.

Uria Craveri Salvadori, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Milano, 8, 1865, 387 (Gulf of California = Raza Island; type in Turin Mus.).

Gulf of California, in the non-breeding season north on the Pacific coast to central California.

México: Baja California (breeding colonies on all islands in the Gulf of California; off Pacific coast at other seasons) and Sonora.

Synthliboramphus antiquus (Gmelin).
Ancient Murrelet. Pato nocturno antiguo.

Alca Antiqua Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 554 (Bering Sea).

Coasts and islands of north Pacific; south in winter to Japan, China, and California.

México: Baja California, winter straggler, one specimen, Ensenada, December 25, 1927.

Ptychoramphus aleuticus (Pallas).
Cassin Auklet. Alcuela norteamericana.

Pacific coast of North America from the Aleutian Islands to Baja California.

Ptychoramphus aleuticus aleuticus (Pallas).
Alcuela norteamericana de Cassin.

Uria Aleutica Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2, 1811, 370 (North Pacific Ocean).

Pacific coast of North America from the Aleutian Islands south to northern Baja California (San Geronimo and San Martín islands); winters offshore.

Ptychoramphus aleuticus australis van Rossem.
Alcuela norteamericana mexicana.

Ptychoramphus aleuticus australis van Rossem, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (11), 4, October, 1939, 443 (West San Benito Island, Baja California, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

San Benito Islands south to San Roque Island, Baja California.

Cerorhinca monocerata (Pallas).
Rhinoceros Auklet. Alcuela rinoceronte.

Alca monocerata Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 2, 1811, 362 (Cape St. Elias and Kodiak Island).

Coasts of north Pacific south to Korea and Washington; south in winter rarely to Baja California.

México: Baja California (rare winter visitor to northern Pacific coast).

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE
PIGEONS AND DOVES

Columba livia Gmelin.
Rock Dove. Pichón de las Rocas.

[*Columba domestica*] *livia* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 769 (no type locality = southern Europe).

Columba livia is probably the parent stock from which the common domestic pigeon has been derived. It has been carried by man all over the world.

México: Found in most of the cities of México in a semiferrous state.

Columba leucocephala Linnaeus.

White-crowned Pigeon. Torcaz de cabeza blanca.

Columba leucocephala Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 164 ("America septentrionali" = Bahama Islands, *ex* Catesby).

Southern Florida, West Indies, and islands off Caribbean coast from Yucatán to northwestern Panamá.

México: Casual on mainland of Yucatán (one record, La Vega) and resident on Cozumel Island (F). Accidental on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Salina Cruz, F).

Columba flavirostris Wagler.

Red-billed Pigeon. Pепенcha.

Extreme southern Texas and southern Sonora south to Costa Rica.

Columba flavirostris flavirostris Wagler.¹

Pепенcha común.

Columba flavirostris Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1831, heft 5, May, col. 519 (Mexico = Veracruz; type in Munich Mus.).

Sonora and Lower Río Grande Valley, Texas, south to Honduras.

México: Breeds rather commonly in arid Pacific plains from southern Sonora south to Guerrero and Chiapas; rarely occurs at higher elevations up to 3500 feet in Sierra Madre Occidental, Central Plateau and Sierra Madre Oriental; rather common at lower altitudes in arid portions of Atlantic plains from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas to Yucatán. Apparently winters throughout its breeding range. Many specimens on Pacific coast approach *madrensis*. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (breeds, K-d), Nayarit, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (I), Durango (one specimen, Tamazula, 2800 feet, December 11, K-d), Guanajuato (one specimen, K-d), Distrito Federal, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (breeds, K-d), Campeche, and Yucatán.

Columba flavirostris madrensis Nelson.

Pепенcha de Islas Mariás.

Columba flavirostris madrensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 6 (María Madre, Tres Mariás Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Confined to Tres Mariás Islands (María Madre, María Magdalena and Cleofas islands) off Nayarit.

Columba cayennensis Bonnat.

Rufous Pigeon. Pепенcha rojiza.

Southern México through Central America and Trinidad to eastern Perú and northern Argentina.

Columba cayennensis pallidicrissa Chubb.

Pепенcha rojiza de Chubb.

Columba pallidicrissa Chubb, Ibis, 1910, 60 (Costa Rica; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México from Veracruz (Orizaba) south to northern coast of South America, and from Colombia to Trinidad.

¹ *Columba flavirostris restricta* van Rossem is considered a synonym.

México: In humid tropical rain forests, apparently uncommon from Veracruz through Campeche to eastern Chiapas; winters at least in Campeche. Recorded from Veracruz (Orizaba), Tabasco (Montecristo, Tenosique), Campeche (Pacaitun, January 28-February 3), and Chiapas (Palenque, K-d).

Columba fasciata Say.
Band-tailed Pigeon. Cuauhpaloma.

Southwestern British Columbia through Central America and Trinidad to Colombia and northwestern Argentina.

Columba fasciata monilis Vigors.
Cuauhpaloma de Pacífico.

Columba monilis Vigors, Zool. Voy. Beagle, 1839, pl. 10, 26 (Monterey, California; type lost).

Southwestern British Columbia to northern Baja California.

México: Confined to northern Baja California.

Columba fasciata vioscae Brewster.
Cuauhpaloma de Viosca.

Columba fasciata vioscae Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 86 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; co-types in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to southern Baja California; resident in oak belt (Upper Sonoran Life-zone) of Cape district south of latitude 23° 45'; at times descends into foothills.

Columba fasciata fasciata Say.
Cuauhpaloma común.

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; type lost).

Breeds in Rocky Mountain states from Colorado south to Pacific cordillera of Guatemala, wintering from California southward.

México: Breeds commonly from northern Sonora east to Coahuila (Diamante Pass), and south, chiefly above 5000 feet through both Sierra Madre Oriental and Sierra Madre Occidental to Guerrero, Chiapas and Veracruz; winters from at least 6500 feet (Babizos, northeast Sinaloa, K-d), to somewhat lower altitudes. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (C and F-d), and Veracruz.

Columba speciosa Gmelin.
Scaled Pigeon. Paloma del breñal.

Columba speciosa Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 783 (based on "Pigeon ramier, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. enlum., pl. 213, Cayenne).

Humid tropical rain forests of southeastern México from Veracruz south to Paraguay and eastern Bolivia.

México: Veracruz to Yucatán. Recorded from Veracruz, Oaxaca, Campeche (K-d), and Yucatán.

***Columba nigrirostris* Sclater.**
Short-billed Pigeon. Torcaz piquinegra.

Columba nigrirostris Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859 (1860), 390 (Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern Veracruz southward, chiefly in low country (below 3000 feet), to eastern Panamá.

México: Breeds rather rarely in humid tropical rain forests of southeastern México up to at least 3000 feet, from southern Veracruz (La Gloria, K-d) to Quintana Roo. Wanders to higher altitude, Moctum on Mount Zempoaltepec (September 16, K-d). Recorded from Veracruz, Tabasco, Oaxaca, Chiapas (one specimen, Palenque, K-d), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

***Ectopistes canadensis* (Linnaeus).**
Passenger Pigeon. Paloma viajera.

[*Columba*] *canadensis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 284, based on "La Tourterelle de Canada" Brisson, Ornith., 1, 118, no. 21 (Canada; co-types in Réaumur Coll.).

Bred formerly in North America from Great Bear Lake east to Nova Scotia and south to Mississippi and West Virginia; wintered from Arkansas to Florida; ranged casually to Cuba, eastern México and Bermuda. Now extinct.

México: Formerly occurred casually in eastern México. Recorded from Distrito Federal (Valley of México), Puebla, Veracruz (Jalapa, Orizaba), and Tabasco (G-d). Two mounted specimens, male and female, in Museo Nacional de Historia Natural in México City, are marked "México."

***Zenaidura macroura* Linnaeus.**
Mourning Dove. Uilotl (Náhuatl). Huilota.

Southern Canada to western Panamá; also Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

***Zenaidura macroura marginella* (Woodhouse).**
Uilotl chicalotera.

Ectopistes marginella Woodhouse, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1852, 104 (Cross Timbers, North Fork of Canadian River, Oklahoma; whereabouts of type unknown.).

Breeds in western North America, from British Columbia and Manitoba south to México; winters south to western Panamá.

México: Breeds commonly throughout most of Baja California, at least south to latitude 26°, and on Pacific coastal plains of Sonora and its islands; possibly not on coastal plains farther south. Breeds commonly up to 8500 feet in Sierra Madre Occidental and on Central Plateau; possibly equally common in Sierra Madre Oriental south to Puebla (El Venerable, 9000 feet, K-d) and Oaxaca (Tamazulapám, K-d); probably does not breed on Atlantic coastal plains; southern limits of breeding unknown. Undoubtedly occurs in winter throughout México. Recorded from all states except Tlaxcala (?), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo; also recorded from islands of Cedros and Todos Santos, off Baja California, and from Cozumel Island.

Zenaidura macroura carolinensis (Linnaeus).

Uilotl de Carolina.

Columba carolinensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 286 (America = Carolina, *ex* Catesby).

Breeds in eastern North America (east of Great Plains) from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia south to Bahama Islands; winters from southeastern United States through eastern and central México to Panamá.

México: Occurs as a rare migrant, both spring (latest date May 1) and fall (October 7 to winter, four records), throughout Atlantic coastal plains up to 5000 feet, from Tamaulipas to Veracruz and Chiapas (Gineta Mountains, January); common on Central Plateau, as proved by banding records not indicated in literature. Recorded from Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (G-d), Guanajuato, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán.

Zenaidura macroura tresmariae Ridgway.

Uilotl de Islas Marías.

Zenaidura macroura tresmariae Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, 1915, 107 (Maria Madre, Tres Marias Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Tres Marias Islands, off west coast.

Zenaidura macroura clarionensis C. H. Townsend.

Uilotl de Clarión.

Zenaidura clarionensis C. H. Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890, 133 (Clarion Island, Revilla Gigedo Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Clarión Island, off west coast.

Zenaidura graysoni Lawrence¹

Socorro Mourning Dove. Huilota de Socorro.

Zenaidura graysoni "Baird MS." Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 10, 1871, 17 (Socorro Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Socorro Island, Revilla Gigedo Islands, off west coast.

Zenaida aurita (Temminck).

Zenaida Dove. Torcaz zenaida.

Florida Keys, West Indies and islands off coast of Yucatán.

Zenaida aurita yucatanensis Salvadori.

Torcaz zenaida yucateca.

Zenaida yucatanensis Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 21, 1893, 379 (in key), 384 (Rio Lagartos, Yucatan; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Yucatán Peninsula Biotic Province. Recorded from Yucatán (Silam, Progreso, Rio Lagartos), and Quintana Roo including Cozumel, Holbox and Mujeres islands.

¹ *Zenaidura yucatanensis* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 9, 1869, 207 (Mérida, Yucatán) is probably a hybrid—*Zenaidura macroura marginella* x *Zenaida aurita yucatanensis* (type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

***Zenaida asiatica* Linnaeus.**

White-winged Dove. Tórtola. Sakpakal (Maya).

Southeastern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico and southern Texas, south through México to Central America and Costa Rica; Old Providence Island; Greater Antilles; and Pacific coast of South America from Ecuador to northern Chile.

***Zenaida asiatica mearnsi* (Ridgway).**

Tórtola occidental.

Melopelia asiatica mearnsi Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, 1915, 107 (five miles north of Nogales, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

From southeastern California, southern Arizona and southern New Mexico south to Oaxaca; apparently winters throughout most of its range in México.

México: Breeds commonly throughout eastern Baja California and on west coast north to latitude 30°; thence throughout Pacific plains of Sonora south to Guerrero and on islands off Baja California from Tiburón to Tres Mariás; less common in Sierra Madre Occidental up to 6000 feet altitude; also in Durango of Central Plateau, becoming more common southward through Michoacán to northwestern Oaxaca (Tamazulápám); north to Querétaro (El Caracol, 5900 feet) and parts of Nuevo León, apparently on western slope of Sierra Madre Oriental. Winters practically throughout its range, except northern Sonora, from sea level to 7000 feet. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, islands of Gulf of California (Tiburón, San Esteban, Santa Isabel and Tres Mariás), northwestern Oaxaca (breeding, K-d), Chiapas (A), Chihuahua, Durango (breeding, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (K-d), Querétaro (K-d), Mexico, Distrito Federal, Morelos (K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (K-d), Puebla, and Nuevo León.

***Zenaida asiatica asiatica* (Linnaeus).**

Tórtola de las alas blancas.

Columba asiatica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 163 ("In Indiis" = Jamaica).

West Indies and lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, south through eastern México to Nicaragua.

México: Breeds at medium altitudes from Tamaulipas on eastern slopes of Sierra Madre Oriental through Veracruz and eastern and southern Oaxaca to Quintana Roo. Winters apparently throughout its range. Recorded from Nayarit (April 13, migrant), Colima (G-d), Guerrero (one female, breeding, May 16, K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (K-d), Rio Grande along the Chihuahua border (C), Guanajuato (one specimen, October 3, K-d), Morelos (K-d), Coahuila (K-d), San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel and Mujeres islands.

***Scardafella inca* (Lesson).**

Inca Dove. Coquita común. Cocotli (Náhuatl). Lucu (Mixteco). Joñó (Otomí).

Chamaepelia inca Lesson, Descr. Mamm. et Ois. recemm. de couv., 1847, 211 (Mexico) [also cited as Compl. Ouvres Buffon, 20, 1847, 211].

From Arizona, southern New Mexico and central Texas south to extreme northern Costa Rica.

México: Breeds commonly from sea level to medium altitudes, occasionally to 7800 feet, throughout country except in the southeastern section; winters apparently through-

out breeding range; rarer at low altitudes from Veracruz south. Recorded from all states except Tlaxcala, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán.

Columbigallina passerina (Linnaeus).
Ground Dove. Mucuy (Maya).

Southern United States through Bermuda, West Indies, México and Central America to Ecuador and Brazil.

Columbigallina passerina pallescens (Baird).
Mucuy mexicana.

Chamaepelia passerina ? var. *pallescens* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859 (1860), 305 (Cape San Lucas, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Colorado delta through southern Arizona to southern Texas and south to Guatemala.

México: Breeds commonly in arid portions throughout; rarer on central plateau; apparently winters throughout its breeding range. Recorded from all states except Colima, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Coahuila, and Tlaxcala. Also recorded from Cozumel, Holbox, Mujeres, Tres Marias and Tres Marietas islands.

Columbigallina passerina socorroensis Ridgway.
Mucuy de Socorro.

Columbigallina passerina socorroensis Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 586 (Socorro Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Socorro Island off the west coast.

Columbigallina talpacoti (Temminck).
Talpacoti Dove. Tortolita.

Tropical México south to eastern Perú, northern Argentina and Rio Grande do Sul.

Columbigallina talpacoti eluta Bangs.
Tortolita occidental.

Columbigallina rufipennis eluta Bangs, Auk, 18, 1901, 258 (Escuinapa, Sinaloa, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to western México; Pacific coast from southern Sinaloa to Guerrero; winters in Michoacán (Apatzingán, K-d), but winter range not definitely known. Recorded from southern Sinaloa, Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Colima (breeding, K-d), northern Guerrero (breeding, common) and Michoacán (intergrades with the following, K-d).

***Columbigallina talpacoti rufipennis** (Bonaparte).
Tortolita rojiza.

Chamaepelia rufipennis "Gray" Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, 1855, 22 (Cathagen, Columbia; type presumably in Paris Mus.).

Southeastern México from southern Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí (Tamazunchale) to Central America, Trinidad and northern South America.

México: Breeds fairly commonly in Tropical Zone from Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí through eastern Veracruz to Quintana Roo and Chiapas; winters in Oaxaca, but

complete winter range unknown. Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (nesting, A-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (nesting, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

Columbigallina minuta (Linnaeus).
Plain-breasted Ground Dove. Torcacita.

From tropical southeastern México to the Canal Zone, reappearing in west-central Colombia; thence locally distributed from Venezuela to Paraguay; also in arid littoral of Perú.

Columbigallina minuta interrupta (Griscom).
Torcacita guatemalteca.

Chamaepelia minuta interrupta Griscom, Am. Mus. Nov., 379, 1929, 4 (Secanquim, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Southeastern México (Veracruz) to British Honduras.

México: Recorded chiefly from low altitudes in Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Chiapas (Pacific side, A).

Claravis pretiosa (Ferrari-Perez).
Blue Ground Dove. Coquita plomiza.

Peristera pretiosa Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, 1886, 175; new name to replace *Columba cinerea* Temminck, 1811, not of Scopoli 1786 ("Brisil").

Southeastern México (Tamaulipas) to Paraguay.

México: Breeds in Tropical Zone from Gomez Farias region (C) of southern Tamaulipas and southern San Luis Potosí, through eastern México to Quintana Roo; winters in Veracruz (Poza Rico, December 1, K-d) and Yucatán and possibly throughout its range. Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas (Cerro Brujo, K-d), Puebla, San Luis Potosí (E), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. An old record from the vicinity of City of México is erroneous.

Claravis monetoura Bonaparte.
Mondetoura Dove. Chicuquita.

Rare montane species locally distributed from southern México to Venezuela and Perú.

Claravis monetoura ochoterena van Rossem.¹
Chicuquita de Ochoterena.

Claravis monetoura ochoterena van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1934, 7 (Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Mountains of Veracruz. Apparently very rare; there are two known sub-adults (U. S. Nat. Mus., locality unknown) and two adults (one in Brit. Mus., one from Jalapa in Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat., México City). Recorded from four localities in Veracruz: Jalapa, Omealca, Jocuila and Orizaba.

¹ Status uncertain; possibly not distinct from *C. m. salvini*.

Claravis mondetoura salvini Griscom.

Chicuquita de Salvin.

Claravis mondetoura salvini Griscom, Occas. Papers Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1930, 289 (Volcán San Lucas, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Subtropical Zone from Chiapas to Honduras.

México: Recorded only from the mountains of southeastern Chiapas: Santa Rosa (three specimens) and Volcán de Tacaná (one specimen, K-d).

Leptotila verreauxi (Bonaparte).

White-fronted Dove. Paloma morada.

Lower Río Grande Valley, Texas, south through Central America to Perú and Argentina.

Leptotila verreauxi angelica Bangs and Penard.¹

Paloma morada mexicana.

Leptotila fulviventris angelica Bangs and Penard, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 8, 1922, 29 (Brownsville, Texas; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Lower Río Grande Valley of Texas and México to southern Sonora, but not Baja California, and south to Guerrero and northern Veracruz; intergrades with *fulviventris* in Oaxaca and Chiapas. Breeds in almost every month on both coasts from sea level to 5500 feet; rare at higher altitudes in both Sierra Madres; not so rare in Transverse Volcanic Sierras (up to 7800 feet). Seems to winter throughout its range. Recorded from Sonora (north to about 28°), Sinaloa (sea level to 3200 feet, K-d), Nayarit, Tres Marías Islands (one specimen), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, western Chiapas, southwestern Chihuahua, western Durango, México (K-d), Distrito Federal (K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and northern Veracruz.

Leptotila verreauxi capitalis Nelson.

Paloma morada de Islas Marías.

Leptotila capitalis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 6 (María Madre Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Tres Marías Islands off the coast of Nayarit.

Leptotila verreauxi fulviventris Lawrence.

Paloma morada barranquera.

Leptotila fulviventris Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 2, 1882, 287 (Yucatan; type in Mus. Univ. Kan.).

Southeastern México, including the Yucatán Peninsula, to northeastern Guatemala and British Honduras.

México: Breeds in Tropical Zone of southeastern México from southern Veracruz (Tres Zapotes) to Yucatán and eastern Chiapas. Winters throughout its range. Recorded from Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Chiapas and Yucatán.

¹ *Leptotila v. santiago* van Rossem and Hachisuka is considered a synonym.

Leptotila verreauxi bangsi Dickey and van Rossem.
Paloma morada de Bangs.

Leptotila fulviventris bangsi Dickey and van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 39, 1926, 110
(Volcán San Miguel, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif., Los Angeles).

Extreme southern México, western Guatemala, El Salvador, western Honduras and northern Nicaragua.
México: Chiapas (Socunusco, A).

Leptotila jamaicensis (Linnaeus).
Caribbean Dove. Torcaz de Caribe.

Northern part of Yucatán Peninsula; Grand Cayman, Jamaica and St. Andrew's islands.

Leptotila jamaicensis gaumeri (Lawrence).
Torcaz de Caribe de Gaumer.

Egyptotila Gaumeri Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 3, 1885, 157 (Silam, Yucatan; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Confined to Yucatán Peninsula Biotic Province of México. Recorded from Yucatán and Quintana Roo, including islands of Cozumel, Mujeres and Holbox.

