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A LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED ON THE 1938 SEMPLE
EXPEDITION TO NORTHEASTERN MEXICOBy GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON *and* THOMAS D. BURLEIGH

From January 27 to March 8, 1938, Mr. John B. Semple (representing the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh) and the authors (representing respectively Cornell University and the United States Biological Survey) observed and collected birds in the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, in Northeastern Mexico. The expedition was sponsored by Mr. Semple.

Traveling in two automobiles, the three ornithologists crossed the Border at Laredo, Texas, about noon on January 27. Following the excellent highway southward from Nuevo Laredo, they traversed a semi-arid, though well-thicketed plain. Dust in the air made visibility poor. The only birds they saw were Turkey and Black Vultures, a few Harris's Hawks, and some Mockingbirds, Shrikes, and Pyrrhuloxias. The common shrub of the roadside was an acacia, familiarly known as the *huizache*. The thickets were faintly green with new leaves.

Seventy miles south of Nuevo Laredo the character of the countryside changed. Here the highway gradually rose, following shallow valleys, skirting rocky hills, winding through picturesque groves of tree yuccas whose crowns of leafage called to mind great masses of bayonets. To the west loomed a wall of mountains—immense, jagged, but so faint as to seem part of the sky. This was the Sierra Madre, the Mother Range.

The highway rose ever more steeply, ascending a spur. Pausing for a look at the road up which they had come, and at the hazy plain that stretched back of them to the north, the party looked about for birds. They were disappointed. A Mockingbird sang not far away. From a bare outcropping above them a Rock Wren scolded. Otherwise the

place was birdless. Ahead of them, to the south, rose more mountains—bolder, rougher, darker than any they had seen to the west. Straight toward these they moved. At nightfall they reached Monterrey, capital city of Nuevo Leon.

They surveyed the bird life of the vicinity briefly on the following morning, driving about the open "chaparral" country and investigating an extensive live oak grove a few miles north of the city. The commonest birds of the high roadside obviously were the Great-tailed Grackle, Brewer's Blackbird, and Sparrow Hawk. About the thickets flitted Pyrrhuloxias, Cardinals, and Texas, Clay-colored, Field, and Black-throated Sparrows. In the live oak grove itself the most noticeable species were the Green Jay, Golden-fronted Woodpecker, Black-crested Titmouse, and Sennett's Thrasher. A Rose-throated Cotinga or two and a few Derby Flycatchers, Verdins, Berlandier's Wrens, Bewick's Wrens, and White-eyed Vireos were seen. Most of the birds listed were thought to be permanently resident in the region. But the Brewer's Blackbird, Eastern Phoebe, Orange-crowned and Myrtle Warblers, and White-crowned, Lincoln's, and Clay-colored Sparrows were known to be winter visitants, probably not yet on their way northward to their nesting grounds. Among the larger birds noted were the Red-tailed Hawk, Harris's Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, White-necked Raven, Great Horned Owl, and Road-runner. The two Vultures, known among the Mexicans as *zopilotes* were common everywhere.

The uncultivated parts of the countryside were brushy. To a considerable extent this was due to the cutting of trees for firewood. The live oak grove mentioned above apparently was a sort of preserve or park, for the fine trees there were not being felled; but a wooded patch just to the north of this grove was fast succumbing to the ax, a half dozen men being at work the whole time the expedition was about, coming and going with their fagot-laden burros. Much of the flat country near Monterrey had been cleared, of course. In the plowed fields Great-tailed Grackles, Meadowlarks, and Mourning, Ground, and Inca Doves were to be seen. The less arable sections were desertlike, the soil hard, the principal vegetation prickly pear cactus. Here the Curve-billed Thrasher was a common bird.

