

## ORDER PSITTACIFORMES MACAWS AND PARROTS

## Family PSITTACIDAE Macaws and Parrots

*ARA MILITARIS SHEFFLERI* VAN ROSSEM AND HACHISUKA

## NORTHERN MILITARY MACAW

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

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

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

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

*ARATINGA HOLOCHLORA BREWSTERI* NELSON

## BREWSTER GREEN PAROQUET

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

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

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

*RHYNCHOPSITTA PACHYRHYNCHA* (SWAINSON)

## THICK-BILLED PARROT

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

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

Although the Thick-billed Parrot is probably present in various Transition zone ranges in eastern Sonora, the only definite record is that of Sheffler who cites the species from the "Madera Mountains." This name (Sierra de Madera) is synonymous with El Tigre Mountains, the north-western portion of the Sierra de Nácori.

Photographic evidence of the occurrence has been examined (van Rossem) and is satisfactory.<sup>17</sup>

*FORPUS CYANOPYGIUS PALLIDUS* (BREWSTER)

SONORA PARROTLET

*Psittacula cyanopygia pallida* Brewster, Auk, 6, No. 2, April, 1899 [separates issued Jan. 31], 85 (Álamos, Sonora, México).

*Psittacula cyanopygia pallida* Ridgway, 1916, 193 (Alamos; Sierra de Alamos).—Cory, 1918, 75 (Sonora).—van Rossem, 1931, c, 247 (Guirocoba; Chinobampo).

*Psittacula pallida* Sharpe, 1900, 19 (Sonora).—Dubois, 1903, 1053 (Sonora).—Salvadori, 1906 a, 464 (Sonora; crit.).

*Forpus cyanopygia pallida* van Rossem, 1934 d, 435 (Alamos).

*Forpus cyanopygius pallidus* Bangs, 1930, 203 (cotypes).—Peters, 1937, 203 (Sonora).

*Psittacula cyanopygia* (not of Souancé) Salvadori, 1891, 249, part (Sierra de Alamos; crit.).—Salvin and Godman, 1897, 581, part (Alamos; Sierra de Alamos).

*Psittacula cyanopygia* Salvin and Godman, 1889 b, 242, in text (Alamos).

Resident and rather common in the Tropical zone foothills in the southeast. Records are all from within a few miles of Álamos and, with one exception, in the narrow altitudinal range of 1,200 to 1,500 feet. Wright (notes) believed a few individuals seen at Chinobampo (altitude 300 feet), in February, 1929, and March, 1930, to be seasonal vagrants in the locality. Further seasonal and locality records are Álamos, October 26, 1898, to January 9, 1899 (Biol. Surv.); Guirocoba, late May to late June, 1937 (van Rossem notes); Agua Marín, May 4 to 6, 1939 (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

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<sup>17</sup> Southern specimens (Cofre de Perote and south central México) have longer tails than those from northwestern localities but I am unable to detect significant color differences. Five from the former area (Brit. Mus.; sex not indicated) have tails measuring 190-192 mm., while 17 from Durango, Chihuahua, and Arizona measure 157 (worn)-182 mm. Subspecific separation of the northwestern population may prove to be desirable if larger series confirm the differences. All available names, including *Psittacus strenuus* Lichtenstein (type from Angangueo, extreme east-central Michoacán) apply to southern birds.

## AMAZONA ALBIFRONS SALTUENSIS NELSON

## SONORA WHITE-FRONTED PARROT

*Amazona albifrons saltuensis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, May 29, 1899, 28 (Camoá, Sonora, México).—Ridgway, 1916, 259 (Camoá; Alamos; Sierra de Alamos; Quiriego; Batamotal).—Cory, 1918, 89 (Sonora).—Kuroda, 1930, 131 (Sonora).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 247 (Tesia, Chinobampo, Guirocoba; Guaymas; Ciudad Obregon); 1934 d, 346 (Alamos).—Peters, 1937, 217 (Sonora).

*A.*[*mazona*] *a.*[*lbifrons*] *saltuensis* Miller, 1905, 348, in text (Sonora; crit.).

*Chrysotis saltuensis* Salvadori, 1906 b, 648 (Sonora; crit.).

*A.*[*mazona*] *albifrons* (not *Psittacus albifrons* Sparrman) Ridgway, 1896, 595 (Alamos).