Leptotila plumbeiceps Sclater and Salvin.
Gray-headed Dove. Paloma de cabeza gris.

Humid tropical rain forest from eastern México through Central America to Colombia.

Leptotila plumbeiceps plumbeiceps Sclater and Salvin.
Paloma de cabeza gris del norte.

Leptotila plumbeiceps Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, 59 ([Choctum,] Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern Tamaulipas through southeastern México to west coast of Costa Rica and along the Caribbean coast to Colombia.

México: Humid tropical and subtropical rain forest from southern Tamaulipas (Tampico) to Tabasco, Oaxaca, and northeastern Chiapas, occasionally occurring at higher altitudes. Recorded from Tamaulipas, eastern San Luis Potosí, Puebla (near Papantilla, breeding, K-d), Veracruz, México, Distrito Federal (one specimen), Tabasco, Oaxaca, northeastern Chiapas (Palenque, one specimen, K-d). Rare throughout its range. Winter range unknown.

Leptotila cassinii (Lawrence).
Cassin Dove. Torcaz pecho vinoso.

Caribbean slopes of southern México (Tabasco) and Central America to northern Colombia.

Leptotila cassinii cerviniventris Sclater and Salvin.
Torcaz pecho vinoso de Cassin.

Leptotila cerviniventris Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, 59 ([Choctum,] Vera Paz, Guatemala; co-types in Brit. Mus.).

Humid tropical rain forest of extreme southeastern México to Chiriquí Lagoon, Panamá.

México: Recorded only from Tabasco (Tenosique, Santa Tomás) and Chiapas (Santa Rosa, Comitán).

Oreopeleia lawrencii (Salvin).
Quail-Dove. Paloma de Lawrence.

Costa Rica and western Panamá, with an isolated race in southeastern Veracruz, México.

Oreopeleia lawrencii carrikeri Wetmore.
Paloma de Lawrence veracruzana.

Oreopeleia lawrencii carrikeri Wetmore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 205 (Volcán San Martín, Sierra de Tuxtla, Veracruz, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from Cerro de Tuxtla and Volcán San Martín, Sierra de Tuxtla, southeastern Veracruz, México.

Oreopeleia montana (Linnaeus).
Ruddy Quail-Dove. Paloma montañas.

Veracruz, Sinaloa and West Indies south to Paraguay.

Oreopeleia montana montana (Linnaeus).
Paloma montañas común.

Columba montana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 163 (Jamaica).

Veracruz and Sinaloa south to northeastern Bolivia and Paraguay; West Indies except where replaced by *O. m. martinica* in Lesser Antilles.

México: Breeds up to 3000 feet from southern Sinaloa (on the west) and Veracruz (on the east) south to Yucatán and Chiapas; apparently absent from Central Plateau and Transverse Volcanic Province even at low altitudes. Believed to winter throughout its range. Recorded from southern Sinaloa, Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (K-d), Chiapas, Hidalgo (Potrero), Puebla (Hacienda Papantilla, breeding, K-d), Veracruz (breeding, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán.

Oreopeleia albifacies (Sclater).
White-faced Quail-Dove. Paloma codorniz.

Montane cloud forests from Guerrero and Veracruz south to northern Nicaragua.

Oreopeleia albifacies rubida (Nelson).
Paloma codorniz guerrerense.

Geotrygon albifacies rubida Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 151 (Omiteme, Guerrero, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Sierra Madre del Sur Biotic Province, state of Guerrero, México.

***Oreopeleia albifacies anthonyi* Griscom.**
Paloma codorniz de Anthony.

Oreopeleia albifacies anthonyi Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit. 379, 1929, 4 (San Lucas [=Toliman], Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Mountains of southeastern Chiapas and the Pacific cordillera of southern Guatemala.

México: Found only in the Chiapas Highlands Biotic Province of southeastern Chiapas (Triunfo, Volcán Tacaná, and Santa Rosa) up to an altitude of at least 9000 feet.

***Oreopeleia albifacies albifacies* (Sclater).**
Paloma codorniz cariblanca.

Geotrygon albifacies Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1858, 98 (Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico; type in coll. J. Verreaux).

Mountains from southeastern México to western Honduras.

México: Breeds at medium altitudes in Subtropical Zone from Veracruz to east-central Chiapas (Ocozocauhtla, K-d); thought to winter throughout its range; apparently absent from lowlands of southeastern México. Recorded from Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.

FAMILY **PSITTACIDAE**
PARROTS

***Ara militaris* (Linnaeus).**
Green Macaw. Guacamaya verde.

Andes from Colombia to Argentina, reappearing in México.

***Ara militaris sheffleri* van Rossem and Hachisuka.**
Guacamaya verde del noroeste.

Ara militaris sheffleri van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, Feb. 4, 1939, 13 (Guirocoba, southeastern Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Known only from southeastern Sonora, extreme northeastern Sinaloa, and southwestern Chihuahua (Arroyo Hondo, 5600 feet, nesting, May 27, K-d). Breeds in Transition Zone. Doubtfully distinct from *A. m. mexicana*.

***Ara militaris mexicana* Ridgway.**
Guacamaya verde mexicana.

Ara militaris mexicana Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, 1915, 106 (Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Breeds in Arid Tropical Zone and Transition Zone up to 8000 feet; absent from the humid rain forests of the Caribbean lowlands. Recorded from Sinaloa (rather common, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (K and L), Guerrero, Oaxaca (mountains north of Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas. Specimens from Sinaloa, Nayarit, and Zacatecas approach *sheffleri*.

Ara macao (Linnaeus).

Scarlet Macaw. Guacamaya roja. Alo (Náhuatl). Ah-K'ota. Ix-Oop (Maya).

Psittacus Macao Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 96 (South America).

Tropical America in humid rain forests from México to Bolivia and Brazil.

México: Lowland tropical rain forests of Oaxaca (K-d), Chiapas, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Campeche.

Aratinga holochlora (Sclater).

Green Parakeet. Periquito verde.

Northwestern and northeastern México south to southern Nicaragua. Absent from tropical rain forests.

Aratinga holochlora brevipes (Lawrence).

Periquito verde de Socorro.

Conurus holochlorus var. *brevipes* "Baird MS" Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 10, 1871, 14 (Socorro Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Socorro Island, Revilla Gigedo group.

Aratinga holochlora brewsteri Nelson.

Periquita verde del noroeste.

Aratinga holochlora brewsteri Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 41, 1928, 154 (Hacienda de San Rafael, Chihuahua [now in state of Sonora]; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Breeds from June to August, in scattered communal colonies in Transition Zone (4000-6000 feet). Two colonies now known as follows: extreme southwestern Chihuahua (near Portreros, four specimens, K-d); extreme northeastern Sinaloa (Rancho Alisitos, five specimens, K-d). Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua.

Aratinga holochlora holochlora (Sclater).

Periquito verde de Slater.

Conurus holochlorus Slater, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), 4, 1859, 224 (Jalapa, Veracruz; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Mountains and foothills of eastern and southern states. Collected in breeding condition from 3000 to 4500 feet, sometimes ranging to 7000 feet. Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Guanajuato, México, San Luis Potosí (breeding, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Puebla, and Veracruz.

Aratinga holochlora strenua (Ridgway).

Periquito verde del suroeste.

Conurus holochlorus strenuus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, 1915, 106 (Omotepe, Nicaragua; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific slope of Middle America from Isthmus of Tehuantepec to southern Nicaragua. Often regarded as a distinct species.

México: Pacific coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas, in the Tropical Zone.

Aratinga astec (Souancé).

Aztec Parrakeet. Periquillo alcaparrero. Quililton (Náhuatl).

Northwestern México to western Panamá.

Aratinga astec vicinalis (Bangs and Penard).

Periquillo alcaparrero del noreste.

Eupsittula astec vicinalis Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, 1919, 24 (Altamira, Tamaulipas; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Known from the Tamaulipas Biotic Province of central and southern Tamaulipas (Alta Mira, Tampico, Gomez Farias), and northeastern Veracruz (Tecosmepán, and ten miles east of Papantilla, K-d; Tamesi River, C). Area of intergradation with the next is unknown.

Aratinga astec astec (Souancé).

Periquillo alcaparrero de Souancé.

Conurus astec Souancé, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), 9, 1857, 97 (Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Humid Tropical Zone (eastern lowlands) from Veracruz to western Panamá.

México: Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern Chiapas, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Aratinga canicularis (Linnaeus).

Orange-fronted Parrakeet. Periquillo frente anaranjada.

Sinaloa, México, south to western Costa Rica, chiefly in the Pacific lowlands.

Aratinga canicularis clarae Moore.

Periquillo frente anaranjada sinaloense.

Aratinga canicularis clarae Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 101 (El Molino, northeastern Sinaloa, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Breeds commonly in Tropical Zone from Reforma, Sinaloa, south to Colima, and east to western Durango and central Michoacán as far as Apatzingán. Recorded from Sinaloa (breeding, K-d), Nayarit (breeds in March and May, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (breeds in January at Apatzingán, K-d), and Durango.

Aratinga canicularis eburnirostrum (Lesson).

Periquillo frente anaranjada de Lesson.

Psittacus (Aratinga) eburnirostrum Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1842, 135 (Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico).

México: Arid Tropical Zone from extreme eastern Michoacán (Tafetán) south through Guerrero to Oaxaca (breeding, K-d).

***Aratinga canicularis canicularis** (Linnaeus).

Periquillo frente anaranjada del Pacifico.

Psittacus canicularis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 98, no. 11 ("America = West Indies" ex Edwards; northwestern Costa Rica designated by Bangs and Peters, 1928).

Pacific slope of Middle America from Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Costa Rica.

México: Chiapas.

Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha (Swainson).
Thick-billed Parrot. Cotorra serrana.

Macrocerus pachyrhynchus Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 439 (Tableland of Mexico).

Temperate and Transition zones of Sierra Madre Occidental, rarely wandering north to southern Arizona, and south over Central Plateau to Michoacán, rarely east to Veracruz.

México: Recorded from Sonora, Jalisco, Michoacán, Chihuahua (up to 10,000 feet on Mount Mohinora, nesting, K-d), Durango, México, Coahuila, and Veracruz.

Rhynchopsitta terrisi Moore.
Maroon-fronted Parrot. Cotorra frente purpúrea.

Rhynchopsitta terrisi Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, 1947, 27 (Cerro Potosí, altitude 7500 feet, Nuevo León, México; type in Moore Coll., Pasadena, Calif.).

México: From 6000 to 7500 feet on Cerro Potosí (breeding, K-d), and adjacent portions of mountains in Sierra Madre Oriental Biotic Province. Known only from four specimens, all in Moore Collection, two from Cerro Potosí, and two from a point near Galeana, Nuevo León.

Bolborhynchus lineola (Cassin).
Barred Parrakeet. Catarina rayada.

Subtropical Zone in mountains of México, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and Perú.

Bolborhynchus lineola lineola (Cassin).
Catarina rayada de Cassin.

Psittacula lineola Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1853, 372 (Puente Nacional, Veracruz; types, formerly in Philadelphia, reported as lost).

Subtropical Zone in the mountains of Middle America from southern México to western Panamá; very rare and little known.

México: Taken on only six occasions in México, in Veracruz, Guerrero (L-d), and Chiapas (Petalcingo, July 11, K-d).

Forpus cyanopygius (Souancé).
Mexican Parrotlet. Catarinita. Quiltoton (Náhuatl).

Confined to the northwestern states of México, including the Tres Mariás Islands.

Forpus cyanopygius pallidus (Brewster).
Catarinita sonorensis.

Psittacula cyanopyga pallida Brewster, Auk, 6, 1889, 85 (Alamos, Sonora; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Known only from the Alamos district of Sinaloa Biotic Province in south-eastern Sonora and extreme northern Sinaloa. Doubtfully distinct.

Forpus cyanopygius cyanopygius (Souancé).¹
Catarinita mexicana.

Psittacula cyanopygia Souancé, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), 8, 1856, 157 (northwestern Mexico, by subsequent designation).

México: Common in Arid Tropical Zone of western México from sea level to 4200 feet in states of Sinaloa (breeding, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Durango, and Zacatecas. Birds with enlarged gonads have been collected at elevations up to 3000 feet (K-d).

Forpus cyanopygius insularis (Ridgway).
Catarinita de Islas Marias.

Psittacula insularis Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1888, 541 (Tres Marias Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from the Tres Marias Islands off the coast of Nayarit.

Brotogeris jugularis (P. L. S. Müller).
Tovi Parrakeet. Periquito garganta anaranjada.

Southwestern México to Colombia and Venezuela.

Brotogeris jugularis jugularis (P. L. S. Müller).
Periquito garganta anaranjada de Müller.

Psittacus jugularis Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., 1776, 80 (Bonda, Santa Marta, Colombia, by subsequent restriction).

Arid Tropical Zone from southern México to northern Colombia.

México: Pacific lowlands of Guerrero, Oaxaca (breeding, K-d), Chiapas (breeding, K-d). The race *chrysopogon* (Lesson) requires confirmation.

Pionopsitta haematotis (Sclater and Salvin).
Red-eared Parrot. Perico real.

Southern México to Colombia and Ecuador.

Pionopsitta haematotis haematotis (Sclater and Salvin).
Perico real central.

Pionus haematotis Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, 300 (Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Humid Tropical Zone from southern México to western Panamá.

México: Recorded so far only from Veracruz (La Gloria, 3000 feet, breeding ♂ and ♀, July 7, K-d), and Campeche.

Pionus senilis (Spix).
White-crowned Parrot. Loro chilillo.

Southern México to western Panamá.

¹ Van Rossem (Auk, 56, 1939, 70) considers Souancé's type to be *insularis* and has renamed the mainland race *lutescens*.



WHITE-FRONTED PARROT, *AMAZILIA ALBIFRONS*

One-half Natural Size

Painting by Andrew Jackson Grayson

Pionus senilis senilis (Spix).
Loro chilillo mexicano.

Psittacus senilis Spix, Av. Bras., 1, 1824, 42 (Veracruz, Mexico, by subsequent designation; type in Vienna Mus.).

México: Humid Tropical Zone in states of San Luis Potosí (Naranjo, 2500 feet, K-d), Tamaulipas (Gomez Farias), Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Some authors have referred specimens north to the Yucatán Peninsula to *decoloratus* Griscom of Costa Rica and western Panamá.

Amazona xantholora (Gray).
Yellow-lored Parrot. Loro ceja amarilla. Thuth (Maya).

Chrysotis xantholora G. R. Gray, List Birds Brit. Mus., Psittac., 1859, 83 (Honduras = *errore*; type in Leyden Mus.).

This species is restricted chiefly to the eastern and central parts of the Yucatán Peninsula and to northern British Honduras. The relationship with *A. albifrons nana* is poorly known.

México: Yucatán and Cozumel Island.

Amazona albifrons (Sparrmann).
White-fronted Parrot. Loro de frente blanca. Cocho (Náhuatl).

Sonora, México, to western Costa Rica.

Amazona albifrons saltuensis Nelson.
Loro de frente blanca sonorese.

Amazona albifrons saltuensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, 26 (Camoá, Sonora; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Restricted to the Sinaloa Biotic Province, from 1000 to 3000 feet elevation, as a fairly common resident. Recorded from southern Sonora, throughout Sinaloa (San Blas, B; 21 specimens, K-d), and from Durango (Tamazula, K-d).

Amazona albifrons albifrons (Sparrman).
Loro de frente blanca occidental.

Psittacus albifrons Sparrman, Mus. Carls., fasc. 3, 1788, no. 52, pl. 52 (no locality; "southwestern Mexico" by subsequent restriction).

Arid Tropical Zone of Pacific coast from Nayarit to northwestern Guatemala.

México: Nayarit, Guerrero, Oaxaca (breeding near Zanatepec, K-d), and Pacific coast of Chiapas. Erroneously reported from "near city of Mexico."

Amazona albifrons nana W. de W. Miller.
Loro de frente blanca chico.

Amazona albifrons nana Miller, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 21, 1905, 349 (Calotmul, Yucatan; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Arid Tropical Zone, southern México to western Costa Rica; usually absent in humid rain forest areas.

México: Veracruz (extreme southeast), northeastern Chiapas, Tabasco (Balacán, L-d), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. Some birds from Campeche are intermediate in size between this and the nominate race.

***Amazona viridigenalis* (Cassin).**

Red-crowned Parrot. Cotorra cabeza roja. Tlalcueculli (Náhuatl).

Chrysotis viridigenalis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1853, 371 (South America, *errore* = northeastern México; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

México: Lower Austral Zone of northeastern México, in states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí and extreme northeastern Veracruz. Although collected in the Humid Tropical Zone, breeding in that zone remains to be proved.

***Amazona autumnalis* (Linnaeus).**

Yellow-checked Parrot. Loro cariamarillo.

Southern México to western Ecuador and northwestern Brazil.

***Amazona autumnalis autumnalis* (Linnaeus).**

Loro cariamarillo de Linnaeus.

Psittacus autumnalis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 102 (West Indies, *errore*=southern México).

Humid Tropical Zone from eastern México to Honduras.

México: Tamaulipas (breeding, C), Veracruz (breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (E), Puebla (up to 1200 feet), Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Tabasco, and Campeche. Records from "City of México" and "Guanajuato" probably represent escaped cage-birds.

***Amazona finschi* (Sclater).**

Finsch Parrot. Cotorra guayabera.

México from Sonora to Oaxaca.

***Amazona finschi woodi* Moore.**

Cotorra guayabera de Wood.

Amazona finschi woodi Moore, Auk, 54, 1937, 528 (Guircoba, 28 miles southeast of Alamos, Sonora; type in Moore Coll., Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Transition Zone and west slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental (down to 1200 feet) in southeastern Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua (nesting, Arroyo Hondo, 5500 feet, K-d), and extreme northeastern Sinaloa, descending at times to sea level in Sinaloa.

***Amazona finschi finschi* (Sclater).**

Cotorra guayabera de Finsch.

Chrysotis finschi Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 298 (Mexico, restricted subsequently to Tehuantepec, Oaxaca; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Transition and Arid Tropical zones (breeding in former) of southern Sinaloa, Nayarit (nesting, March 20, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Durango (breeding, Piedra Gorda, 7000 feet, K-d).

***Amazona ochrocephala* (Gmelin).**

Yellow-headed Parrot. Cotorra cabeza amarilla. Toznene (young, Náhuatl).
Toztli (adult, Náhuatl). Ik-k'an-ts'ul-op (Maya).

Tropical México to Ecuador, Perú, Brazil, and Trinidad.

***Amazona ochrocephala tresmariae* Nelson.**

Cotorra cabeza amarilla de Islas Marias.

Amazona oratrix tresmariae Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 256 (Maria Madre Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Confined to the Tres Marias Islands off the coast of Nayarit.

***Amazona ochrocephala oratrix* Ridgway.**

Cotorra cabeza amarilla de Ridgway.

Amazona oratrix Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 587 (Petapa, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Tropical México south to British Honduras.

México: Colima and Guerrero on Pacific slope. Tamaulipas (breeding, K-d), Nuevo León, Veracruz (breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (E), Puebla, eastern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Yucatán, on Caribbean slope. Records from City of México and Guanajuato based on escaped cage-birds. The dividing line between this and the next subspecies in Oaxaca and Chiapas has not been determined.

****Amazona ochrocephala auro-palliata* (Lesson).**

Cotorra cabeza amarilla de Lesson.

*Psittacus (amazona) auro-palliatu*s Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1842, 135 (Realejo, Nicaragua).

Pacific slope of Central America from southern México to western Costa Rica; locally in drier valleys in the interior.

México: Oaxaca and Chiapas.

***Amazona farinosa* (Boddaert).**

Blue-crowned Parrot. Loro palencano.

Southern México to western Ecuador and Amazonia.

***Amazona farinosa guatemalae* (Sclater).**

Loro palencano de Sclater.

Chrysotis guatemalae "Hartlaub" Sclater, Ibis, 1860, 44 (Guatemala and Honduras; type in Brit. Mus. from Honduras).

Southern México to Honduras.

México: Tropical rain forests of Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. Birds reported from "near México City" were probably escaped cage-birds.

FAMILY **CUCULIDAE**

CUCKOOS AND ANIS

***Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Wilson).**

Black-billed Cuckoo. Platero piquinegro. Chiquil (Mixteco).

Cuculus erythrophthalma [sic] Wilson, Am. Ornith., 4, 1811, 16, pl. 28 (near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Breeds in eastern North America from southern Canada to Georgia and west to the Great Plains; migrates through West Indies (casually) and Central America to northwestern South America.