On January 29 the party made a dash into extreme southern Coahuila, in search of the so-called Laguna de Mayran. Passing through the city of Saltillo, they struck out across a hundred-and-fifty-mile arid stretch, following a road that was good most of the way. At such little towns as Parras and La Rosa they saw great flocks of Grackles, Cowbirds, Red-wings, and Brewer's Blackbirds, feeding about the barns. Along the open highway Horned Larks, Sparrow Hawks, Curve-billed Thrashers, and an occasional White-winged Dove or Harris's Hawk were the

usual birds. At length they reached San Pedro. But they found no lake, and no one in San Pedro seemed to know anything about any body of water known as the Laguna de Mayran. Retracing their course a few miles they found a nook in the rough, dry hills and made camp for the night. In the mesquite copse close by lived Gray and Wright's Flycatchers, Say's Phoebes, Vermilion Flycatchers, Mourning Doves, Plumbeous Gnatcatchers, Road-runners, and a solitary Great Horned Owl. At sunset a flock of Long-billed Curlews flew overhead.

The expedition continued its search for the Laguna the following day, finding no water anywhere, but at length coming upon a poor little village known as Mayran. Here the ornithologists entered a vast and fertile flat which may once have been a lake bottom. Here and there, at the edge of plowed tracts, stood big cottonwoods, evidence of steady water supply. But the section as a whole was desolate in appearance in spite of the thorny growth that formed hedges along the poorly defined roadways. The trumpeting of a flock of cranes, heard off to the north, bespoke some manner of feeding-place for the great birds; but no lake was in evidence there.

Starting eastward at noon, the party returned to Monterrey. Here they established headquarters, interviewed certain officials, and set to work. They remained at Monterrey a week, carrying on most of their operations in the plains country to the north of the city at an elevation of from 1500 to 1700 feet. They made one quick trip to the Mesa del Chipinque on February 2, finding the vegetation there to be almost wholly different from that of the "low country."

On February 1 and 2 they made a careful study of the live oak grove north of Monterrey, discovering a family group of Brown Jays, *Psilorhinus morio*, a species they had not expected to find in the vicinity; a few Macgillivray's Warblers; and a bird that was new to all of them, the pretty Jouy's Warbler, *Basileuterus rufifrons jouyi*.

On February 3 and 4 they visited the Arroyo de Pesquerías, five miles north of Monterrey, recording their first Audubon's Orioles, a Prairie Falcon, a flock of Snowy Egrets, some Mexican Cormorants, and several other species of water birds. The Arroyo was a pleasant stream, with sparsely thicketed banks, occasional deep, quiet pools, and gravelled shallows where the water ran swiftly. Back from the water's edge a few tree yuccas stood. To the north stretched cattle range. To the south lay cultivated fields where Long-billed Curlews fed.

On February 5 the party visited the little village of Santa Rosa, some fifteen miles northeast of Monterrey, finding the town itself to be fairly bird-ridden. Flocks of blackbirds and doves crowded the narrow streets and dooryards, flying up in such swarms as to shut houses and

fences momentarily from sight. Along the smallish stream that flowed close by (said to be the Rio Salinas) small Green Kingfishers shuttled back and forth, gay Vermilion Flycatchers flitted and bathed, and big Derby Flycatchers hawked for insects. Downstream from the village a small colony of Harris's Hawks perched stolidly on the low trees. Nowhere, even among the hawks, was there evidence of nest building, or defense of nesting territory; but the hawks appeared to be mated and the Grackles were beside themselves with amorous antics.