*Chrysotis albifrons* Salvin and Godman, 1889 a, 242, part, in text (Alamos); 1897, 593, part (Queriego; Sierra de Alamos).—Salvadori, 1891, 311, part (Queriego; Sierra de Alamos).

Common resident of the lowlands, foothills, and lower mountains from latitude 28° southward; apparently breeding throughout its range. Northernmost records are from the vicinity of Guaymas, coastwise, and Quiriego in the interior. South of these points stations of occurrence are numerous: some not previously cited are Cocorit, common in June, 1930; Navojoa, and Hacienda de San Rafael, common at all seasons (Wright notes); Agiabampo, common in early May, 1937; San Francisco Cañon, fairly common May 31, 1937; Rancho Santa Bárbara, occasionally noted in pines at 5,000 feet in early June, 1937 (van Rossem notes). Although associations of wide diversity are occupied (chiefly giant cactus northerly, and wooded areas southerly) all records are from the Tropical zone except the one from Rancho Santa Bárbara.

## AMAZONA FINSCHI WOODI MOORE

## WOOD RED-FRONTED PARROT

*Amazona finschi woodi* Moore, Auk, 54, October, 1937, 528 (Guirocoba, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Alamos).

*Chrysotis finschi* (not of Sclater) Lawrence, 1874, 296, part (southern Sonora).—Salvin and Godman, 1889 a, 242, part, in text (Alamos); 1897, 589, part (southern Sonora).

*Amazona finschi* Ridgway, 1896, 595, part (Alamos); 1916, 244, part (Alamos; Mina Abundancia).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 247 (Guirocoba); 1934 d, 346 (Alamos; Mina Abundancia).—Peters, 1937, 219, part (Sonora).

Fairly common, but rather local, resident of foothills and mountains in the extreme southeastern corner of the State. Available data indicate that the vertical range begins at about 1,200 feet altitude in the Tropical zone (Alamos; Guirocoba, breeding; San Francisco Cañon, breeding) and extends upward through the Upper Sonoran to the Transition (El Cobre;

Rancho Santa Bárbara, breeding). Data additional to that cited in the synonymy above are Hacienda de San Rafael where observed by Wright (notes) "from January to May"; San Francisco Cañon, May 29, 1937, common; Rancho Santa Bárbara in pine and oak-pine associations to 5,500 feet in early June, 1937 (van Rossem notes).

## ORDER CUCULIFORMES CUCKOO-LIKE BIRDS

### Family CUCULIDAE Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis

#### *COCCYZUS AMERICANUS OCCIDENTALIS* RIDGWAY

#### CALIFORNIA CUCKOO

*C.[occyzus] americanus occidentalis* Ridgway, Man. No. Amer. Birds, 1887, 273 (western United States=Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona).

*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis* van Rossem, 1931 c, 249 (Saric; Guaymas; Agiabampo).—Bent, 1940, 64, in text (Guaymas).

*Coccyzus americanus* (not *Cuculus americanus* Linnaeus) Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 68 (Magdalena).—Salvin and Godman, 1896, 525, part (Moctezuma).—Shelley, 1891, 308, part (Moctezuma).

Summer visitant to riparian woodland over most of the State. The few records are well scattered zonally and geographically and with altitude extremes of sea level and 4,500 feet. Additional localities are Pilares, June 22, 1935 (Univ. Mich.); Rancho Carrizo, July 6, 1931 (Bishop coll.); Guirocoba, June 16 and 17, 1937; Rancho Santa Bárbara, June 11, 1937 (van Rossem notes). Dates extend from June 9 (Agiabampo) to September 22 (Rancho La Arizona).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> The validity of the race *occidentalis* has several times been questioned, most recently by Swarth (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., 13, 1929: 297-299), and it is true that a proportion of the smaller individuals are indistinguishable from *americanus*. Measurements of specimens of *occidentalis* in the Dickey collection are as follows:

8 breeding males from Rancho La Arizona (only a few miles from the Santa Rita Mountains).	
Wing, 139-148 (144.8)	Tail, 141-153 (148.0)
6 breeding males from southern California.	
Wing, 143-152 (148.3)	Tail, 140-155 (148.0)
1 breeding male from Bellingham, Washington.	
Wing, 155	Tail, 167
5 breeding females from Rancho La Arizona.	
Wing, 149-154 (152.0)	Tail, 149-155 (152.0)
6 breeding females from southern California.	
Wing, 148-155 (151.5)	Tail, 152-161 (155.8)
1 breeding female from Seattle, Washington.	
Wing, 159	Tail, 159