México: Presumably a regular transient, but generally overlooked; recorded from Sinaloa (one specimen, September 21, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (April 9 and 16, K-d), Chiapas (Comitán, September 15), Guanajuato (three specimens, September 14-24, K-d), Querétaro, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Hidalgo (one specimen, October 29, K-d), Tamaulipas (April 30, May 3), Veracruz (April 17, C), and Cozumel Island.

***Coccyzus americanus* (Linnaeus).**

Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Platero piquiamarillo.

Temperate North America and West Indies, migrating south to Argentina.

***Coccyzus americanus americanus* (Linnaeus).**

Platero piquiamarillo.

Cuculus americanus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 111 (South Carolina).

Breeds in eastern North America from southern Canada to northeastern México, Florida, and probably the West Indies; on migration through the West Indies and Central America; winters in South America south to Argentina.

México: Breeds in Tamaulipas and Nuevo León, and probably south to the mountains of Veracruz (August specimens in Brit. Mus.); a regular transient, at least in eastern México, but few records: Oaxaca, Chiapas (August 15, K-d), Guanajuato (September 13, K-d), Coahuila, Tamaulipas (September 11-October 4, and 13 breeding birds, May 15-June 28, K-d), Nuevo León (May, breeding; July 31, K-d), Veracruz (August, September), Tabasco (May 10), Yucatán (October 19), Cozumel Island (April). A record from San Luis Potosí (Jalpillá, April 21) applies to the species only.

***Coccyzus americanus occidentalis* Ridgway.**

Platero piquiamarillo occidental.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 273 (Santa Rita Mts., Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in western North America from southern Canada to northwestern México; winter range unknown; on migration in México and Costa Rica.

México: Breeds in Baja California, Sonora (August 6, K-d), Chihuahua, and Sinaloa (11 specimens, June 24-September 10, K-d), and probably farther south in the mountains; definitely recorded on migration only from Oaxaca (two specimens, May 19, and one, October 1, K-d), Chiapas (A), and Tabasco (May 22).

Specimens in the British Museum from Jalisco (February, April), Aguas Calientes (August), and México may belong to this race, the mid-winter record having been overlooked, but records from the Central Plateau generally refer to *C. a. americanus*. It should be noted that at least in southern México both subspecies occur on migration on both coasts.

***Coccyzus minor* (Gmelin).**

Mangrove Cuckoo. Platerito manglero.

Southern Florida, the West Indies, Middle America, Cocos Island, north coast of South America to Trinidad, and coast of Brazil to the Amazon.

Coccyzus minor palloris Ridgway.
Platerito manglero del Pacífico.

Coccyzus minor palloris Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, 1915, 105 (Pigres, western Costa Rica; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific coast of México and Central America from El Molino, central Sinaloa (about lat. 24° 50' N.), to western Panamá; purportedly confined to the mangrove belt, but actually breeds up to an altitude of at least 3000 feet.

México: Sinaloa (three specimens, August 14-October 23, K-d), Nayarit (3 mi. E Tepic, 3000 feet, nesting, K-d), Tres Mariás Islands, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. A specimen from Chilpancingo (4000 feet) in interior Guerrero is of this subspecies, not the next, with which it might have been expected to agree on geographic grounds.

Coccyzus minor continentalis van Rossem.
Caribbean Mangrove Cuckoo. Platerito manglero del Atlántico.

Coccyzus minor continentalis van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 389 (Volcan de Santa Ana, 4500 feet, Sonsonate, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Caribbean lowlands of Middle America from tropical México to eastern Panamá, and very rarely and locally in the interior, even inland on the Pacific side of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala; also on Swan Island. Distribution anomalous and poorly understood.

México: Tamaulipas (Mesa de Llera, near Victoria, Gomez Farias region [C] Alta Mira, Tampico, Matamoros), Yucatán (including islands off coast except Cozumel), Veracruz (one specimen, February 21, K-d), Chiapas (Escuintla, Acapetahua, 10 specimens, April 11-27, Martín del Campo).

Coccyzus minor cozumelae van Rossem.
Platerito manglero cozumelense.

Coccyzus minor cozumelae van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 390 (Cozumel Island; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Known only from Cozumel Island off coast of Yucatán.

Piaya cayana (Linnaeus).
Squirrel Cuckoo. Vaquero. Huaco. Cuapachtototl (Náhuatl).

Continental tropical America from central México to western Perú, Trinidad, and Argentina.

Piaya cayana mexicana (Swainson).¹
Vaquero mexicano.

Cuculus Mexicanus Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 440 (Temascaltepec, Mexico; type possibly in Univ. Cambridge).

México: Arid Tropical and Transition zones of portions of western and interior México. Ranges from southern Sonora (Guero-coba) south on Pacific coast to Oaxaca and east to México and Puebla; from sea level in Sinaloa and Colima to 7800 feet in Jalisco (Tapalpa). Breeds in Sinaloa (three localities, 3000-3500 feet, K-d), Nayarit

¹ *Piaya cayana extima* van Rossem, based on one specimen from Sonora, requires confirmation.

(Sauta, at sea level, May 3, K-d), Michoacán (Talfetán, 4625 feet, K-d), Chihuahua (La Trompa), Puebla (Rancho Papuyo, 4000 feet, K-d). Recorded from southern Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Nayarit, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chihuahua (F-d), Durango, Guanajuato, western México, Morelos, and western Puebla.

***Piaya cayana thermophila* Sclater.**
Vaquero de Sclater.

Piaya thermophila Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 368 (Jalapa, Veracruz; type in Brit. Mus.).

Tropical (both Arid and Humid) and Subtropical zones, from eastern México to Colombia, and including most of Pacific slope south of Isthmus of Tehuantepec as far as Darien.

México: From sea level up to at least 4500 feet; Pacific coast of Oaxaca south of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Chiapas, eastern San Luis Potosí, northern Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (Jalapa, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

***Crotophaga ani* Linnaeus.**
Ani. Pijón.

Crotophaga Ani. Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 105 (Jamaica).

West Indies; islands off east coast of México and Central America; Panamá to Ecuador, and South America, east of the Andes to Argentina.

México: Holbox and Cozumel islands off coast of Yucatán.

***Crotophaga sulcirostris* Swainson.**

Groove-billed Ani. Garrapatero. Pajaro diablo. Lathicuinthi (Mixteco).

Southern Texas and Baja California to Perú and the Guianas.

***Crotophaga sulcirostris pallidula* Bangs and Penard.**
Garrapatero bajacaliforniano.

Crotophaga sulcirostris pallidula Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, 1921, 365 (San José del Cabo, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to the lowlands of the Cape district of Baja California, México; none reported for many years, possibly exterminated (see Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 32, 1928, 119).

***Crotophaga sulcirostris sulcirostris* Swainson.**
Garrapatero de Swainson.

Crotophaga sulcirostris Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 440 (Temascaltepec, Mexico).

Southern Texas and southern Sonora south through México and Central America to Perú on west coast and on north coast of South America to British Guiana; also Curaçao and Trinidad.

México: Tropical Zone throughout republic; abundant up to 3000 feet, breeding up to 5000 feet (Ocotlán, Jalisco, K-d); sometimes ranges to 6300 feet; recorded from southern Sonora, Sinaloa (breeding at 3000 feet, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco (Lagos de Morenos, 6300 feet, K-d), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca (breeding, K-d),

Chiapas, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (breeding, K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (including islands off coast), and Quintana Roo.

Tapera naevia (Linnaeus).
Striped Cuckoo. Chiflador rayado.

Southern México to Argentina and Perú.

Tapera naevia excellens (Sclater).¹
Northern Striped Cuckoo. Chiflador rayado de Sclater.

Diplopterus excellens Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, 229 (San Andreas Tuxtla Region, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to Panamá.

México: Veracruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas.

Morococcyx erythropygus (Lesson).
Lesson Ground Cuckoo. Cuclillo chiflador.

From southern Sinaloa to western Costa Rica.

Morococcyx erythropygus dilutus van Rossem.
Cuclillo chiflador del noroeste.

Morococcyx erythropygus dilutus van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51, 1938, 170 (San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Arid Tropical Zone of Pacific coast in southern Sinaloa (breeding at 1000 feet, K-d), Nayarit (nesting, May 16, K-d), Jalisco, and Colima.

Morococcyx erythropygus simulans van Rossem.
Cuclillo chiflador central.

Morococcyx erythropygus simulans van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51, 1938, 170 (Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Tropical Zone (up to 4000 feet) of Michoacán, Guerrero, and Puebla (breeding near Tehuitzingo, 4000 feet, July 28, K-d).

Morococcyx erythropygus mexicanus Ridgway.
Cuclillo chiflador mexicano.

Morococcyx erythropygus mexicanus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, 1915, 105 (Juchitán, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Oaxaca, west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

¹ *Tapera naevia major* Brodkorb, Auk, 57, 1940, 543 (Tonalá, Chiapas; type in Univ. Mich.), ascribed to the Pacific slope of Central America, from Chiapas to Nicaragua, and alleged to be larger, requires confirmation, as specimens from the Atlantic slope of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec approach the larger size of *major*. The Central American birds are smaller, approaching *naevia*.

Morococcyx erythropygus erythropygus (Lesson).
Cuclillo chiflador de Lesson.

Coccyzus erythropyga Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1842, 210 (San Carlos, Central America).

Arid Tropical Zone from Isthmus of Tehuantepec to northwestern Costa Rica.
México: Oaxaca (east of the Isthmus), and Pacific Chiapas (Mazatán, K-d).

Dromococcyx phasianellus (Spix).
Pheasant-Cuckoo. Pajaro gallo.

Southern México to Paraguay; rare and local.

Dromococcyx phasianellus rufigularis Lawrence.
Pajaro gallo de Lawrence.

Dromococcyx rufigularis Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, 233 (Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Southern México to Colombia.

México: Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A, and three specimens, K-d), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo; known from a small number of specimens.

Geococcyx californianus (Lesson).
Road-runner. Correcamino californiano.

Saurothera californiana Lesson, Compl. Oeuvres Buffon, 6, 1829, 420 (California).

Desert and arid portions of southwestern United States, chiefly in Lower Sonoran Zone, from California, Utah, Kansas, and Gulf coast of Texas south to Baja California and Mexican tableland, at increasing altitudes as far as Puebla.

México: Not recorded south of the great Central Plateau. Ranges from sea level up to 7800 feet, breeding in many states up to that altitude, from at least April 16 to September 26. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (fairly common, K-d), Chihuahua (Barranca del Cobre, 7500 feet, K-d), Durango (breeding, Nombre de Dios, May 31, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (breeding, May 23 and September 26, K-d), northeastern Jalisco (breeding, Tapalpa, 7800 feet, April 16, K-d), eastern Michoacán (breeding, Zacapu, 7000 feet, K-d, and Mount Tancítaro), México (Temascaltepec, August 15, K-d), Distrito Federal (Valley of México), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nueva León, Tamaulipas (breeding, Llera, June 30, K-d), and Veracruz.

Geococcyx velox (Wagner).
Lesser Road-runner. Correcamino veloz.

Sonora, México, to the arid highlands of northern Nicaragua.

Geococcyx velox melanchima Moore.
Correcamino veloz del noroeste.

Geococcyx velox melanchima Moore, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1934, 459 (Guircoba, Sonora; type in Moore Coll., Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Appears in typical form in the Arid Tropical Zone from extreme southern Sonora through Sinaloa to the lower mountains of Nayarit, breeding from 1000 to 5500

feet; shows evidence of intergrading with the next form on the Central Plateau from 5500 feet in Nayarit (Santa Teresa) to 8000 feet in Jalisco (Wakenakili Mountains), thence to Morelos. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (breeding, Santa Teresa, Tepic, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (breeding, Tafetán, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (Tamazulapám, nestlings, 6000 feet, K-d), Chiapas, except eastern end of Sierra Madre (Prusia, intergrades with *affinis*, K-d; Monserrate, C), Durango, Zacatecas (K-d), México (Temascaltepec, K-d), and Morelos (Lago de Tequisquitengo, June 28, K-d).

***Geococcyx velox velox* (Wagner).**
Correcamino veloz chico.

Cuculus velox Wagner, Gelehr. Anz. München, 3, 1836, col. 96 (Mexico = outskirts of Mexico City by subsequent restriction; type in Munich Mus.).

México: Known definitely only from the type, from specimens from medium altitudes in Veracruz on lower shoulders of Mount Orizaba, and from a typical adult from Moctum on Mount Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, all within the limits of the Orizaba-Zempoaltepec District of the Transverse Volcanic Biotic Province. It may be confined to this faunal district, in spite of the fact that Hellmayr stated that the type was collected "by Karwinski, somewhere near the city of Mexico" and the type locality subsequently was restricted to "outskirts of Mexico City." A century of study and collecting has failed to produce a definite record of this species from the Valley of México. On the other hand, a specimen taken within 50 miles of the city, but at lower altitude (Lago de Tequisquitengo, Morelos, K-d), is typical *melanchima* and one from Temascaltepec in the State of México is also close to *melanchima*.

***Geococcyx velox affinis* Hartlaub¹**
Correcamino veloz guatemalteco.

Geococcyx affinis Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 1844, 215 (Guatemala).

El Salvador, above 1500 feet, western Guatemala, and adjacent sections of Chiapas.

México: Yucatán and Chiapas (chiefly eastern end of the Sierra Madre); those from lower elevations near the Pacific coast intergrade with *melanchima*.

FAMILY TYTONIDAE
BARN OWLS

***Tyto alba* (Scopoli).**
Barn Owl. Lechuza. Yohoaltecolotl.

Practically cosmopolitan; numerous subspecies, with many in the West Indies and Tropical America.

***Tyto alba pratincola* (Bonaparte).**
Lechuza de companario.

Strix Pratincola (Bonaparte), Geogr. and Comp. List, 1838, 7 (no locality = Pennsylvania).

Greater part of the United States south through México to eastern Guatemala and probably eastern Nicaragua.

¹ *Geococcyx velox pallidus* Carriker and de Schauensee, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 87, 1935, 426 (Gualán, Montagua Valley, Guatemala; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.), and ascribed also to Yucatán, is considered a synonym.

México: Recorded from many islands west of Baja California and in the Gulf of California, Tres Mariás Islands, and all states except those of Guerrero, Durango, Zacatecas, Querétaro, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Campeche and Quintana Roo. Recorded as breeding in Baja California (Todos Santos), Tres Mariás Islands, Sinaloa, and Yucatán (October 15).

FAMILY **STRIGIDAE**
OWLS

Otus scops (Linnaeus).
Scops Owl. Tecolotito de flámulas.

A variable species of Europe, Africa and Asia; in western hemisphere in mountains from southern British Columbia to Guatemala.

Otus scops flammeolus (Kaup).
Tecolotito de flámulas de Kaup.

Scops (Megascops) flammeola "Licht." Kaup, Jardine's Contr. Ornith. for 1852, 1853, 111 (Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

Southern British Columbia south through mountains of western United States to Temperate Zone of high mountains of Veracruz.

México: So far as known, a rare bird in México; only record of breeding appears to be an incubating female (C) taken in nest with three eggs, April 4, 1939, at Las Vigas, Veracruz. Recorded from Michoacán (Puerto Lengua de Vaca, K-d; Morelia [El Temascal], E-d), México, Distrito Federal, and Veracruz.

Otus asio (Linnaeus).
Screech Owl. Tecolotito chillón.

A very plastic species, ranging from southern Canada to México.

Otus asio quercinus Grinnell.
Tecolotito chillón encinero.

Otus asio quercinus Grinnell, Auk, 32, 1915, 60 (Pasadena, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

From Shasta County, California, south to northwestern Baja California as far as about latitude 30° 30' N.

México: Recorded only from northwestern Baja California (common).

Otus asio cardonensis Huey.
Tecolotito chillón de Huey.

Otus asio cardonensis Huey, Auk, 43, 1926, 360 (Canyon San Juan de Dios, 10 miles east of El Rosario, Lower California; type in coll. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.).

México: Apparently confined to Pacific slope of Baja California from San Quintín south to El Rosario.

Otus asio xantusi (Brewster).
Tecolotito chillón de Xantus.

Megascops xantusi Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 41, 1902, 93 (Santa Anita, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to the Cape District of the Southern Baja California Biotic Province (common, breeding). In coloration this form is the connecting link with the *Otus vinaceus* group.

Otus asio gilmani Swarth.
Tecolotito chillón de los sahuaros.

Otus asio gilmani Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 7, 1910, 1 (Blackwater, Pinal County, Arizona; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in deserts of the Colorado River valley in southeastern California and southern Arizona south to northeastern Baja California (fairly common); it has occurred in extreme northern Sonora.

México: Recorded only from Baja California and Sonora.

Otus asio suttoni Moore.
Tecolotito chillón de Sutton.

Otus asio suttoni Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 154 (Portezuelo, Hidalgo, Mexico; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Chiefly central portion of Central Plateau of México, from Hidalgo northwest through Querétaro to Durango and probably to southern New Mexico; does not occur in southwestern portion of Central Plateau. Recorded from Hidalgo, Querétaro (El Caracol, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, K-d), and Durango (Sanctuario, Rio Sestin, Ojito).

Otus asio sortilegus Moore.
Tecolotito chillón jalisciense.

Otus asio sortilegus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 155 (3 miles west of Atoyac, Jalisco, Mexico, altitude 4200 feet; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Known from two birds, the male caught in its nesting hole at the type locality, and the female with ovarian eggs well developed.

Otus asio mcallii (Cassin).
Tecolotito chillón texano.

Scops McCallii Cassin, Illustr. Birds Calif., Texas, etc., pt. 6, 1854, 180 (Texas and northern Mexico = Lower Rio Grande, Texas; remaining co-types in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern Texas to northeastern México.

México: Recorded from northern Nuevo León and Tamaulipas.

Otus asio semplei Sutton and Burleigh.
Telocótito chillón neoleones.

Otus asio semplei Sutton and Burleigh, Auk, 56, 1939, 174 (Mesa del Chipinque, elevation 5000 feet, 6 miles south of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico; type in Carnegie Mus.).

México: Seven known specimens, all taken in Nuevo León (Mesa del Chipinque, Monte Morelos and a locality 2 miles north of Monterrey).

Otus vinaceus (Brewster).

Vinaceous Screech Owl. Tecolotito vináceo.

Confined to Pacific coast of México.

Otus vinaceus sinaloensis Moore.

Tecolotito vináceo sinaloense.

Otus asio sinaloensis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 64 (Guamuchil, Sinaloa; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Seven known specimens (three, K-d, four, B-d), all taken in Sonora Biotic Province of southwestern Sonora and northwestern Sinaloa (breeding, March 19, K-d).

Otus vinaceus vinaceus (Brewster).

Tecolotito vináceo de Brewster.

Megascops vinaceus Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 88 (Durasno, Chihuahua; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Known only from the type and two other specimens (K-d), the second from western Chihuahua and the third from extreme northeastern Sinaloa (El Orito, breeding, K-d).

***Otus vinaceus seductus** Moore.

Tecolotito vináceo de Moore.

Otus vinaceus seductus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 156 (5 miles northeast of Apatzingán, Michoacán, altitude 1000 feet; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Known only from five specimens taken in Michoacán (Apatzingán and Chinapa, K-d), and Guerrero (Mexcala, K-d), all from the watershed of the Rio Balsas in the Nayarit-Guerrero Biotic Province.

Otus cooperi (Ridgway).

Cooper Owl. Tecolotito de Cooper.

Pacific coast lowlands from Chiapas to northwestern Costa Rica.

Otus cooperi chiapensis Moore.

Tecolotito de Cooper chiapaneco.

Otus cooperi chiapensis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, 1947, 31 (Mazatán, Chiapas; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Known only from two specimens (K-d), a male and a female, both taken at Mazatán, Chiapas, in the Arid Tropical Zone of the Tehuantepec Biotic Province. The specimen recorded by Salvin and Godman (*Biologia Centrali-Americana*, 3, 20) from Cacoprieto on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec as *O. cooperi* should be re-examined to determine if it is *chiapensis*.

Otus trichopsis (Wagler).

Spotted Screech Owl. Tecolotito manchado. Tlalquipatli.

Mountains from southeastern Arizona to Honduras.



SQUIRREL CUCKOO, *PIAYA CAYANA*

One-half natural size

Painting by Andrew Jackson Grayson

Otus trichopsis asperus (Brewster).
Tecolotito manchado de Brewster.

Megascops asperus Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 87 (El Carmen, Chihuahua; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds in mountains of southeastern Arizona and western Chihuahua east to Cerro Potosí, Nuevo León.

México: Recorded from Sonora (northeastern section), Chihuahua (nesting, K-d), Durango (breeding, K-d), Guanajuato (breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, 7500 feet, breeding, K-d).

Otus trichopsis pinosus (Nelson and Palmer).
Tecolotito manchado pinero.