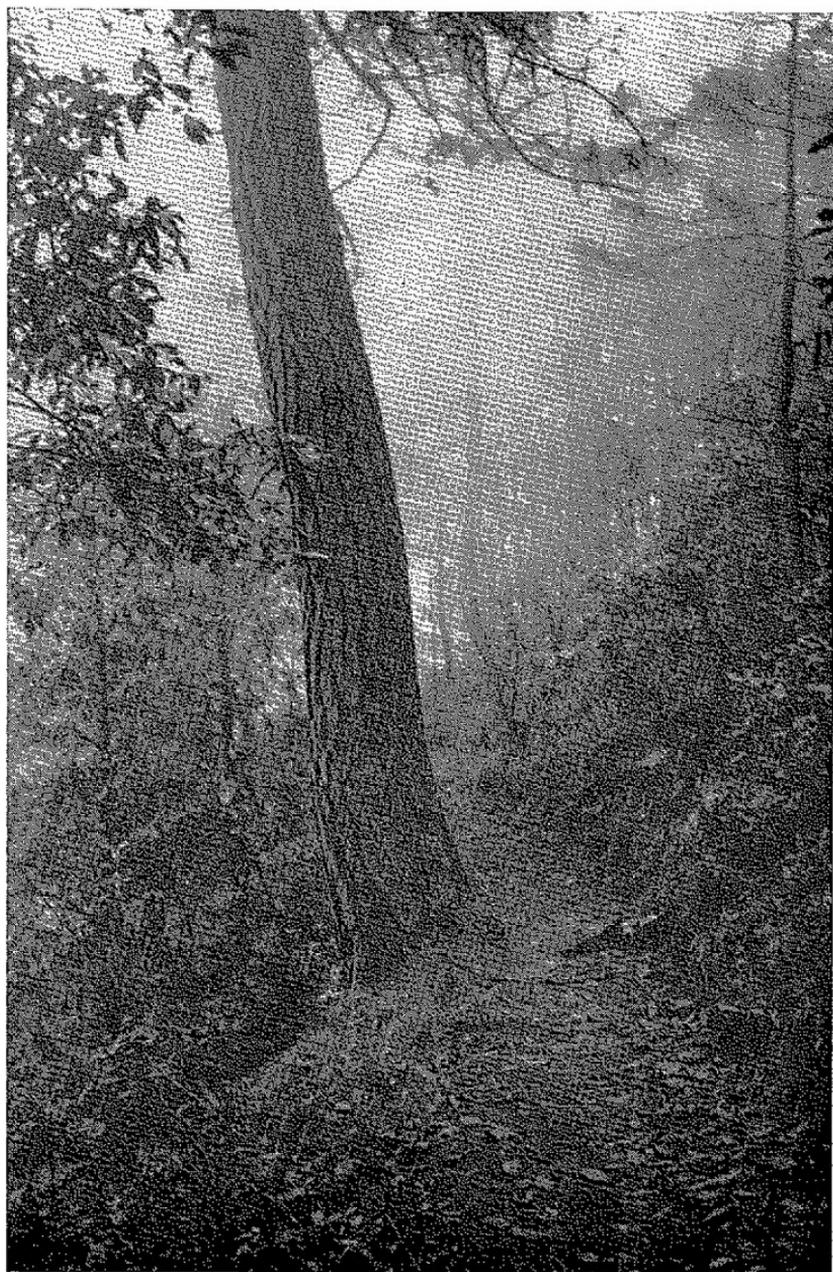
The Santa Rosa section was extensively and carefully cultivated. Well-made irrigation ditches cut across the broad fields, carrying water from a reservoir. The village was picturesque, if not beautiful, with its woven brush fences, its adobe houses, its crooked, narrow streets, and its gay red flowers.

On February 7 field work centered at the village of Ciénega de Flores, twenty miles north of Monterrey, again in the immediate vicinity of the Salinas River. On this date the expedition's first Merrill's Pau-
raque was collected, and several interesting water birds were seen.

From January 30 to February 7 the weather was disagreeable. The days were "gray"—all of them. Clouds hung low most of the time, shutting the sky and tops of the mountains completely from sight. On the seventh it drizzled for eight hours.

On the afternoon of the seventh, the expedition left Monterrey proper, making its way up a tortuous but well-constructed road to the Mesa del Chipinque—not a mesa, strictly speaking, but a sloping shelf on the north face of the mountain some six or eight miles south of the city. Here the ornithologists established themselves in a comfortable house, one of a little cluster of buildings set among lichen-covered oaks and great pines. Looking northward they beheld, not Monterrey or the plain that lay about the metropolis, but the vast cloud under which they had been living almost continuously for a week!