Megascops pinosus Nelson and Palmer, Auk, 11, 1894, 39 (northeast base of Cofre de Perote, 8000 feet, near Las Vigas, Veracruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from the unique type (immature) from Veracruz, which is not certainly distinct from *O. t. trichopsis*.

Otus trichopsis trichopsis (Wagler).¹
Tecolotito manchado llanero.

Scops trichopsis Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 276 ("Mexico," designated as "mountains of southwestern part of state of Puebla"; type missing).

México: Probably from Jalisco to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, chiefly the Transition Zone; exact range not known. Recorded from Nayarit (breeding), Jalisco (breeding), Michoacán, México, and Oaxaca.

Otus guatemalae (Sharpe).

Middle American Screech Owl. Tecolotito guatemalteco.

Central México south to Nicaragua.

Otus guatemalae tomlini Moore.
Tecolotito guatemalteco de Tomlin.

Otus guatemalae tomlini Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 65 (Las Guasimas, northeastern Sinaloa; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Known from seven specimens from the Arid Upper Tropical and Transition zones of southeastern Sonora and eastern Sinaloa south to Rancho Santa Barbara (2500 feet) in southeastern Sinaloa and east to Chacala in the Transition Zone of Durango. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (K-d), and Durango.

Otus guatemalae hastatus (Ridgway).
Tecolotito guatemalteco de Ridgway.

Megascops hastatus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1887, 268 (La Paz, Lower California, error = Mazatlán, Sinaloa; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Arid Lower Tropical Zone of extreme southwestern Sinaloa and the same zone of Jalisco. Known only from three specimens and the remains of one caught in a trap (K-d). Recorded only from low altitudes in southwestern Sinaloa and Jalisco.

¹ *O. t. guerrenensis* van Rossem (Condor, 40, 1938, 258) has yet to be compared with *Scops asio* var. *enano* Ridgway.

Otus guatemalae cassini (Ridgway).

Tecolotito guatemalteco de Cassin.

Scops brasilianus ϵ *cassini* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, 1878, 102 (Hacienda Mirador and Jalapa, Veracruz; co-types in U. S. Nat. Mus. and Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to the Humid Temperate Zone of the mountains of Veracruz. Known only from five specimens. A nesting female (C) from southwestern Tamaulipas is reported to be *cassini* in size, but grayer throughout the upper parts.

Otus guatemalae fuscus Moore and Peters:

Tecolotito guatemalteco obscuro.

Otus guatemalae fuscus Moore and Peters, Auk, 56, 1939, 52 (Motzorongo, Veracruz; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Known from five specimens (four, K-d, and one in México City), all collected in Veracruz (Motzorongo and Presidio) in the Humid Tropical Zone, at the southern base of Mount Orizaba, about 1000 feet altitude.

Otus guatemalae guatemalae (Sharpe).

Tecolotito guatemalteco de Sharpe.

Scops guatemalae Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 2, 1875, pl. 9, 112 (Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Arid and Humid (?) Subtropical zones from southeastern Veracruz to Honduras. México: Recorded from Veracruz (Catemaco), Oaxaca, and Chiapas (Sinojovel, K-d).

Otus guatemalae thompsoni Cole.

Telocotito guatemalteco de Cole.

Otus choliba thompsoni Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, 1906, 123 (Chichen Itza, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Arid Tropical Zone of the Yucatán Peninsula Biotic Province. Recorded only from Campeche and Yucatán.

Lophotrix cristata (Daudin).

Crested Owl. Tecolote crestadado.

Southern México to eastern Ecuador (Obidos).

Lophotrix cristata stricklandi Sclater and Salvin.

Tecolote crestadado de Strickland.

Lophotrix stricklandi Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, 221 (Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in coll. H. Strickland, Univ. Cambridge).

Veracruz south to western Panamá and western Colombia.

México: Recorded from Veracruz (Mirador), Oaxaca (Villa Alta; Cacoprieto) and Chiapas (San Bartolomé).

Bubo virginianus (Gmelin).

Great Horned Owl. Tecolote cornudo. Gran duque.

Western Hemisphere generally from northern tree-line to Patagonia.

Bubo virginianus pacificus Cassin.

Ticolote cornudo californiano.

Bubo virginianus var. *pacificus* Cassin, Illustr. Birds Calif., Texas, etc., 6, 1854, 178 ("The West," restricted to the "small southern California subspecies").

Southern Oregon south to northwestern Baja California.

México: Apparently confined to northwestern Baja California.

Bubo virginianus pallescens Stone.

Ticolote cornudo palido.

Bubo virginianus pallescens Stone, Am. Nat., 31, 1897, 237 (Watson Ranch, 18 miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southeastern California to central Texas and south to the northern states of México.

México: Breeds in the Vizcaino Desert Province of Baja California south through Sonora (Guircoba, adults, January 15 and March 10, K-d), and Sinaloa (nestlings, Reforma, April 15, K-d). Recorded also from Nayarit (Tepic), Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila (February 24, K-d, May 26, June 10) and northern Nuevo León.

Bubo virginianus elachistus Brewster.

Ticolote cornudo enano.

Bubo virginianus elachistus Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 41, 1902, 96 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Common resident in the Cape District of Baja California thence north to latitude 30°; also Espiritu Santo Island.

Bubo virginianus mayensis Nelson.

Ticolote cornudo yucateco.

Bubo virginianus mayensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, 1901, 170 (Chichen Itza, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Horned Owls under this name have been recorded or recently collected rather commonly from Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Michoacán (K-d), Guerrero (K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guanajuato (nesting, Puerta de Guadalupe, 7200 feet, May 27, K-d), México, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, southern Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Rio Sabinas, C), and Yucatán.

Pulsatrix perspicillata (Latham).

Spectacled Owl. Lechuza de anteojos.

Southern México to southern Bolivia and northern Argentina.

Pulsatrix perspicillata saturata Ridgway.

Lechuza de anteojos obscura.

Pulsatrix perspicillata saturata Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 6, 1914, 758 (Santo Domingo, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Veracruz, México, south to northern Costa Rica and western Panamá.

México: Recorded from Veracruz, Oaxaca and Chiapas.

Glaucidium gnoma Wagler.

Pygmy Owl. Picametate.

Southeastern Alaska south through western United States to the highlands of Guatemala.

***Glaucidium gnoma hoskinsii* Brewster.**
Picametate de Hoskins.

Glaucidium gnoma hoskinsii Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 136 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Fairly common resident confined to the Baja California Biotic Province, chiefly in the Upper Sonoran Zone, north to latitude 27°.

***Glaucidium gnoma gnoma* Wagler.**
Picametate de Wagler.

Glaucidium gnoma Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 275 ("Mexico"; co-type in Munich Mus. destroyed, co-type in Württemberg Mus. probably extant).

México: Mountains of both the western and eastern Sierra Madres of northern and central México south to Chiapas, chiefly from 6000 to 13,000 feet in altitude, but descending to at least 4000 feet (Santa Teresa, Jalisco, K-d). Recorded from Sinaloa (Babizos, K-d), Nayarit (Rancho La Mesa, 6000 feet, K-d), Jalisco (Santa Teresa and Tapalpa, 7800 feet, breeding, K-d), Michoacán (K-d), Guerrero (Omiteme and Cuapongo), Chiapas, Chihuahua (K-d), Durango, México (Mount Toluca, 11,000 feet and Mount Popocateptl, 13,000 feet, K-d), Distrito Federal (México City, K-d), Hidalgo (K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

***Glaucidium minutissimum* (Wied).**
Least Pygmy Owl. Tecolotillo mínimo.

México to Brazil and Paraguay. Recent collecting has proved this species to be not so rare as the paucity of early specimens indicated. Collectors still confuse it with the abundant *G. brasilianum*.

***Glaucidium minutissimum oberholseri* Moore.¹**
Tecolotillo mínimo de Oberholser.

Glaucidium minutissimum oberholseri Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 105 (Vado Hondo, 1000 feet, central Sinaloa; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Apparently rare breeding bird of Arid Lower and Upper Tropical zones of the Tebaca District of the Sinaloa Biotic Province. Intergrades with the next form in the mountains of extreme southeastern Sinaloa (breeding, Carrizo, April 19, K-d) and northern Nayarit. Known from only six specimens (K-d), two of them intergrades with the next form from the mountains of southern Sinaloa and northern Nayarit (Santa Teresa, 5000 feet, K-d).

***Glaucidium minutissimum palmarum* Nelson.**
Tecolotillo mínimo palmero.

Glaucidium palmarum Nelson, Auk, 18, 1901, 46 (Arroyo de Juan Sanchez, Nayarit; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Apparently not uncommon breeding bird of the Humid Tropical Zone of western Nayarit. Known from nine specimens, six from Nayarit and three from Sinaloa near the boundary. Three individuals from Guerrero (one in U. S. Nat. Mus. from Naranjo and two in Mus. Comp. Zool. from Chilpancingo and Omiteme) are *griscomi*, not *palmarum* as recorded in literature.

¹ The describer suggests that the validity of this form, based chiefly on one character in four non-intergrading individuals, should be checked by examination of more material.

****Glaucidium minutissimum griscomi* Moore.**
Tecolotillo mínimo del Balsas.

Glaucidium minutissimum griscomi Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, 1947, 33 (El Rancho Protrero de los Indios, Guerrero; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Apparently uncommon breeding bird of the Arid Lower Tropical Zone of the Río Balsas valley of northeastern Guerrero (breeding, Mercala, May 31, K-d) and southwestern Morelos, extending up the northern slopes of the Sierra del Sur to Chilpancingo. Known from twelve specimens.

****Glaucidium minutissimum occultum* Moore.**
Tecolotillo mínimo sudeste.

Glaucidium minutissimum occultum Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, Dec. 31, 1947, 144 (Moctum, Mt. Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Known from two specimens (K-d), taken from two widely separated localities, Mount Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, and Palenque, Chiapas.

***Glaucidium brasilianum* (Gmelin).**
Streaked Pygmy Owl. Tecolotillo rayado.

Southern Arizona and Sonora, México, to the straits of Magellan.

***Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum* van Rossem.**
Tecolotillo rayado de los órganos.

Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 27 (between Guaymas and Empalme, Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Very common breeding bird from southern Arizona and lower Río Grande valley in Texas to Colima and Jalisco in western México and to Nuevo León and Tamaulipas in eastern México.

México: Breeds from sea level to 4000 feet in western México (Nayarit and Jalisco), and from sea level to at least 1000 feet in eastern México, wintering throughout its breeding range; rare on Central Plateau, especially above 4000 feet. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (breeding, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Colima (breeding, K-d), Chihuahua, Michoacán, Nuevo León and Tamaulipas.

***Glaucidium brasilianum ridgwayi* Sharpe.**
Tecolotillo rayado de Sharpe.

Glaucidium ridgwayi Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, 55 (Central America, ex Ridgway, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 16, 1873, 93; restricted type locality, México; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds very commonly from sea level to an altitude of at least 1200 feet from Guerrero to Chiapas and from San Luis Potosí to Yucatán; occurs up to 4000 feet (Puebla); winters throughout its breeding range and south to the Canal Zone.

México: Recorded from Guerrero (breeding, K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (A-d), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí (nesting, C), Puebla, Veracruz (nesting, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán.

Micrathene whitneyi (Cooper).

Elf Owl. Tecolote enano.

Desert areas of southwestern United States and Texas south to southern México.

Micrathene whitneyi sanfordi (Ridgway).

Tecolote enano bajacaliforniano.

Micropallas whitneyi sanfordi Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60, pt. 6, 1914, pp. xvii, 807 (in key), 809 (Miraflores, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cape District of southern Baja California south of latitude 23° 40'.

Micrathene whitneyi whitneyi (Cooper).¹

Tecolote enano de Cooper.

Athene whitneyi Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2, 1861, 118 (Fort Mojave, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Desert areas from southeastern California to New Mexico and south to extreme southeastern Sonora and probably to Puebla.

México: Recorded from Sonora (Guircoba, two specimens, K-d), Guanajuato (K-d), México, Distrito Federal (K-d), and Puebla.

Micrathene whitneyi graysoni Ridgway.

Tecolote enano de Socorro.

Micrathene graysoni Ridgway, Auk, 3, 1886, 333 (Socorro Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Socorro Island of the Revilla Gigedo group.

Speotyto cunicularia (Molina).

Burrowing Owl. Lechuza de hojo. Zacatecólol.

Plains and prairies of western North America from southern Canada to México; southern Florida and West Indies; south through savannas and arid areas of South America to Tierra del Fuego.

Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea (Bonaparte).

Lechuza de hojo común.

Strix hypugaea Bonaparte, Am. Ornith., 1, 1825, 72, note, pl. 7, fig. 2 (Western United States = Plains of the Platte River; no type designated).

Plains and prairies of western North America, from southern British Columbia south to Honduras.

México: Recorded from Baja California and many islands, Sonora (breeding) and islands off its coast, Sinaloa (common, K-d), Nayarit, Tres Marias Islands, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (A), Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Guanajuato (common, K-d), Querétaro, México, Distrito Federal, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León (Linares, C), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (Wetmore), and Yucatán.

¹ *Micropallas whitneyi idoneus* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 6, 1914, pp. xvii, 807 (in key), 810 (5 miles from Hidalgo, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.) is based on slight characters and still requires confirmation.

Speotyto cunicularia rostrata C. H. Townsend.
Lechuzas de hojo de Clarión.

Speotyto rostrata C. H. Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890, 133 (Clarión Island, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Clarión Island of the Revilla Gigedo group.

Ciccaba virgata (Cassin).
Squamulated Owl. Mochuelo llanero.

Tropical México to Ecuador, Trinidad and northeastern Argentina.

Ciccaba virgata squamulata (Bonaparte).
Mochuelo llanero de Bonaparte.

Syrnium squamulatum Bonaparte, Consp. Av., 1, 1850, 53 ("Mexico," restricted to Tehuantepec City, Oaxaca, by Kelso, but probably Sinaloa, see Peters, Birds World, 4, 1940, 153, footnote).

México: Breeds rather commonly from Sonora to Guerrero and from Guanajuato to Morelos; ranges from sea level up to 8000 feet (Guanajuato), and breeds from sea level up to 6200 feet (Rancho Batel, Sinaloa, K-d). Recorded from southern Sonora, Sinaloa (breeding; rather common, 13 specimens, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, sea level, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Chihuahua (Durasno, F-d), Guanajuato (K-d), México, and Morelos.

Ciccaba virgata centralis Griscom.¹
Mochuelo llanero de Griscom.

Ciccaba virgata centralis Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, 1929, 159 (Chivela, Oaxaca; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Humid Subtropical Zone from San Luis Potosí, México, through Veracruz to Chiapas and to western Panamá.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas, México, San Luis Potosí, extreme northern Puebla (Papantilla, K-d), Veracruz (common; breeding, Jalapa, 4450 feet, and Presidio, K-d), Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel, F-d), and Yucatán.

Ciccaba virgata tamaulipensis (Phillips).
Mochuelo llanero tamaulipeco.

Strix virgata tamaulipensis Phillips, Auk, 1911, 76 (Rio Martinez, Tamaulipas; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Apparently confined to southern Nuevo León and Tamaulipas in Tamaulipas Biotic Province.

Ciccaba nigrolineata Sclater.
Black-and-White Owl. Lechuzas listadas.

Ciccaba nigrolineata Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859, 131 (Southern Mexico; Oaxaca substituted by Kelso; type in Norwich Mus.).

Southern México to western Ecuador.

México: Known from eleven specimens from Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.

¹ *Ciccaba virgata eatoni* L. and E. H. Kelso is considered a synonym.

Strix occidentalis (Xantus).
Spotted Owl. Tecolote manchado.

Western North America from Vancouver Island to central México.

Strix occidentalis lucida (Nelson).
Tecolote manchado de Nelson.

Syrnium occidentale lucidum Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 152 (Mt. Tancitaro, Michoacan, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of Colorado, Arizona, and western Texas south to the mountains of Sinaloa in western México and from Chihuahua to Michoacán.

México: A rare owl in México, recorded only from Sonora (Oposura, F), Chihuahua (two specimens, Pinos Altos, F, and Vasagota, K-d), Guanajuato (one specimen, G), Michoacán (the type) and Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, 7500 feet, July 11, K-d).

Strix varia Barton.
Barred Owl. Tecolote listado.

Southern Canada to central México.

Strix varia sartorii (Ridgway).
Tecolote listado mexicano.

Syrnium nebulosum var. *Sartorii* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, 1873, 200 (Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Chiefly in the Central Plateau, from Durango to Oaxaca and Veracruz. Recorded from Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, K-d), Oaxaca, Durango, Puebla, and Veracruz.

Strix fulvescens (Sclater and Salvin).
Guatemalan Barred Owl. Tecolote listado guatemalteco.

Syrnium fulvescens Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, 58 (Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

From Oaxaca (Mount Zempoaltepec), México, south through Chiapas to Honduras. México: Recorded only from Oaxaca (Totontepec, four specimens, breeding, K-d), and Chiapas (Teopisca, Volcán Tacaná, K-d, Cerro Ovancho, F.).

Rhinoptynx clamator (Vieillot).
Striped Horned Owl. Tecolote gritón.

Southeastern México to southern Brazil and Uruguay.

Rhinoptynx clamator clamator (Vieillot).
Striped Horned Owl. Telocote gritón del norte.

Bubo Clamator Vieillot, Ois. Am. Sept., 1, 1807, pl. 20, 52 (Cayenne to Hudson Bay, restricted to Cayenne; type in coll. Dufresne).

From Veracruz, México, south through Central America to Perú and southern Brazil.

México: A rare owl in México, known from a recent specimen from Presidio, Veracruz (F), one from Potrero Viejo, Veracruz (Brodkorb), and a mounted bird in the Verreaux Collection in the American Museum. The latter has "Mexico" written in Verreaux's handwriting on the original label on the stand.

Asio otus (Linnaeus).

Long-eared Owl. Lechuza barranquera.

Europe and Asia north to about 60° N; south to northwestern Africa and northwestern India. In North America from central British Columbia east to Newfoundland and south to western and central México.

Asio otus wilsonianus (Lesson).

Lechuza barranquera de Wilson.

Otus Wilsonianus Lesson, *Traité d'Ornith.*, livr. 2, 1830, 110 (United States = Pennsylvania, *ex* Wilson, 6, 73, pl. 51, f. 3 [*i.e.*, f. 1]).

Resident in North America from central British Columbia east to Newfoundland, breeding south through California and to northern Texas and Virginia; winters south to central México.

México: Apparently only a winter visitant except in northwestern Baja California, where a sparse resident; not uncommon. Recorded from Los Coronados Islands, Tiburón Island, Jalisco, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosí (E and F), Durango, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (two specimens, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, and Puebla.

Asio stygius (Wagler).

Stygian Owl. Lechuza estigia.

Rare, occurring locally in México, Central America, and South America to northern Argentina.

Asio stygius lambi Moore.

Lechuza estigia de Lamb.

Asio stygius lambi Moore, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 50, 1937, 103 (Babizos, 6400 feet, northeastern Sinaloa; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Very rare; known from three specimens in the Moore Collection from two localities within thirty-five miles of each other in northeastern Sinaloa and northwestern Durango at altitudes between 6000 and 6500 feet in the Sierra Madre Occidental Biotic Province.

Asio stygius robustus L. Kelso.

Lechuza estigia veracruzana.

Asio stygius robustus L. Kelso, *Auk*, 51, 1934, 522 (Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Veracruz, México, to Colombia.

México: Rare. Known in México from four specimens: the type; one (Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, México City) without data, except the certainly incorrect general locality of "Estados Unidos Americanos"; one (Moore Coll.) taken at 10,000 feet on Volcán Tacaná, Chiapas; one from Mirador, Veracruz (Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Asio flammeus (Pontoppidan).

Short-eared Owl. Tecolote orejas cortas.

Europe and Asia, north to about latitude 70°, and islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In Western Hemisphere from tree-line south locally to México, reappearing from Colombia to southern Perú, and from southern Brazil to Tierra del Fuego, Juan Fernandez and Falkland islands.

Asio flammeus flammeus (Pontoppidan).

Tecolote orejas cortas de Pontoppidan.

Strix flammea Pontoppidan, Danske Atlas, 1, 1763, 617, pl. 25 (Sweden; location of type not known).

Breeds in a large part of Palaearctic Region, including North America, from the Aleutian Islands to Ungava and south to California and northern Ohio. Winters in the southern United States, Cuba (rarely), México, and Guatemala.

México: Although this form breeds in the United States and South America, there is no proof of breeding in México; it occurs there as a winter visitant. Recorded from Baja California (fairly common), Los Coronados Islands, Clarión Island, Tiburón Island, Sonora (three specimens), Jalisco, Oaxaca (by Boucard), Guanajuato (Irapuato, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, San Luis Potosí (F-d, and E), Puebla, Tamaulipas (Matamoros, F-d), and Veracruz.

Aegolius acadicus (Gmelin).

Saw-whet Owl. Lechucita cabezona.

Breeds from southern Alaska and Nova Scotia south, chiefly through the mountains, to México.

Aegolius acadicus acadicus (Gmelin).

Lechucita cabezona de Gmelin.

Strix acadica Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 296 (North America = Nova Scotia, *ex* Latham; location of type unknown).

Breeds from southern Alaska east to Nova Scotia and south through the mountains of the southwestern United States and México to Querétaro and Veracruz.

México: Rarely collected. Recorded from Jalisco, Oaxaca, Chihuahua (one specimen, G), Guanajuato (one specimen, K-d), Querétaro, México (Puerto Lengua de Vaca, 9350 feet, K-d), Distrito Federal (K-d), and Veracruz (Jalapa, one specimen, L-d).

Aegolius ridgwayi (Alfaro).

Unspotted Saw-whet Owl. Lechucita immaculada.

Extreme southern México (near the boundary with Guatemala) to Costa Rica (Cerro de la Candelaria, near Escasú).

Aegolius ridgwayi tacanensis Moore.

Lechucita immaculada de Tacaná.

Aegolius ridgwayi tacanensis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, Dec. 31, 1947, 141 (Volcán Tacaná, Chiapas, Mexico, altitude 3000 meters; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Known only from the type, a male, taken in the breeding season (April 7) with sex organs slightly enlarged.

FAMILY NYCTIBIIDAE
POOTOOS

Nyctibius griseus (Gmelin).
Mexican Pootoo. Jojú.

Southern México to Perú, Guiana, and Paraguay; also Jamaica and Hispaniola.

Nyctibius griseus mexicanus Nelson.
Jojú mexicano.

Nyctibius jamaicensis mexicanus Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 260 (Metlaltoyuca, Puebla, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Tropical México to Honduras; rare and little known.

México: Recorded only from Sinaloa (one specimen), Nayarit (one specimen, Ixquintla, April 15, breeding, K-d), Colima (Lajueta, K-d), Michoacán, Oaxaca (near Tapanatepec, K-d), Chiapas (F-d), San Luis Potosí (one specimen, K-d), Puebla, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Campeche. The old record from the Valley of México is erroneous.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE
NIGHTHAWKS, WHIP-POOR-WILLS

Chordeiles acutipennis (Hermann).
Trilling or Texas Nighthawk. Halcón nocturno. Yooalthotli.

Southwestern United States to western Perú and southern Brazil.

Chordeiles acutipennis inferior Oberholser.
Halcón nocturno de San Lucas.

Chordeiles acutipennis inferior Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, 109 (Triunfo, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the southern two-thirds of Baja California.

Chordeiles acutipennis texensis Lawrence.
Halcón nocturno texano.

Chordeiles texensis Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 6, 1856, 167 (Rio Grande City, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds from central California and Texas south to southern Sinaloa, central Michoacán, and Veracruz; winters from central Sinaloa and Guanajuato (Irapuato) to Colombia.

México: Breeds in northern Baja California, Sonora, northern and central Sinaloa (common, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (common, K-d), Querétaro, México, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz. Recorded in winter from Sinaloa (three specimens, January 4-February 22, K-d), Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Durango, Guanajuato (common near Irapuato, 13 specimens, December 23 to March 6, K-d), Michoacán, Jalisco, Querétaro, Veracruz, and Cozumel Island. The location of the boundary between the breeding ranges of *texensis* and *micromeris* is in dispute.

***Chordeiles acutipennis micromeris* Oberholser.¹**
Halcón nocturno yucateco.

Chordeiles acutipennis micromeris Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, 100 (Xbac, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern México in Arid Tropical Zone from southern part of Pacific coastal plain and Yucatán Peninsula south to Nicaragua; winters south to Canal Zone.

México: Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán.

***Chordeiles minor* (J. R. Forster).**
Nighthawk. Tapacaminos

Breeds over the whole of North America from near tree-line south to northern México and the West Indies. Highly migratory, wintering in South America from the Orinoco and Amazonia to Patagonia and passing rapidly over México and Central America annually, rarely alighting. Nine subspecies are currently recognized, of which two are West Indian. The remaining seven probably migrate over one part or another of México, but records are few; actual specimens collected are referable to six of these races. Records pertaining to the species as a whole exist from the following states: San Luis Potosí (April 20-May 1), Zacatecas (May), Puebla, Nuevo León (May), and Tamaulipas (April, C).

***Chordeiles minor minor* (Forster).**
Tapacaminos oriental.

Caprimulgus minor Forster, Cat. Anim. N. Am., 1771, 13 (South Carolina).

Eastern North America except southern states, migrating chiefly across Gulf of México to southern South America.

México: Nayarit (two specimens, July 9, 11, K-d), Nuevo León (May 19), and Campeche (September 28).

***Chordeiles minor chapmani* Coues.**
Tapacaminos floridano.

Chordiles [sic] *popetue Chapmani* Coues, Auk, 5, 1888, 37 (Gainesville, Florida; type in Chicago Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Southern United States from Indiana and North Carolina to Florida and eastern Texas, migrating across Gulf of México to Argentina.

México: Campeche (September 28), and Yucatán (April).

***Chordeiles minor aserriensis* Cherrie.**
Tapacaminos de Cherrie.

Chordeiles virginianus aserriensis Cherrie, Auk, 13, 1896, 136 (Aserri River, San José, Costa Rica; location of type unknown).

Breeds in southern Texas and in Tamaulipas. Winter range unknown; unrecorded south of México. The name is based on the assumption that the lost type of *aserriensis*

¹ The recently proposed *C. a. littoralis* Brodtkorb (Auk, 57, 1940, 543; Arriaga, western Chiapas; type in Univ. Mich.) requires further study. Only Yucatán specimens of *micromeris* were used in comparison, and the identity of birds from the extensive Mexican range currently assigned to this subspecies is indeterminate. Perhaps the name will apply to birds of the Pacific slope from Nayarit to Chiapas.

Cherrie was a specimen of this subspecies on migration; all other specimens of Cherrie's "Central American" subspecies prove to be of other races on migration.

México: Guanajuato (Irapuato, October 18, K-d), Tamaulipas (Matamoros, July and August); on migration in Campeche (May 8, September 28, October 5).

***Chordeiles minor howelli* Oberholser.**

Tapacaminos de Howell.

Chordeiles virginianus howelli Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, 57 (Lipscomb, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in eastern parts of Rocky Mountain states and western parts of Great Plains; winter home unknown; on migration in México and Central America.

México: Campeche (May 8).

***Chordeiles minor henryi* Cassin.**

Tapacaminos occidental.

Chordeiles Henryi Cassin, Illustr. Birds Calif. and Tex., etc., 1, 1855, 239 (Fort Webster, New Mexico; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in southern Rocky Mountain states and adjacent México; on migration in México and Central America; winter range unknown.

México: Breeds in Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango (Nombre de Dios, K-d); on migration in Jalisco, Tamaulipas (April 30, August 15-23), Oaxaca, and Campeche (April 8, September 7).

***Chordeiles minor hesperis* Grinnell.**

Tapacaminos del Pacífico.

Chordeiles virginianus hesperis Grinnell, Condor, 7, 1905, 170 (San Bernardino Mts., California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds on Pacific coast from southern Washington south in mountains to southern California; on migration through México and Central America; winter range unknown.

México: Campeche (October 4).

***Nyctidromus albicollis* (Gmelin).**

Parauque. Pochocate. Pujuyero. Paxacuatl (Náhuatl).

Southern Texas to Perú, Trinidad, and Paraguay.

***Nyctidromus albicollis insularis* Nelson.**

Pochocate de Islas Mariás.

Nyctidromus albicollis insularis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 9 (Maria Madre Island, Tres Marias Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Tres Marias Islands.

***Nyctidromus albicollis nelsoni* Ridgway.**

Pochocate de Ridgway.

Nyctidromus albicollis nelsoni Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 25, May 4, 1912, 90 (Colima, Colima, southwest Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tropical Zone, in states of Sinaloa (breeding, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, May to July 4, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, and southwestern Chiapas (A). Birds from southern Michoacán and the interior of Guerrero are variously intermediate between *nelsoni* and *yucatanensis*.

Nyctidromus albicollis yucatanensis Nelson.
Pochocuete de Nelson.

Nyctidromus albicollis yucatanensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, Sept. 25, 1901, 171 (Tunkas, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Tropical Zone from Morelos and southern Tamaulipas to Guatemala.

México: Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (eastern), southeastern Tamaulipas, Veracruz (Jalapa, breeding, K-d), Puebla, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo, Mujeres and Cozumel islands (F-d).

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli Sennett.
Pochocuete de Merrill.

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli Sennett, Auk, 5, 1888, 44 (Nueces River, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds in extreme southeastern Texas and adjacent portions of northeastern México; some birds migrate farther south.

México: San Luis Potosí (breeding, K-d), Nuevo León, northern Tamaulipas (breeding, K-d), and extreme northeastern Puebla (near Huachinango, breeding, K-d); on migration south to Veracruz and Puebla.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii (Audubon).
Poor-will. Paxacua.

California and southeastern British Columbia to central México.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nuttallii (Audubon).
Paxacua de Nuttall.

Caprimulgus Nuttallii Audubon, Birds Am., octavo ed., 7, 1844, 350 (eastern side of Upper Missouri).

Great Plains and Rocky Mountain states from British Columbia, Dakotas, and Iowa to central Texas and northern México; winters from southern California and Texas to central México.

México: Breeds in Sonoran Zone of Sonora and Coahuila; recorded from Sonora, Guanajuato, and Coahuila (two specimens, November 14, K-d).

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii californicus Ridgway
Paxacua californiano.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii californicus Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 588 (Nicasio, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

California west of the Sierra Nevada south into Baja California.

México: Northeastern Baja California, south to about latitude 30°.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii dickeyi Grinnell.
Paxacua bajacaliforniano.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii dickeyi Grinnell, Condor, 30, 1928, 153 (San Ignacio, Lower California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Confined to Baja California south of latitude 30°.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii adustus van Rossem.
Paxacua sonorensis.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii adustus van Rossem, Condor, 43, 1941, 247 (Bates Wells, Pima Co., Arizona; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Lower Sonoran Zone from extreme southern Arizona south to central Sonora.
México: Sonora.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii hueyi Dickey.
Paxacua del desierto.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii hueyi Dickey, Condor, 30, 1928, 152 (Bard, Imperial Co., California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Deserts of southeastern California and lower Colorado River valley.
México: Extreme northeastern Baja California in the Colorado Delta. Poor-wills in extreme northwestern Sonora presumably belong here also.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii centralis Moore.
Paxacua de mesa central.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii centralis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, Dec. 31, 1947, 146 (Puerta de Guadalupe, 5 miles west of Ibarra, Guanajuato, Mexico; type in Coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Known from seven adults and two juveniles in Moore Collection, taken between Charco Redondo, Jalisco, and Puerta de Guadalupe, Guanajuato, and Rio Mezquital, 12 miles northeast of Durango City, Durango.

Otophanes mcleodii Brewster.
Eared Poor-will. Pachacua orejón.

Otophanes mcleodii Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 89 (Sierra Madre de Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Known from two specimens, the type from Chihuahua, and one from Jalisco (Zapotlán).

Otophanes yucatanicus (Hartert).
Yucatán Poor-will. Zumbador.

Caprimulgus yucatanicus Hartert, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 16, 1892, 575 (Tizimin, Yucatan).

Known from five specimens, from Yucatán Peninsula and northern Petén, Guatemala.

México: Yucatán (three records) and Campeche. Often put in a separate genus, *Nyctagreus* Nelson.

Caprimulgus carolinensis Gmelin.
Chuck-wills-widow. Cuacorruín.

Caprimulgus carolinensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 1028 (South Carolina).

Breeds in southern United States east of the Great Plains; in winter south to West Indies, Central America and Colombia.

México: Usually overlooked as a migrant and winter resident. Recorded from San Luis Potosí (September 29, K-d), Nuevo León, Veracruz (April 21), and Oaxaca.

Caprimulgus salvini Hartert.
Salvin Whip-poor-will. Cuerporruín.

Eastern tropical México to north-central Nicaragua.

Caprimulgus salvini salvini Hartert.
Cuerporruín de Salvin.

Caprimulgus salvini Hartert, Ibis, 1892, 287 (Mirador, Veracruz; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Confined to eastern tropical México in states of San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León (Santa Rosa, July 28, K-d), Tamaulipas (Megiscatzin, June 14, K-d), and Veracruz. Erroneously recorded from Yucatán.

Caprimulgus salvini badius (Bangs and Peck).
Cuerporruín yucateco.

Antrostomus badius Bangs and Peck, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, 44 (Toledo District, British Honduras; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Known only from Yucatán (three specimens) and British Honduras (one specimen). México: Yucatán.

Caprimulgus ridgwayi (Nelson).
Ridgway Whip-poor-will. Chotacabras.

From western México to interior of Guatemala and Honduras.

Caprimulgus ridgwayi ridgwayi (Nelson).
Chotacabras occidental.

Antrostomus ridgwayi Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 50 (Tlalkisala, Guerrero; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Breeds from sea level in Sinaloa to at least an altitude of 6200 feet in Durango, but winters at lower levels. Ranges through the western and south-central portions of the Central Plateau to Oaxaca (Mitla) and Guerrero (Chilpancingo). Following are breeding and wintering records from 25 specimens in the Moore Collection: southern Sonora (breeding; winter records at Guirocoba, February 8), Sinaloa (breeding, Matatán, 150 feet; San Lorenzo, 200 feet, January 11), Durango (nesting, Rio Mezquital, 6200 feet, May 29), Jalisco (near Atoyac, February 28), Michoacán (Apatzingán, January 9-20), Guerrero (breeding, Zirándaro, May 28), Morelos (Tehuixtla, 4000 feet, October 24), and Oaxaca (Mitla). Another unrecorded specimen: Chiapas (breeding, A).

Caprimulgus vociferus Wilson.
Whip-poor-will. Papavientos. Puevy. Ehecachichinqui (Náhuatl).

Eastern North America and southwestern states to Honduras and El Salvador; also in Porto Rico.

Caprimulgus vociferus vociferus Wilson.
Papavientos judío.

Caprimulgus vociferus Wilson, Am. Ornith., 5, 1812, 71 (Pennsylvania).

Breeds in North America east of Great Plains from southern Canada to northern Georgia and Louisiana; winters from southern United States to Central America.

México: A winter visitant to eastern México; ranges from sea level to Jalapa, Veracruz at 4500 feet (K-d). Recorded from Chiapas (C), Puebla, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz (February 25, March 24, April 3, 9), and Tabasco.

Caprimulgus vociferus arizonae (Brewster).
Papavientos de Arizona.

Antrostomus vociferus arizonae Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 6, 1881, 69 (Chiricahua Mts., Arizona; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

The following are breeding and wintering records from 36 specimens in the Moore Collection. Breeds up to 10,000 feet in the mountains from southern Arizona and southwestern Texas south on both slopes of the Sierra Madre Occidental to central eastern Sinaloa on the west slope and in typical form on the east slope to western Durango (Piedra Gorda) and northern Guanajuato (Rancho Enmedio, 6000 feet). Winters at least in Guanajuato (four specimens, December 23-January 19), Michoacán (one specimen, February 12; Pátzcuaro, April 4, F-d).

México: Recorded from Sonora (breeding), Sinaloa (breeding, Babizos, 6400 feet, June 23), Chihuahua (breeding, Mt. Mohinora, 10,000 feet, May 12), Durango (breeding, Piedra Gorda, 7000 feet, March 18), Guanajuato (breeding, Rancho Enmedio, April 27). Passes southward and eastward into the slightly darker and larger *C. v. oaxacae* (Nelson).

Caprimulgus vociferus oaxacae (Nelson).¹
Papavientos oaxaqueño.

Antrostomus oaxacae Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 260 (near Oaxaca City, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Breeds in mountains of eastern, southern and southwestern México, wintering at lower altitudes, but up to 5500 feet (Temascaltepec, México, K-d), Recorded from Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Hidalgo (C), México (Temascaltepec, July 7 and December 11, K-d), southern Guanajuato, Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero (nesting, Cuapongo, May 17, K-d), and Oaxaca.

The present race is nothing but a variable series of intermediates between the last and the next.

Caprimulgus vociferus chiapensis (Nelson).
Papavientos chiapense.

Antrostomus chiapensis Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 261 (Comitan, Chiapas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas, México, and western Guatemala.

México: Chiapas.

Caprimulgus maculicaudus (Lawrence).
Spot-tailed Whip-poor-will. Papavientos de Lawrence.

Stenopsis maculicaudus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, 1862, 459 (Pará).

Eastern Colombia to northeastern Bolivia, east to Guiana, and to Pará and São Paulo, Brazil. Reappears in Oaxaca, México.

México: Recently discovered in Oaxaca (Tutla, 1478 meters, ten specimens, January 1-April 2, 1941).

¹ *Caprimulgus vociferus setosus* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 408 (Galindo, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles; replaces *C. macromystax* Wagler of earlier authors, not applicable) is considered a synonym.

FAMILY APODIDAE
SWIFTS

Streptoprocne zonaris (Shaw).
White-collared Swift. Vencejo listado.

Mountains of Greater Antilles and southern México to Bolivia and Argentina.

Streptoprocne zonaris mexicana Ridgway.
Vancejo listado de Ridgway.

Streptoprocne zonaris mexicana Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, 53 (Rio Seco, near Cordova, Veracruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern México to El Salvador and British Honduras; breeds in the mountains, occasionally descending to sea level at other seasons.

México: Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná, seven specimens, K-d; common in Sierra Madre), San Luis Potosí (abundant locally), Veracruz, and Tabasco (Macuspana).

Streptoprocne semicollaris (De Saussure)¹
White-naped Swift. Vencejo nuca blanca.

Acanthylis semicollaris De Saussure, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), 11, 1859, 118 (San Joaquin, near city of Mexico; no type designated, original specimens in Paris and Brit. Mus.).

Known from eight specimens, from altitudes of 400 feet to at least 6000 feet, in the mountains of México.

México: Recorded from Sinaloa (three specimens, February 8, March 26, April 14, K-d), Chihuahua (Jesús María, June 5, F-d), Morelos (two specimens, Juchitepec, L-d), Hidalgo, and México.

Chaetura pelagica (Linnaeus).
Chimney Swift. Medialuna de chimenea.

Hirundo Pelagica Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 192 (South Carolina).

Breeds in southern Canada and United States east of the Rocky Mountains; winters in Amazonian Perú; recorded on migration in México, Panamá, and Hispaniola.

México: San Luis Potosí (April 18-23), Nuevo León (April 24, F-d), Tamaulipas (April 15, 27), Veracruz (Jalapa; Presidio, April 1 and May 6, K-d), and Cozumel Island (April).

Chaetura vauxi J. K. Townsend.
Vaux Swift. Medialuna de Vaux.

Breeds from Alaska through western United States to northwestern California. Winters south to western Panamá.

¹ Generic position and name uncertain. Peters (Birds World, 4, 1940, 235) transfers this species to *Aëroornis*, but Zimmer (Auk, 62, 1945, 589) shows that *Aëroornis* is an unnecessary split from *Cypseloides*. The species *semicollaris* is probably not congeneric with *Streptoprocne* but certainly does not belong in *Cypseloides*.

Chaetura vauxi vauxi (J. K. Townsend).
Medialuna de Vaux occidental.

Cypselus Vauxi J. K. Townsend, Narr. Jour. Rocky Mts., 1839, 348 (Fort Vancouver, Washington; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds from southeastern Alaska to northwestern California; occasionally east to Montana; migrates through western México to winter in southern México and Guatemala. Older records from tropical lowlands are confused with the next two subspecies.

México: Definitely recorded from Baja California (spring), Sonora (spring), Sinaloa (Babizos and Carrizo, July 14, and April 20, K-d), Jalisco, Guerrero (November), Oaxaca, Chiapas (common migrant, A), Durango (late March), México (February), Morelos, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Veracruz. Distribution and season of occurrence imperfectly known; older records from southern México may in part refer to the next subspecies.

Chaetura vauxi tamaulipensis Sutton.
Medialuna de Vaux tamaulipeca.

Chaetura vauxi tamaulipensis Sutton, Wilson Bull., 53, 1941, 231 (along Sabinas River, near Gomez Farias, southwestern Tamaulipas; type in Sutton Coll.).

México: Breeds in Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, and possibly in adjacent states. Old records from Tamaulipas have been called both *gaumeri* and *richmondi*, and the species is recorded from Hidalgo and Nuevo León. One November specimen from Guatemala known, so possibly migratory.

Chaetura vauxi richmondi Ridgway.
Medialuna de Vaux oriental.

Chaetura richmondi Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, 53 (Guayabo, eastern Costa Rica; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Humid tropical lowlands from southern México to Panamá.

México: Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. To be sought in Tabasco and Campeche, where intergrades with the next form may be expected.

Chaetura vauxi gaumeri Lawrence.
Medialuna de Vaux yucateneca

Chaetura gaumeri Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 2, 1882, 245 (Yucatan; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Arid tropical lowlands of Yucatán, Quintana Roo, and Cozumel Island.

Chaetura rutila (Vieillot).
Chestnut-collared Swift. Vencejo.

Mountains of western and southern México to Perú, Guiana, and Trinidad.

Chaetura rutila griseifrons (Nelson).
Vencejo tepiqueño.

Cypselus brunneitorques griseifrons Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 262 (Santa Teresa, Terr. of Tepic, Mexico; type in Biol. Surv. Coll.).

Known only from the mountains of Nayarit, Jalisco, Durango, and Zacatecas. Distribution imperfectly known.

***Chaetura rutila brunneitorques* Lafresnaye.¹**
Vencejo collar castaño.

Chaetura brunneitorques Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1844, 81 (Colombia; type in Paris Mus.).

Occurs locally in high mountain cliffs from southern México to Perú.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas, México, Puebla, and Veracruz. Range imperfectly known.

***Cypseloides niger* (Gmelin).**
Black Swift. Vencejo negro.

From southern Alaska to the mountains of Costa Rica; also the West Indies, wandering to Trinidad and British Guiana.

***Cypseloides niger borealis* (Kennerly).**
Vencejo negro aguador.

Cypselus borealis Kennerly, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857, 202 (Puget Sound, Washington; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds from southern Alaska to southern México, wintering in México; almost entirely montane southward. Often put in the monotypic genus *Nephoecetes*.

México: Very little known. Recorded from Baja California (rare spring transient), Nayarit (breeding), Oaxaca, Durango, México, San Luis Potosí (migrants, March 23, 24), Tlaxcala, Puebla (breeding), and Veracruz (breeding).

***Cypseloides niger costaricensis* Ridgway.**
Vencejo negro costaricense.

Cypseloides niger costaricensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, 53 (San José, Costa Rica).

Highlands of Central America from the Sierra Madre of Chiapas to Honduras and Costa Rica.

México: Chiapas (Sierra Madre, A; Chicamuselo, F-d).

***Aëronautes saxatalis* (Woodhouse).**
White-throated Swift. Vencejo surlano.

Southwestern Canada to Guatemala and El Salvador.

***Aëronautes saxatalis saxatalis* (Woodhouse).**
Vencejo surlano garganta blanca.

Acanthylis saxatalis Woodhouse, in Sitgreave's Rep't. Exped. Zuni and Colorado Rivers, 1853, 64 (Inscription Rock, New Mexico; no type exists).

Breeds in western North America, chiefly in the mountains, from southern Canada to central México; winters in southern California and México.

México: Largely overlooked. Recorded from Baja California (common locally), Sonora (common), Sinaloa (breeding, K-d), Chihuahua (K-d), Durango, Guanajuato (breeding, K-d), Distrito Federal, Coahuila (common), Hidalgo, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

¹ *Chaetura nubico'a* Brodtkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 369, 1938, 1 (Mt. Ovando, 2000 meters, Chiapas; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.) is considered a synonym.

Aëronautes saxatalis nigrior Dickey and van Rossem.
Vencejo surlano de Salvador.

Aëronautes saxatalis nigrior Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 30, 1928, 193 (Los Esesmiles, 7000 feet, Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Mountains of El Salvador and Guatemala north to southern México.

México: Recently collected in Michoacán (Cerro de Tancítaro) and Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná, A). To be expected elsewhere in southern México; a sight record from Veracruz might belong here.

Panyptila cayennensis (Gmelin).
Swallow-tailed Swift. Vencejo gola blanco.

Interrupted distribution: The race of *P. cayennensis* in Veracruz is separated from the nominate race in Honduras by all of southern México and Guatemala. In between in Guatemala is a much larger species, *P. sanctihieronymi*, which has never been considered conspecific with *cayennensis*. The range of *cayennensis*, south of México, extends from Catcomas, Honduras, south to Ecuador, and from Venezuela to Bahia and São Paulo; also the islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

Panyptila cayennensis veraecrucis Moore.
Vencejo gola blanco veracruzana.

Panyptila cayennensis veraecrucis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, Dec. 31, 1947, 143 (Presidio, Veracruz, México; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, Calif.).

México: Known only from type taken in June, within the breeding season. The nominate race has been found nesting in the Panamá Canal Zone in July.

FAMILY **TROCHILIDAE**
HUMMINGBIRDS

Phaethornis superciliosus (Linnaeus).
Hermit. Ermitaño.

Southern México, from Nayarit and Veracruz, through Central America, to Perú, Bolivia and Brazil.

Phaethornis superciliosus mexicanus Hartert.
Ermitaño guerrense.

Phaethornis mexicanus Hartert, Ibis, 1897, 425 (Dos Arroyos, near Chilpancingo, Guerrero; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: From Nayarit to western Oaxaca on west coast. Recorded from Nayarit (Chacala, K-d), Guerrero, and western Oaxaca.

Phaethornis superciliosus veraecrucis Ridgway.
Ermitaño veracruzano.

Phaethornis longirostris veraecrucis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, 54 (Buena Vista, Vera Cruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: East coast from Veracruz through eastern Oaxaca (not rare) and Tabasco to the Atlantic slope of northeastern Chiapas. Recorded from Veracruz (breeding, G and K-d; winters, E-d), Oaxaca (winters, K-d), Tabasco, and northeastern Chiapas (Palenque, intergrades with next race, K-d).

***Phaethornis superciliosus longirostris* (DeLattre).**

Ermitaño de guías blancas.

Ornismya longirostris DeLattre, Echo du Monde Savant, 1843, no. 45, col. 1070 (Guatemala).

Southeastern Chiapas in southern México through Guatemala to British Honduras and northern Honduras.

México: Recorded only from southeastern Chiapas (Ocozocuatla and Ocosingo, N-d; Santa Rosa) and Tabasco (La Palma).

***Phaethornis longuemareus* (Lesson).**

Longuemare Hermit. Ermitaño chilanchito.

Humid Tropical Zone of southeastern México from Veracruz through Chiapas and Central America, except El Salvador, to eastern Perú and southwestern Brazil; also in Surinam, Cayenne and Trinidad.

***Phaethornis longuemareus adolphi* Gould.**

Ermitaño chilanchito de Boucard.

Phaethornis adolphi Bourc. Gould, Monogr. Trochil., pt. 14, 1857, pl. [15] and text [= Vol. 1, pl. 35 of volume] (Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico; co-types in Brit. Mus.).

México: Humid Tropical Zone of southeastern México from Veracruz to the Atlantic slope of northern Chiapas. Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas (Petalcingo, K-d, Palenque, F), Veracruz (common, breeding, K-d; winters, Potrero, E-d), Tabasco, Campeche (February), and Yucatán.

***Campylopterus curvipennis* (Lichtenstein).**

Sabre-wing. Fandanguero.

Eastern México from Tamaulipas through Veracruz to Yucatán and eastern Guatemala.

***Campylopterus curvipennis curvipennis* (Lichtenstein).**

Fandanguero real blanco.

Trochilus curvipennis Lichtenstein, Preis-Verzeichn. Säugeth. Vög. Mexico gesam., 1830, 1, no. 32 (Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: From southwestern Tamaulipas to Atlantic drainage of northeastern Chiapas (K-d). Recorded from eastern Oaxaca, northeastern Chiapas (Ocosingo, N-d, Palenque, K-d), San Luis Potosí (nests in May, A; winters, December-February, E-d), northeastern Puebla (nesting, K-d), southwestern Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (common breeder, K-d).

***Campylopterus curvipennis excellens* (Wetmore).**

Fandanguero chirriador.

Pampa pampa excellens Wetmore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 207 (Volcán San Martín, 3300 feet, Tuxtla Mountains, Vera Cruz, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Sierra de Tuxtla and Jesús Carranza (E-d), southern Veracruz.

Campylopterus curvipennis pampa (Lesson).¹
Fandanguero cantador.

Ornismya pampa Lesson, Hist. Nat. Colibris, Suppl. Ois.-Mouch., 1832, 127, pl. 15 (Interior of la Plata = Guatemala).

Campeche and Yucatán to the lowlands of eastern Guatemala.
México: Recorded from Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

Campylopterus rufus Lesson.
Rufous Sabre-wing. Fandanguero rojizo.

Campylopterus rufus Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1840, 73 (No locality = Guatemala).

Highlands of Chiapas, western Guatemala and El Salvador.
México: Recorded only from Chiapas (apparently common locally, 19 specimens from Ocozocuaula, Cerro Brujo, K-d; but generally uncommon resident in cloud-forest of eastern part of Sierra Madre, Brodkorb).

Campylopterus hemileucurus (Lichtenstein).
DeLatre Sabre-wing. Chupamirto pavito.

Subtropical Zone of southern México, from Guerrero and Veracruz, to western Panamá.

Campylopterus hemileucurus hemileucurus (Lichtenstein).
Chupamirto pavito del norte.

Trochilus hemileucurus Lichtenstein, Preis-Verzeichn. Säugeth. Vög. Mexico gesam., 1830, 1, no. 33 (Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

Subtropical Zone of southern México from Guerrero and Veracruz southward over Central America to Nicaragua; rarer in the north, more common in the south.

México: Recorded from Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (Santa Rosa, common; nesting, K-d), Veracruz (not rare, nesting at Presidio, May, K-d), and Tabasco.

Florisuga mellivora (Linnaeus).
Jacobin. Chupaflor mielero.

Southeastern México through Central America and South America to Perú, northern Bolivia, and Brazil; also on islands of Trinidad, Aruba, Carriacou (accidental) and Tobago.

Florisuga mellivora mellivora (Linnaeus).
Chupaflor mielero continental.

Trochilus mellivorus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 121 (India, error = Surinam *ex* Edwards, 35, upper fig.).

Southern México from Veracruz and Oaxaca south over all Central America to Perú, northern Bolivia and Brazil (Matto Grosso to Maranhão); islands of Trinidad, and Aruba.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas (Palenque), and Veracruz.

¹ *Pampa curvipennis yucatanensis* Simon is considered a synonym of this form.

Colibri thalassinus (Swainson).

Violet-ear. Verdemar.

Upper Tropical and Temperate zones of México from Jalisco, San Luis Potosí and Veracruz, south through Central America to Perú and Bolivia.

Colibri thalassinus thalassinus (Swainson).

Verdemar de orejas de añil.

Trochilus thalassinus Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 441 (Temascaltepec, Mexico).

Common breeding bird of Temperate Zone (sometimes up to 9500 feet, Sierra Ozuatlán, Michoacán) from Jalisco and San Luis Potosí, México, south to Guatemala.

México: Temperate Zone from Jalisco and San Luis Potosí to Chiapas. Recorded from Jalisco, Michoacán (breeding condition, August-September, K-d), Guerrero (nesting), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guanajuato, México (winters, K-d), Distrito Federal (nests and winters, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (nesting, August, K-d), Tlaxcala (breeding condition, August, K-d), Puebla (breeding condition, July, K-d), and Veracruz (breeding condition, July, K-d). The old record of this form from Nayarit (San Blas) in the Tropical Zone may be an error, but it has been found in the Upper Humid Tropical Zone in San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, April, E-d).

Anthracothorax prevostii (Lesson).

Prevost Mango. Chupamirto misanteco.

Tamaulipas, northeastern México, south to Costa Rica; also in Old Providence and St. Andrews islands, as well as lowlands of northwestern Venezuela.

Anthracathorax prevostii prevostii (Lesson).

Chupamirto misanteco del norte.

Trochilus prevostii Lesson, Hist. Nat. Colibris [1832], 87, pl. 24 (South America, locality not known).

Tamaulipas through eastern México to British Honduras and El Salvador (winter records only).

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (both Atlantic and Pacific slopes, winters, K-d), Chiapas (winters, K-d, 1 ♀ May 21, G-d), San Luis Potosí (breeding condition, April, C-d), Tamaulipas (nesting, April, C-d), Veracruz (common breeder, Presidio, March-May, nesting, K-d; winters, Potrero Viejo, E-d), Campeche (Palizada, July 25), Yucatán (winters), Cozumel, Meco, Mujeres, and Holbox islands, and Chinchorro Reef.

Abeillia abeillei (Lesson and DeLattre).

Abeille Hummingbird. Colibrí de Abeille.

Humid Subtropical and upper Tropical zones of southeastern México, from Veracruz through Chiapas, to southern Honduras and northern Nicaragua.

Abeillia abeillei abeillei (Lesson and DeLattre).

Colibrí de Abeille del norte.

Ornismya Abeillei Lesson and DeLattre, Rev. Zool., 1839, 16 (Jalapa, Vera Cruz).

Humid Subtropical and upper Tropical zones of southeastern México, from Veracruz through Chiapas, to El Salvador and northern Honduras.

México: Recorded from Veracruz, Oaxaca (wintering, Soyaltepec, K-d), and Chiapas (locally common, Ocozocuahtla, K-d).

Lophornis delattrei (Lesson).

DeLattre Coquette. Chupamirto de DeLattre.

Interrupted distribution: Guerrero, México, and Pacific slope of Costa Rica (casual?) and Panamá to Colombia, Perú and Bolivia.

Lophornis delattrei brachylopha Moore.

Chupamirto de DeLattre guerrerense.

Lophornis delattrei brachylopha Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 62, 1949, 103 (San Vicente de Benitez, Guerrero, México; altitude 1500 feet; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, California).

México: Known only from two adult males from the type locality in southwestern Guerrero.

Paphosia helenae (DeLattre).

Princess Helena Coquette. Chupamirto cornudo.

Ornismya Helenae DeLattre, Rev. Zool., 1843, 133 (Vera Paz, Guatemala).

Humid Tropical Zone of México, from Veracruz and Chiapas, south on the Caribbean slope of Central America to eastern Costa Rica.

México: Recorded only from Veracruz, Oaxaca (K-d), and Chiapas (wintering, Palenque, K-d).

Chlorostilbon canivetii (Lesson).

Canivet Emerald. Esmeralda.

México, from Sinaloa, San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas, south through Central America to Colombia and Venezuela (middle and upper Orinoco); also on Pearl, Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, Trinidad and Margarita islands.

Chlorostilbon canivetii auriceps (Gould).

Esmeralda cabeza dorada.

Trochilus (—?) *auriceps* Gould, in Jardine's Contr. Ornith., 1852, 137 (México; type locality probably Bolaños, Jalisco; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Rare breeding bird at 2500 to 5500 feet altitude from Sinaloa south to Guerrero and east to State of México (intergrades). Recorded from Sinaloa (one male, breeding condition, Palos Dulces, May, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (breeding, July, Tafetán, K-d), Guerrero (nesting), and Durango (Rancho Guasimal, breeding condition, October 22, K-d). Birds reported from "Valley of Mexico" are intergrades, nearer to the next race, but birds of western part of State of México may be *auriceps*.

Chlorostilbon canivetii canivetii (Lesson).

Esmeralda cola de pescado.

Ornismya canivetii Lesson, Hist. Nat. Colibris, Suppl. Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouches [1832], 174, pl. 37, 38 (Brazil, error = Jalapa, Vera Cruz, ex Rev. Zool., 1839, 15).

Common breeding bird of southeastern México (Tamaulipas to Yucatán), British Honduras, Guatemala (in the northern Vera Paz highlands), and the islands of Utila, Ruatán and Bonacca.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (winters, K-d), Chiapas (abundant, Ocozocuaula, June 20-September 10, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (winters, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Puebla (winters, K-d), Tamaulipas (Altamira and Tampico, A), Veracruz (locally rather common, K-d; winters, Potrero, E-d), Campeche, Yucatán (one specimen, July 23, N-d; winters), and Quintana Roo. Specimens from Distrito Federal and Morelos are intergrades, nearer this race than *auriceps*, where they have been placed by some authors.

***Chlorostilbon canivetii forficatus* Ridgway.**
Esmeralda tijereta.

Chlorostilbon forficatus Ridgway, Descr. New Species Bds. Cozumel Is., 1885, 3 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Islands of Holbox, Mujeres and Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatán.

***Cynanthus sordidus* (Gould).**
Dusky Hummingbird. Chupamirto prieto.

Cyanomyia (?) *sordida* Gould, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), 4, 1859, 97 (Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Western and southern sections in states of Jalisco, Michoacán (one male, Tafetán, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (rather common; breeding condition, July; wintering, K-d), Distrito Federal (one specimen, K-d), Morelos (not uncommon, breeding condition, May, K-d), Hidalgo (two specimens, L-d), and Puebla.

***Cynanthus latirostris* Swainson.**
Broad-billed Hummingbird. Chuparroza matraquita.

Southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico and southwestern Texas south to Chiapas on the west coast of México, including Tres Mariás Islands, and to Tamaulipas and northern Veracruz on the east coast.

***Cynanthus latirostris magicus* (Mulsant and Verreaux).**
Chuparroza matraquita del noroeste.

Hylocharis magica Mulsant and J. Verreaux, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (n.s.), 18, 1872, 110 (Mazatlan "Basse Californie," i.e., Sinaloa; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south on both slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental to Colima and Aguascalientes, México.

México: Abundant bird of northwestern México, breeding from sea level to 6500 feet. Recorded from Sonora (Masocari Island, April 22; nesting, Guirocoba, March 26, K-d), Sinaloa (nesting from sea level to at least 3500 feet, occurring up to 3900 feet, K-d), Nayarit (sea level to 3000 feet), Jalisco (Autlán, A), Colima, Chihuahua, Durango (breeding, 2800 to 6500 feet, K-d), Zacatecas (one specimen, K-d), and Aguascalientes (four specimens, K-d).

***Cynanthus latirostris propinquus* Moore.**
Chuparroza matraquita guanajuatense.

Cynanthus latirostris propinquus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 57 (Five miles northeast of Irapuato, 5600 ft., Guanajuato, Mexico; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, California).

México: Abundant; confined to central México from Guanajuato to northern Michoacán. Recorded from Guanajuato (breeding up to 7200 feet, April to December; nesting, Irapuato, September 19; winters, K-d), eastern Jalisco (breeding condition, February to November; nesting, Atoyac, March 15, and Lagos de Morenos, July 26, K-d), northern Michoacán (breeding condition, January 17-September 1, K-d). The specimen identified by Blake as *propinquus* (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 22, 1942, 531) was probably taken at relatively high altitude on Mount Tancítaro, an elevation apparently preferred by this race. Four individuals in the Moore Collection taken at Apatzingán at the base of the mountain in the Arid Tropical Zone are *C. l. toroi*.

***Cynanthus latirostris latirostris* Swainson.**

Chuparroza matraquita del central.

Cynanthus latirostris Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 441 (Tableland of Mexico; The Valley of México near México City, designated as type locality by Moore; type in Cambridge Univ., England).

México: Common breeding bird of eastern section, at 500 feet to about 1800 feet, from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas to northern Veracruz and Morelos. Recorded from Oaxaca (two females, February, near Tequisistlán, K-d), Querétaro (breeding condition, El Caracol, November 30-December 12, and nesting, December 2, 5900 feet, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (nesting, Portezuelo, 5900 feet, April 13, K-d), Nuevo León (nesting, March 30, 1500 feet), Tamaulipas (breeding condition, 3900 feet, March 20; nesting above Rio Salinas, March, A-d; nesting, 500 feet, Llera, June 26, K-d), Veracruz (Temperate Zone only, on Mount Orizaba). A hybrid between this form and *C. sordidus* was taken at Tamazulapám, Oaxaca, July 9 (K-d).

***Cynanthus latirostris toroi* (Berlioz).**

Chuparroza matriquita de del Toro.

Iache latirostris Toroi Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris (2), 9, 1937, 171 (La Estancita, Guerrero; type in Paris Mus.).

México: Apparently confined to the state of Michoacán (southwestern portion on watershed of Rio Balsas near Apatzingán, K-d) and northern Guerrero (La Estancita; Zirándaro in extreme northern Guerrero, eight specimens, K-d, and Ajuchitlán).

****Cynanthus latirostris nitida* (Salvin and Godman).**

Chuparroza matraquita del sudoeste.

Iache nitida Salvin and Godman, Ibis, April, 1889, 240 (Acapulco and Rio Papagaio; co-types in Brit. Mus.).

México: Recorded from the Pacific slope of the Sierra Madre del Sur of Guerrero, southern Oaxaca and Chiapas.

****Cynanthus latirostris doubledayi* (Bourcier).**

Chuparroza matraquita de Doubleday.

Trochilus Doubledayi Bourcier, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 15, 1847, 46 (Presumably from the Rio Negro, error; designated by Gould as "Chimantla, Mexico" = Chiantla, Puebla; a bird in the Loddiges Collection, Brit. Mus., is almost certainly the type).

México: Recorded from Puebla and northern Oaxaca.

Cynanthus latirostris lawrencei (Berlepsch).
Chuparrota matraquita de Lawrence.

Iache lawrencei Berlepsch, Ibis, 1887, 292 (Tres Marias Islands; type in coll. Count von Berlepsch).

México: Confined to islands of María Madre and Cleofa of the Tres Marias group, off the west coast.

Thalurania furcata (Gmelin).
Wood-Nymph. Ninfa del bosque.

Interrupted distribution: found in the humid tropical forests of western Jalisco, and from eastern Guatemala through Central America to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

Thalurania furcata ridgwayi Nelson.
Ninfa del bosque de México.

Thalurania ridgwayi Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 262 (San Sebastian, Jalisco, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from the unique type from the humid tropical forest in western Jalisco (San Sebastián).

Hylocharis xantusii (Lawrence).
Xantus Hummingbird. Chuparrota de Xantus.

Amazilia Xantusii Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, 1860, 109 (Cape San Lucas, Baja California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus., = adult female).

México: Confined to southern Baja California; most numerous in the Cape region, casually north to latitude 29° N.

Hylocharis leucotis (Vieillot).
White-eared Hummingbird. Orejas blancas.

An abundant bird of the pine and oak forests of both eastern and western Sierras from Sonora, San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas, México, south to Nicaragua. Casual in mountains of southeastern Arizona.

Hylocharis leucotis borealis Griscom.
Orejas blancas nortefías.

Hylocharis leucotis borealis Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 379, 1929, 10 (Pinos Altos, Chihuahua; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

An abundant bird of the Temperate Zone of northern México from 3900 feet to 10,000 feet on both slopes of the Sierra Madre Occidental and the Sierra Madre Oriental (?), breeding at least up to 10,000 feet in July and August; winters up to 6400 feet from Sonora and Chihuahua to northern Sinaloa and northern Durango; also reported from Tamaulipas; casual in mountains of southeastern Arizona.

México: Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (3900 feet to 7500 feet, wintering, Babizos, 6400 feet), Chihuahua (nesting, Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, July 23-August 12, K-d), northern Durango (intergrades with next race) and Tamaulipas (birds from this area may be closer to the next race).

Hylocharis leucotis leucotis (Vieillot).
Orejas blancas común.

Trochilus leucotis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 23, 1818, 428 (Brazil, error; Orizaba, Vera Cruz designated as type locality by Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 379, 1929, 11).

México: An abundant breeding bird of the southern three-fourths of México; found in the Temperate Zone of the Sierras from southern Sinaloa, southern Durango and San Luis Potosí south to Chiapas. Recorded from southern Sinaloa, Nayarit (3000 feet), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (breeding, Pátzcuaro, 7500 feet, February, A and D), Guerrero (breeding condition, Mount Teotepec, 11,000 feet, May 23-June 10, K-d), Oaxaca (winters, K-d), Chiapas (Mount Tacaná, 10,000 feet, and other localities), southern Durango (nesting, Nievero, 8000 feet, March 27, K-d), Zacatecas, Guanajuato (breeding condition, January, K-d), México (11,000 feet), Distrito Federal (winters, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (found wintering in Upper Tropical Zone, Xilitla, 2600 feet, E-d), Hidalgo (breeding condition, June to August, K-d), Tlaxcala, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (5000 feet to 11,000 feet). Not recorded from Tabasco to Quintana Roo in southeastern México.

Hylocharis eliciae (Bourcier and Mulsant).
Elicia Golden-tail. Chupamirto zafiro.

Trochilus Eliciae Bourcier and Mulsant, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. roy., etc., Lyon, 9, 1846, 314 (type locality unknown).

A rare hummingbird of interrupted distribution occurring in México (from Veracruz to Chiapas) and from Guatemala to western Panamá.

México: Recorded only from Veracruz (two males reported from Motzorongo, June, and from San Pablo, July; also one male from Tuxpango, Orizaba, October 19, K-d), and Chiapas (Ocuilapa; Ocozocuautila, June 20, K-d).

Amazilia candida (Bourcier and Mulsant).
White-bellied Emerald. Esmeralda petiblanca.

Humid Tropical Zone of eastern México, from Veracruz and southern San Luis Potosí along the Caribbean slope, to the same slope of Central America as far as northwestern Costa Rica; also in the rain forests of the Pacific slope of Guatemala.

Amazilia candida candida (Bourcier and Mulsant).
Esmeralda petiblanca del sud.

Trochilus candidus Bourcier and Mulsant, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat., d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. roy., etc., Lyon, 9, 1846, 326 (Coban, Guatemala).

From eastern and southern México through the Caribbean slope of Central America to northwestern Costa Rica.

México: A common resident of the Humid Tropical Zone of the Caribbean slope of México from 300 feet to 4500 feet altitude. Recorded from Oaxaca (winters, K-d), Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (April, C, and winters, E-d), Puebla, Veracruz (breeding condition, April-September; nesting, April-May, K-d; winters, E-d), Tabasco, Campeche and Yucatán.

Amazilia cyanocephala (Lesson).

Red-billed Azure-crown. Chupamirto cabeza azul.

Subtropical Zone of southeastern México from southern Tamaulipas through Chiapas to Central America and northern Nicaragua.

Amazilia cyanocephala cyanocephala (Lesson).

Chupamirto cabeza azul de México.

Ornismya cyanocephalus Lesson, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouches [1829,] 45 (Brazil, error = Vera Cruz; type in Prevost Coll.).

Subtropical Zone from southern Tamaulipas, México, through Chiapas to northwestern Guatemala.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas (abundant locally), San Luis Potosí (wintering, E), Tamaulipas (Rancho Acuña, one specimen, K-d, and breeding, June, D-d; nesting, Gomez Farias, A and D-d), Veracruz (winters, E), and Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel, accidental, F-d).

Amazilia beryllina (Lichtenstein).

Berylline Hummingbird. Chupaflor de berilo.

Abundant in México, ranging from southeastern Sonora and southern Chihuahua east to Veracruz and south through most of México to western Honduras and El Salvador.

Amazilia beryllina viola (W. de W. Miller).

Chupaflor de berilo violáceo.

Amizilis beryllina viola W. de W. Miller, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 21, 1905, 353 (Jalpa, 3000 feet, Sinaloa; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Abundant bird in the Sierra Madre Occidental at 400 feet to 7500 feet from southeastern Sonora to Guerrero and east to eastern Michoacán. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (breeding condition, August, 7500 feet; wintering, Rancho Santa Barbara, 2500 feet, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, June and July, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (breeding condition, June to August, K-d), Guerrero, Chihuahua, Durango (K-d), and Guanajuato (Moro León, G-d).

Amazilia beryllina beryllina (Lichtenstein).

Chupaflor de berilo común.

Trochilus beryllinus Lichtenstein, Preis-Verzeichn. Säugeth. Vög., Mexico gesam., 1830, p. 1. (Mexico, restricted by R. T. Moore to Temascaltepec, México; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Abundant bird in eastern México, ranging up to 8900 feet from State of México and Veracruz to Oaxaca. Recorded from Oaxaca (winters, K-d), México (breeding condition, June and July, wintering, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (nesting, June 20, Coajomulco, 8900 feet, K-d), Tlaxcala (K-d), Puebla (K-d) and Veracruz. Birds of the western end of the Sierra, that is, the Pacific coastal mountains known as Cerro La Gineta, possibly were correctly reported by Ridgway (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 50, pt. 5, 1911, 448) as *devillei*, because four of five specimens (K) from the nearby Santa Ephigenia area of extreme southeastern Oaxaca, although closer to *A. beryllina beryllina*, are intergrades with *devillei*, and the fifth specimen is closer to *devillei*, resembling the description of the type of *A. sumichrasti* Salvin. The type of *sumichrasti* from the same area is probably similar, being an intergrade closer to *devillei*.

Amazilia beryllina devillei (Bourcier and Mulsant).
Chupaflor de berilo de Deville.

Trochilus Devillei Bourcier and Mulsant, Rev. Zool., 1848, 272 (Guatemala, restricted to Aloatenango, western watershed at 4000 feet, by Carriker and deSchauensee; two specimens in Paris Mus. marked "Type," according to Berlioz).

Southern México, from the lowlands and lower mountains of the Pacific slope of Chiapas and from Yucatán (?) to El Salvador and western Honduras.

México: Recorded only from La Gineta Mountains and Distrito Socunusco along the Pacific slope of Chiapas; also possibly Yucatán.

Amazilia beryllina lichtensteini Moore.
Chupaflor de berilo de Lichtenstein.

Amazilia beryllina lichtensteini Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 63, 1950, 60 (Cerro Brujo, Ocozocautla, Chiapas, México; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, California).

México: Abundant in the uplands and mountains of central Chiapas. Specimens from Solcotenango in southern Chiapas are variously intermediate toward *devillei* of the Socunusco district. *Lichtensteini* is based on 114 specimens recently taken from Cerro Brujo, Ocozocautla and Solcotenango.

Amazilia cyanura Gould.¹
Blue-tailed Hummingbird. Chupamirto coliazul.

Chiapas in southern México to central Costa Rica.

Amazilia cyanura guatemalae (Dearborn).
Chupamirto coliazul guatemalteco.

Saucerottea cyanura guatemalae [sic] Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Ornith. Ser., 1, 1907, 97 (Mazatenango, Dept. Suchitepequez, Guatemala; type in Chicago Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Pacific slope of Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Recorded only from Chiapas (Huehuetán and Cacahoatán, May-June, K-d).

Amazilia rutila (DeLattre).
Cinnamomeous Hummingbird. Chupamirto canelo.

Arid Tropical Zone of western and southern México from Sinaloa southward through Central America to northwestern Costa Rica; also on Tres Marías, Holbox, and Mujeres islands.

Amazilia rutila rutila (DeLattre).²
Chupamirto canelo común.

Ornismya rutila DeLattre, Echo du Monde Sav. (2), 7, 1843, col. 1069. New name for *Ornismya cinnamomea* Lesson, preoccupied (Acapulco, Guerrero; according to Berlioz a specimen in the Paris Mus., because of the date of arrival, "may be considered" as the type).

Arid Tropical Zone of western and southern México, from Sinaloa to Guerrero on the west coast and southeast through Oaxaca to Yucatán, thence through the arid tropics of interior Guatemala to western Costa Rica; also on Holbox and Mujeres islands.

¹ There is no evidence of hybridization between *A. cyanura* and *A. beryllina* in Chiapas among 122 specimens of the latter and 14 of the former—all recently taken individuals (K-d).

² *Amazilia rutila diluta* van Rossem is considered a synonym.

México: Recorded from Sinaloa (common, breeding condition, May to January, in Arid Tropical Zone from sea level to 3500 feet, winters, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima (K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (nesting, February, K-d), Durango (winters, K-d), Yucatán, Quintana Roo, and Holbox and Mujeres islands. Specimens from Escuintla, Chiapas, are *A. r. corallirostris*, not *A. r. rutila* as previously recorded.

***Amazilia rutila graysoni* Lawrence.**

Chupamirto canelo grande.

Amazilia (Pyrrhophæna) Graysoni Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 8, 1866, 404 (Tres Marias Islands, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: María Madre and Cleofa islands of the Tres Marias Islands off the west coast.

***Amazilia rutila corallirostris* (Bourcier and Mulsant).**

Chupamirto canelo pico de coral.

Trochilus Corallirostris Bourcier and Mulsant, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. roy., etc., Lyon, 9, 1846, 328 (Escuintla, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Pacific slope of southwestern México and Central America from southern Chiapas through western Guatemala to El Salvador (Lempa River).

México: Recorded only from southern Chiapas (Tonalá, Brodkorb; Huehuetán and Cacaohatán, 2500 feet, K-d; La Esperanza, G-d; and Escuintla).

***Amazilia yucatanensis* (Cabot).**

Yucatán Hummingbird. Chupamirto yucateco.

Lower Rio Grande valley of Texas through northeastern México to Yucatán, Chiapas, and British Honduras.

***Amazilia yucatanensis chalconota* Oberholser.**

Chupamirto yucateco vientre gamuzo.

Amazilia cerviniventris chalconota Oberholser, Auk, 15, 1898, 32 ("Beeville" = Brownsville, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Fairly common from the Lower Rio Grande valley of Texas south to northeastern México as far as San Luis Potosí and northeastern Veracruz.

México: Recorded from Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (breeding condition, April-July, K-d, nesting, Palitla, April 20, Sutton and Burleigh), Nuevo León (nesting, March 30), Tamaulipas (breeding, April, A), and northeastern Veracruz (20 miles west of Vera Cruz City, where intergrades with next race occur; breeding condition, March-May, K-d). Traylor recently has questioned the validity of this form. Lowery advises that their "breeding series from San Luis Potosí has been identified as *cerviniventris*, although typical *chalconota* and intermediates occur at other seasons.

***Amazilia yucatanensis cerviniventris* (Gould).**

Chupamirto yucateco vientre castaño.

Azamiilus cerviniventris Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 24, 1856, 150 (Cordoba, Vera Cruz; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Recorded from Chiapas (Ocozocuatla, G-d), Veracruz (Boca del Rio, July, A; wintering, Tres Zapotes, G, and Potrero, E), Puebla, and Campeche (Palizada, July 27).

***Amazilia yucatanensis yucatanensis* (Cabot).**
Chupamirto yucateco de Cabot.

Trochilus yucatanensis Cabot, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 2, 1845, 74 (Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Recorded from Chiapas (Ocozocuautla, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (winters), and Quintana Roo.

***Amazilia tzacatl* (De la Llave).**
Rieffer Hummingbird. Chupamirto de la Llave.

From southern Tamaulipas in eastern México south through Central America to Colombia, western Ecuador and Gorgona Island.

***Amazilia tzacatl tzacatl* (De la Llave).**
Chupamirto de la Llave del norte.

Trochilus Tzacatl De la Llave, Registro Trimestre, 2, 1833, no. 5, 48 (Mexico; type in Mexico City, or lost).

From southern Tamaulipas in eastern México south through eastern México and Central America to Colombia (except southwestern) and east to the Andes of Mérida, Venezuela. Casual in southern Texas.

México: Common in eastern section from southern Tamaulipas south to Yucatán and Chiapas. Recorded from Oaxaca (wintering, 800 feet to 5700 feet, K-d; nesting, June, Palomares, K-d), Chiapas (winters, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (abundant, nesting, March-April, Wetmore; nesting, April and August, K-d; wintering, Paraje Nuevo, E), Tabasco, Campeche (Palizada), Yucatán (winters) and Quintana Roo.

***Amazilia violiceps* (Gould).**
Violet-crowned Hummingbird. Chupamirto corona azul.

Confined to México, chiefly in northwestern and western portion, from Sonora and Chihuahua south to Chiapas. Accidental in Arizona.

***Amazilia violiceps ellioti* (Berlepsch).¹**
Chupamirto corona azul de Elliot.

Uranomitra ellioti Berlepsch, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, 1889, 562, in text (Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Accidental in southern Arizona (one female from Palmerlee, Cochise County, and a male from the Chiricahua Mountains, A-d). Occurs regularly between 1000 and 6000 feet altitude through northeastern and eastern Sonora, through Sinaloa and extreme southwestern Chihuahua from sea level to 7500 feet south on the Pacific slope of the Sierra Madre Occidental, through western Durango to Colima, and thence east to Hidalgo.

México: A common breeding bird of most of western and south-central México from April to December. Recorded rarely from extreme northeastern Sonora (Nacosari,

¹ The type of *Cyanomyia salvini* Brewster is believed to be an extreme example of many similar individually variable specimens which have been taken throughout most of the range of *A. v. ellioti*. *Amazilia violiceps conjuncta* Griscom, based upon a series of Frazar-collected skins and blanched by his well-known preparation technique, is considered a synonym.

Pilares, and El Tigre Mine, A-d); it is common in southeastern Sonora (at various localities, nesting Guirocoba, January 31, and wintering, K-d), Sinaloa (Palmar, Rancho Santa Barbara, Surutato at 5900 feet; nesting, Copalito, 2000 feet, July 29, K-d; San Juan Lisiarraga Mts., H-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima (Lajueta, K-d), Michoacán (except for extreme eastern and southern portions), southwestern Chihuahua (Urique River, 2000 feet, and Sal Feliz, 7500 feet, K-d); Guanajuato, Querétaro (winters, K-d), and Hidalgo (winters, K-d). Some of the birds from Apatzingán (1000 feet), Michoacán, on the watershed of the Rio Balsas, are *elliotti*; one belongs to the next race.

***Amazilia violiceps violiceps* (Gould).**

Chupamirto corona azul de Gould.

Cyanomyia violiceps Gould, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) 4, 1859, 97 (Atlixco, Puebla, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: A common breeding bird (breeding condition, May-January) in southwestern and southern México, chiefly from 700 to 4700 feet, from southern Michoacán and Morelos to Chiapas. Recorded from extreme eastern and southern Michoacán (Jungapeo and Apatzingán, K-d), northern and central Guerrero, Oaxaca (winters, K-d), Chiapas (Ocozocautla, G-d; Tonalá, Monserrate, A), México, Morelos, and Puebla (winters, K-d).

***Amazilia viridifrons* (Elliot).**

Green-fronted Hummingbird. Chupamirto corona verde.

Cyanomyia viridifrons Elliot, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 8, 1871, 267 (Putla, Oaxaca; Coll. D. G. Elliot).

México: Central Oaxaca and central Guerrero south to Chiapas. Recorded from Guerrero, Oaxaca (Mitla, K-d), and Chiapas.

For treatment of *Amazilia Ocai* Gould, *Thaumatias lerdí d'Oca*, and *Saucerottia florenceae* van Rossem and Hachisuka, see Peters (Birds World, 5, 1945, 72, ft.).

***Eupherusa eximia* (DeLattre).**

Striped-tailed Hummingbird. Chupamirto cola rayada.

Southern half of México, from Guerrero and Veracruz through the Subtropical Zone of Chiapas, to western Panamá (Pacific slope).

***Eupherusa (eximia) poliocerca* Elliot.**

Chupamirto cola rayada coliblanca.

Eupherusa poliocerca Elliot, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 8, 1871, 266 (Putla, Oaxaca, type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: A rare bird of southwestern México, chiefly on the Pacific slope, from Guerrero to Oaxaca (Putla). Recorded from Guerrero and Oaxaca. Boucard collected this form or the next at Chinantla, Puebla, in 1873.

***Eupherusa eximia nelsoni* Ridgway.**

Chupamirto cola rayada de Nelson.

Eupherusa eximia nelsoni Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, 54 (Motzorongo, Vera Cruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: A rare bird of southeastern México (few specimens taken until recently), chiefly on the Atlantic slope from 1000 to 3000 feet in altitude. Recorded from Vera-

cruz (breeding condition, May-July, K-d), Puebla (Chinantla ?), and Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, wintering, K-d; Moctum, K-d; Chimalapa, Sierra Santo Domingo, and Escuilapa, K-d).

Eupherusa eximia eximia (DeLattre).

Chupamirto cola rayada del sur.

Ornismya eximia DeLattre, Echo du Monde Savant, 1843, col. 1069 (Coban, Guatemala).

Subtropical Zone of Chiapas, Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras and northern Nicaragua.

México: Recorded only from Chiapas (12 specimens, Ocosingo, N-d; Montañas de Sinojovel, 3900 feet, and Santa Rosa, Comitán, K-d).

Lampornis clemenciae (Lesson).

Blue-throated Hummingbird. Chupamirto garganta azul.

Mountains of southern Arizona and western Texas; common south through the mountains of México to Oaxaca.

Lampornis clemenciae bessophilus (Oberholser).

Chupamirto garganta azul del norte.

Cyanolaemus clemenciae bessophilus Oberholser, Condor, 20, 1918, 181 (Fly Park, Chiricahua Mts., Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Casual in the mountains of southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. It is a fairly common breeder (breeding condition, March-May, K-d) from 8000 feet to 10,000 feet south in the Sierra Madre Occidental of western México to northwestern Durango and southeastern Sinaloa. Descends to lower altitudes in winter (3900 feet, Palos Verdes Mine, Sinaloa, K-d).

México: Recorded only from Sonora, Sinaloa (K-d), Chihuahua and Durango (K-d).

Lampornis clemenciae clemenciae (Lesson).

Chupamirto garganta azul central.

Ornismya Clemenciae Lesson, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouches [1829], xlv; [1830], 216, pl. 80 (Mexico; location of type not known).

Breeds (May-August, K-d) in the mountains of western Texas (Chisos Mts.) south through the mountains of the Central Plateau and the Sierra Madre Oriental to Oaxaca, from 6000 to 11,000 feet, descending to lower altitudes in winter. Common, except at northern limits.

México: Recorded from Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná, rare, K-d), Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal (nesting, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Tlaxcala, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Hidalgo (nesting, K-d), Veracruz (Mount Orizaba region), and Puebla (K-d).

Lampornis amethystinus Swainson.

Cazique Hummingbird. Chupamirto pecho amatista.

Southern México from Nayarit, Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosí south to Chiapas, where generally rare, but more common from Guatemala to Honduras.

Lampornis amethystinus brevisrostris (Ridgway).
Chupamirto pecho amatista piquicorto.

Delatiria henrica brevisrostris Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, 195, no. 15 (San Sebastian, Jalisco; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Very rare form (apparently only seven specimens known) confined to the western half of the Trans-Volcanic Biotic Province from Nayarit and Colima east to the northwestern portion of State of México. Recorded from Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (Zitácuaro, 1 ♂, K-d) and México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, breeding condition, October 16, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀, K-d).

Lampornis amethystinus amethystinus Swainson.
Chupamirto pecho amatista del norte.

Lampornis amethystinus Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, June, 1827, 442 (Temescaltepec and Real del Monte, Mexico; type in Univ. Mus. Cambridge, England).

México: Rather rare breeder (breeding condition, September-October, K-d) of eastern México from 6000 feet to 9500 feet (sometimes descends in winter to 1000 feet) from San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas to eastern Oaxaca. Recorded from eastern Oaxaca, Hidalgo (breeding condition, September 21, K-d), Puebla (K-d), México (southern and eastern portions, K-d), Distrito Federal (K-d), Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí (fairly common, Cerro Conejo, E), Tamaulipas (Gomez Farias, A), Veracruz (Presidio, 1000 feet, February 11, K-d). The specimen recorded from Cerro Malé, Chiapas, is probably *L. a. salvini*.

***Lampornis amethystinus margaritae** (Salvin and Godman).
Chupamirto pecho amatista morada.

Delatiria margaritae Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1889, 239 (Omiteme, 8000 feet, Guerrero; co-types in Brit. Mus.).

México: Rare breeder, confined to the states of Guerrero (breeding condition, June, Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, K-d) and western Oaxaca, from 6000 feet to 11,500 feet.

Lampornis amethystinus salvini (Ridgway).
Chupamirto pecho amatista de Salvin.

Delatiria henrica salvini Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, 195, no. 14 (Calderas, 7000-8000 feet, Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

A locally common form of the high mountains of extreme southern Chiapas, México, and the highlands of Guatemala and El Salvador.

México: Recorded only from Chiapas (common on Volcán Tacaná at 10,000 feet, 30 specimens, K-d); Cerro Malé, del Campo; San Cristóbal, G-d).

Lampornis viridi-pallens (Bourcier and Mulsant).
Green-throated Mountain Gem. Chupamirto garganta verde.

Highlands of Chiapas, México, through Central America to the mountains of central Honduras.

Lampornis viridi-pallens ovoidensis (Brodkorb).
Chupamirto garganta verde del norte.

Oreopyra viridipallens ovoidensis Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 401, 1939, 5 (Mt. Ovando, 2100 meters, Chiapas; type in Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.).

México: Known only from Mount Ovando between 1700 and 2100 meters, Chiapas.

Lampornis viridi-pallens viridi-pallens (Bourcier and Mulsant).
Chupamirto garganta verde guatemalteco.

Trochilus Viridi-pallens Bourcier and Mulsant, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. roy. etc., Lyon, 9, 1846, 321 (Coban, Vera Paz, Guatemala; co-types in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Highlands of Guatemala and adjacent parts of Chiapas.

México: Common bird on both Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Chiapas up to 10,000 feet (Sinojovel, Tumbala, Ocozocuautila, Cerro Brujo, Triunfo, Socoltenango, Santa Rosa, Volcán Tacaná, breeding condition, June, K-d).

Lamprolaima rhami (Lesson).

Garnet-throated Hummingbird. Chupamirto garganta purpúrea.

Mountains of southern México from Veracruz to Honduras and El Salvador.

Lamprolaima rhami rhami (Lesson).

Chupamirto garganta purpúrea del norte.

Ornismya Rhami Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1838, 315 (Mexico; location of type unknown).

Rather common in the mountains of southern México (from 5000 feet to 10,000 feet, less common above 6000 feet) from Veracruz to the highlands of Guatemala.

México: Recorded from Guerrero, Oaxaca (November, K-d; September, G-d), Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná, 10,000 feet, K-d, Cerro Saxchanal, San Cristóbal, Tumbalá), México and Veracruz.

Eugenes fulgens (Swainson).

Rivoli Hummingbird. Chupamirto verde montero.

Mountains of southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south through México and Central America to western Panamá.

Eugenes fulgens fulgens Boucard.

Chupamirto verde montero de Swainson.

Eugenes fulgens Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 441 (Temascaltepec, Mexico; Mr. Hugh B. Cott of the University Museum of Cambridge writes that a female in the Swainson Collection "is presumably the type.")

Mountains of southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and southern Texas (Chisos Mountains, G), south through mountains of México (from 5000 to 11,000 feet, occasionally descending to 3000 feet), where common breeder (March-November, K-d), to the Isthmus of Panamá.

México: Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (breeding condition, November 25, Rancho Batel, 5200 feet, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chihuahua (nesting, Laguna Juanota, July 24, 10,000 feet, K-d), Durango, Guanajuato (nesting, May, K-d), México (nesting, Puerta Lengua de Vaca, October, 9350 feet, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (nesting, August, K-d), Puebla (breeding condition, July, K-d), Tamaulipas and Veracruz.

***Eugenes fulgens viridiceps* Boucard.**

Chupamirto verde montero de Boucard.

Eugenes viridiceps Boucard, Ann. Soc. Linn., Lyon (2), 25, 1878, 55 (Coban, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Mountains of Chiapas to Nicaragua.

México: Recorded only from Chiapas (Teopisca, Tumbalá; Volcan Tacaná, K-d; Santa Rosa, Honduras, Siltepec).

***Heliomaster constantii* (DeLattre).**

Constant Star-throat. Chupamirto ocotero.

Arid Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast of southern Sonora, México, south to Costa Rica.

***Heliomaster constantii pinicola* Gould.¹**

Chupamirto ocotero de Gould.

Heliomaster pinicola Gould, Mon. Troch., 4, pt. v, May, 1853, pl. 261 (probably Bolaños, Jalisco; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Confined to the western slope of the Sierra Madre Occidental, from sea level to about 4000 feet, from extreme southern Sonora to western Jalisco. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (nesting, March-June, probably to October and January, wintering, K-d), Nayarit (June 18, G-d), Jalisco (G-d) and Durango (western slope of Sierra at Tamazula, breeding condition, November, K-d).

***Heliomaster constantii leocadiae* (Bourcier and Mulsant).**

Chupamirto ocotero suriano.

Trochilus leocadiae Bourcier and Mulsant, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. nat. etc., Lyon (2), 4, 1852, 141 (Mexico; restricted to Acapulco, Guerrero).

Arid Tropical Zone of central and southwestern México, from east-central Michoacán (Tafetán) and Guerrero, along the Pacific slope to western Guatemala (except Pacific slope).

México: Recorded from Michoacán (Tafetán, July, 4625 feet; nesting, Apatzingán, January 15, 1000 feet, K-d; La Salada, G-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (breeding condition, February 6, K-d) and Chiapas (Monserate, A).

***Heliomaster longirostris* (Audebert and Vieillot).**

Long-billed Star-throat. Chupamirto picudo.

Tropical Zone of southern México through the Pacific slope of Guatemala and El Salvador, and on both slopes of Costa Rica, to Perú and Bolivia; also Trinidad Island.

***Heliomaster longirostris pallidiceps* Gould.**

Chupamirto picudo barba blanca.

Heliomaster pallidiceps Gould, Introd. Troch., 1861, 139 (Mexico and Guatemala = Jalapa, Veracruz; type in Brit. Mus.).

Tropical Zone of southern México from Guerrero and Veracruz through Chiapas to Honduras and Nicaragua.

México: Recorded from Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz (breeding condition, August 30, K-d), and Tabasco (Tenosique, one specimen, June 15).

¹ *Anthoscenus constantii surdus* van Rossem from southern Sonora is considered a synonym.

Doricha enicura (Vieillot).

Slender Shear-tail. Chupamirto cola hendida de Vieillot.

Trochilus enicurus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 23, 1818, 429 (Brazil, error = Guatemala; type formerly in coll. M. Laugier).

Common in the highlands from Chiapas to El Salvador and Honduras.

México: Recorded only from Chiapas (Teopisca, K-d, Comitán, Santa Rosa).

Doricha eliza (Lesson and DeLattre).

Mexican Shear-tail. Chupamirto cola hendida de México.

Trochilus eliza Lesson and DeLattre, Rev. Zool., 1839, 20 (between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico).

México: Dry portions of southeastern México from Veracruz to Yucatán and Holbox Island. Recorded from Veracruz (now apparently rare; nest and young reported by DeLattre; female collected at Jalapa by C. C. Lamb, March 18, 1939; two specimens, Mata de Caña and Vera Cruz, Brodtkorb), Yucatán and Holbox Island.

Tilmatura dupontii (Lesson).

Dupont Hummingbird. Chupamirto de Dupont.

Southern and central México from Jalisco and Veracruz through Chiapas to northern Nicaragua.

Tilmatura dupontii dupontii (Lesson).

Chupamirto de Dupont de México.

Ornismya dupontii Lesson, Hist. Nat. Colibris, Suppl. Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouches [1832], 100, pl. 1 (Mexico).

Southern and central México through Chiapas to Guatemala. Common.

México: Recorded from Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (common locally, Tzitzio, breeding condition, August, K-d), Guerrero, Chiapas (common, June-August, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos, and Veracruz.

Calothorax lucifer (Swainson).

Lucifer Hummingbird. Chupamirto morada grande.

Cyanthus Lucifer Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 442 (Temascaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México; type in Univ. Cambridge, England).

Southwestern United States from southern Arizona and western Texas through central and southern México to Guerrero.

México: Fairly common from about 4000 feet to 7500 feet in eastern and central México; rarer in west. Recorded from Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán (K-d), Guerrero, Chiapas, Durango (breeds in May), Zacatecas (K-d), Guanajuato (breeding, eggs, Puerta de Guadalupe, May 24, K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León (breeding condition, July, Cerro Potosí, K-d), and Veracruz. Migratory in northern part of range; occurs in every month of year.

Calothorax pulcher Gould.

Beautiful Hummingbird. Chupamirto morada chico.

Calothorax pulchra Gould, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), 4, 1859, 97 (Oaxaca; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Southern México from Guerrero and Puebla to Chiapas. Recorded from Guerrero, Oaxaca (breeding, Tamazulapám, July 8, K-d), Chiapas (1 ♀, Comitán, September 26, K-d), Distrito Federal (1 ♀, Texcoco, K-d), Morelos (Chapultepec, February 18, K-d; Cuernavaca, H-d) and Puebla.

Archilochus colubris (Linnaeus).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Mansoncito garganta de fuego.

Trochilus Colubris Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 120 (North America = South Carolina ex Catesby).

Breeds throughout eastern half of North America west to the middle of the Great Plains, from southern Saskatchewan east to Nova Scotia, and south to southern Texas, Gulf of México and Florida. Winters from middle Florida through southern México and Central America to Panamá; casual in Cuba, Hispaniola, the Bahama Islands and Bermuda.

México: Moderately common migrant, wintering from sea level to 9350 feet throughout México, except Sonora and a few other states. All records are believed to represent non-breeding birds, although three June specimens were taken by Avilés and three July ones by Lamb. Recorded from Sinaloa (rare, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, México, Guanajuato (K-d), Distrito Federal (three June specimens, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (July 20 and 21, K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, July 14, 7500 feet, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Cozumel and Holbox islands.

Archilochus alexandri (Bourcier and Mulsant).

Black-chinned Hummingbird. Terciopelo barbanegro.

Trochilus alexandri Bourcier and Mulsant, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind. Soc. roy. etc., Lyon, 9, 1846, 330 (Sierra Madre, Mexico).

Breeds from southern British Columbia and western Montana south to northern Baja California, Sonora and Tamaulipas; winters in México.

México: Winters from northern Baja California south to Guerrero, Distrito Federal, and Michoacán. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora (breeds), Sinaloa (rather common from 700 to 7500 feet, K-d), Jalisco (1 ♂, July 29, Ocotlán, K-d), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato (common, September 1-December 30, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí (July 21, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (one specimen, Las Vigas, C).

Calypte anna (Lesson).

Anna Hummingbird. Chupamirto cuello escarlata.

Ornismya Anna Lesson, Hist. Nat., Ois.-Mouches [1829], xxxi, 205, pl. 74 (California, i.e. San Francisco; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in Upper Sonoran Zone of California, west of the Sierra Nevada, south to northwestern Baja California; winters throughout its breeding range and migrates as far as Sonora.

México: Recorded from Baja California (including Guadalupe, Cedros and Los Coronados islands) and northern Sonora (three fall and winter records).

***Calypte costae* (Bourcier).**

Costa Hummingbird. Chupamirto garganta violeta.

Ornismya Costae Bourcier, Rev. Zool., 1839, 294 (California = Magdalena Bay, Baja California; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds in western North America in the Lower Sonoran Zone from southern California and southwestern Utah to southern Baja California, Arizona and southern New México. Winters in southern Baja California and northwestern México.

México: Recorded from Baja California (breeding, 7500 feet), including Guadalupe, Cedros (breeds), Santa Margarita, Todos Santos and San Benito islands, Sonora (common resident; 1 ♀ Guirocoba, K-d; San Esteban and Tiburón islands), and Sinaloa (four specimens from four localities, up to 1100 feet; winters, K-d).

***Stellula calliope* (Gould).**

Calliope Hummingbird. Chupamirto rafaguitas.

Breeds in the mountains of western North America from southern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta south to northern Baja California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and probably in Guerrero, México; winters chiefly in México.

***Stellula calliope calliope* (Gould).**

Chupamirto rafaguitas de Gould.

Trochilus (Calothorax) Calliope Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 15, 1847, 11 (Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds in mountains of western North America from southern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta south to northern Baja California, Arizona and New Mexico; winters chiefly in México.

México: Recorded from northern Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (not uncommon in sierras up to 6000 feet, K-d), Jalisco (one specimen, Mount Tapalpa, 7800 feet, April 4, K-d), Michoacán (Zacapu, 7000 feet, September, K-d; Pátzcuaro, Martín del Campo and G-d), Durango (one specimen, July 31, 8000 feet, K-d), Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (one specimen, K-d), and Distrito Federal.

***Stellula calliope lowei* Griscom.**

Chupamirto rafaguitas de Lowe.

Stellula calliope lowei Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 380 (Taxco, Guerrero; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Apparently confined to the mountains of Guerrero.

***Atthis heloisa* (Lesson and DeLatre).**

Heloise Hummingbird. Chupamirto garganta violada.

Southwestern Chihuahua and southeastern Sinaloa, Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south to Oaxaca and Veracruz. Accidental in Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.

***Atthis heloisa margarethae* Moore.**
Chupamirto garganta violada sinaloense.

Atthis heloisa margarethae Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 98 (Rancho Batel, five miles north of Santa Lucía, Sinaloa; type in coll. Robert T. Moore, Pasadena, California).

México: Rare form of Transition Zone, from 5000 feet to 7500 feet, on both slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental, from extreme southwestern Chihuahua and Nayarit east to eastern Michoacán and western portion of the state of México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca), where it intergrades with next race. Recorded from southwestern Chihuahua (San Feliz, 7500 feet, K-d), southeastern Sinaloa (Rancho Batel, April, May and November, K-d), Nayarit, Michoacán (Zitácuaro, K-d), and western portion of State of México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, 9350 feet, intergrades, K-d). Specimens reported from Guanajuato and Aguascalientes should belong to this race.

***Atthis heloisa heloisa* (Lesson and DeLattre).**
Chupamirto garganta violada purpúrea.

Ornismya Heloisa Lesson and DeLattre, Rev. Zool., 1839, 15 (Jalapa and Quatepu [= Coatepec], Vera Cruz).

Chiefly in mountains of central and eastern México; accidental in Arizona.

México: Rather common in mountains throughout most of eastern and southern México. Recorded from Guerrero, Oaxaca (Moctum, common, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (K-d), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (La Puerta, breeding, July, 5000 feet, K-d).

***Atthis ellioti* Ridgway.**
Elliot Hummingbird. Chupamirto de Elliot.

Southern Chiapas to Honduras.

***Atthis ellioti ellioti* Ridgway.**
Chupamirto de Elliot guatemalteco.

Atthis ellioti Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, 1878, 8, 9 and fig. (Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Highlands of Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Confined apparently to the highlands of Chiapas (Tumbalá, Santa Rosa, K-d).

***Selasphorus platycercus* (Swainson).**
Broad-tailed Hummingbird. Chupamirto cola ancha.

Breeds in mountains of western North America, from eastern California to northern Wyoming, and south through México to the higher volcanoes of Guatemala.

***Selasphorus platycercus platycercus* (Swainson).**
Chupamirto cola ancha de Swainson.

Trochilus platycercus Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 441 (no locality = México; type in Univ. Mus. Cambridge, England).

Breeds in mountains of western North America from eastern California to northern Wyoming, south through the mountains of México, chiefly from 7000 feet to 12,000 feet. Occurs at least as far south as Mount Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca.

México: Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (Transition Zone of Sierra Madre—Rancho Batel about 5000 feet, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oax-

aca, Chihuahua (breeding condition, May and August, K-d), Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (breeding, May, Puerta de Guadalupe, 9250 feet, K-d), México (breeding, June, Mount Toluca, 11,000 feet, K-d), Distrito Federal (breeding, Mount Popocatepetl, 12,000 feet, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (breeding condition, August, Real del Monte, 8600 feet, K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León ("courting," March), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (alpine region of Mount Orizaba).

***Selasphorus platycercus guatemalae* Griscom.**

Chupamirto cola ancha de Guatemala.

Selasphorus platycercus guatemalae Griscom, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 12, 1930, 2 (Quetzaltenango, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

High volcanoes of northwestern Guatemala north to Chiapas.

México: Recorded from Chiapas only once (1♂, Teopisca, K-d). This specimen has the small size of *guatemalae*, but is very worn.

***Selasphorus rufus* (Gmelin).**

Rufous Hummingbird. Chupamirto dorada.

Trochilus rufus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 497 ("In sinu Americae Natka," i.e. Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island).

Breeds in western North America from southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, and southwestern Alberta, south through Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Winters from 1100 feet to 8000 feet south as far as Guerrero, México (Temascaltepec), and Veracruz.

México: Recorded from Baja California, San Quentín and Cedros islands, Sonora (common migrant, one February 16 record, Guirocoba, K-d), Sinaloa (rather common, winters from 1100 feet to 6500 feet, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chihuahua (three specimens, Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, K-d), Durango (five specimens, near Durango City, 8000 feet, July 29-31, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (winters near Irapuato, K-d), Querétaro (winters, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Real del Monte, 8600 feet, K-d), and Veracruz.

***Selasphorus sasin* (Lesson).**

Allen Hummingbird. Chupamirto petirrojo.

Coastal districts of California from Humboldt Bay south to islands off the coast of southern California. Winters south chiefly to northwestern México.

***Selasphorus sasin sasin* (Lesson).**

Chupamirto petirrojo de Allen.

Ornismya Sasin Lesson, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouches [1829], 30, 190, pl. 66; excl. synonymy and pl. 67 (Nootka Sound, vicinity of Monterey and San Francisco, California = San Francisco).

Coastal districts of California from Humboldt Bay to Santa Barbara County. Winters south to northwestern México.

México: Much rarer in México than previous form, occurring from 1100 to 8000 feet. Recorded from Baja California, Los Coronados Islands, Sinaloa (1♂, Badiraguato, 1100 feet, January 12, K-d), Aguascalientes (1♀, San Jacinto, K-d), Guanajuato (1♀, with outer rectrices missing, wing 39.5 mm., may be this form), Distrito Federal (almost common at times, 12 specimens, August-September, K-d).

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