The Mesa was most interesting, though the weather, on the whole, was disappointing. Occasionally the sun shone; but the clouds were given to closing in at any time, hushing the birds instantly, obliterating the horizon, giving one the impression of being hopelessly lost. The most noticeable bird was the Couch's Jay—a handsome rascal that made himself conspicuous in various ways about the Mesa buildings. Too, there were busy mixed companies of Black-crested and Bridled Titmice, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Hutton's Vireos, Mexican Warblers, Black-throated Green Warblers, Black and White Warblers, Hepatic Tanagers, and an occasional Painted Redstart; wrens of several sorts—Berlandier's, Canyon, House, and Brown-throated; and some little-seen species such as the Band-tailed Pigeon, Spotted Owl, Lichtenstein's



*A fog-hung trail on the Mesa del Chipinque, near
Monterrey, Nuevo Leon*

Woodpecker, and Brown-backed Solitaire. Among the familiar trail-side birds was a finch no member of the party had encountered before—a yellow-breasted bird with chestnut crown patch, *Atlapetes pileatus*. And Jouy's Warblers were fairly common.

The Mesa's flowers brought clearly to mind the spring season in more northerly latitudes. A common shrub was the redbud, now in full bloom. Among the numerous blossoms were violets and buttercups, completely familiar in appearance though hopelessly unfamiliar in their setting of rough rock, century plants, and cactus. The fact that such birds as the Black-crested Titmouse, Jouy's Warbler, and Berlandier's Wren apparently were just as characteristic of the Mesa as of the Monterrey level at this season was a surprise. Most of the birds common about Monterrey were not seen on the Mesa at all.

During the party's sojourn at the Mesa one rather disappointing trip was made to the very top of the mountain and one or two excursions were made to lower levels, notably one on February 13, after White-throated Swifts.

The expedition left the Mesa on February 15. That morning the whole of Monterrey was wrapped in clouds; but twenty miles south of Saddle Mountain the southward moving party emerged into bright sunshine. Nearing Victoria, the capital city of Tamaulipas, they noted new birds—a middle-sized hawk that looked like a Broad-wing but that actually was *Buteo magnirostris*; flocks of elegant little Mexican Crows whose call notes were like the twanging of jew's-harps; Red-billed Pigeons. The thickets along the highway were twenty feet high and practically impenetrable. Near the streams grew majestic cypresses. Across certain valleys stretched extensive orange groves. Audubon's Caracaras and Brown Jays were more numerous than they had been about Monterrey. Banana plants, great clumps of orange cactus, palms of various sorts—all these were reminders of certain drastic soil, climate, latitude, or altitude differences between the region of Monterrey and that of Victoria. The country that lay to the east of Victoria was flat, but a few miles west of the city towered mountains whose summits looked as if they had never felt the foot of man.

After finding comfortable quarters at a newly built tourist camp near Victoria, the three men started at once to look for birds. They were disappointed in the section just east of the city, for they found it to be given over almost exclusively to sisal production. Hunting birds among the gigantic maguey plants was neither easy nor especially rewarding. The maguey plantations were a favorite hunting ground for various species of hawks, however, for the tall flower stalks made admirable perches from which to look for prey.

Following the Matamoros Highway to the village of Güemes and a few miles beyond, the party discovered excellent birding grounds along the Rio Corona, a beautiful stream with well-forested banks. Here gigantic cypresses stood at the water's edge and fine "ebonies" or "Monkey-ear" trees (*Pithecolobium*) towered above the shadowy thickets. Birds were so numerous that identifying them was bewildering. Red-billed Pigeons swarmed, feeding on mistletoe berries. In the densest thickets along the river banks, White-fronted Doves scuttled about like rats. Yellow-headed Parrots were numerous and noisy. Both the White-billed Pileated Woodpecker and the Vera Cruz Ivory-bill were fairly common. Chachalacas gave their weird choruses from the underbrush. Gorgeous Alta Mira Orioles, Green Jays, Brown Jays, Rose-throated Cotingas, Lawrence's Flycatchers, Beardless Flycatchers, and other small birds joined in mobbing a large-sized Owl that was not even identified!

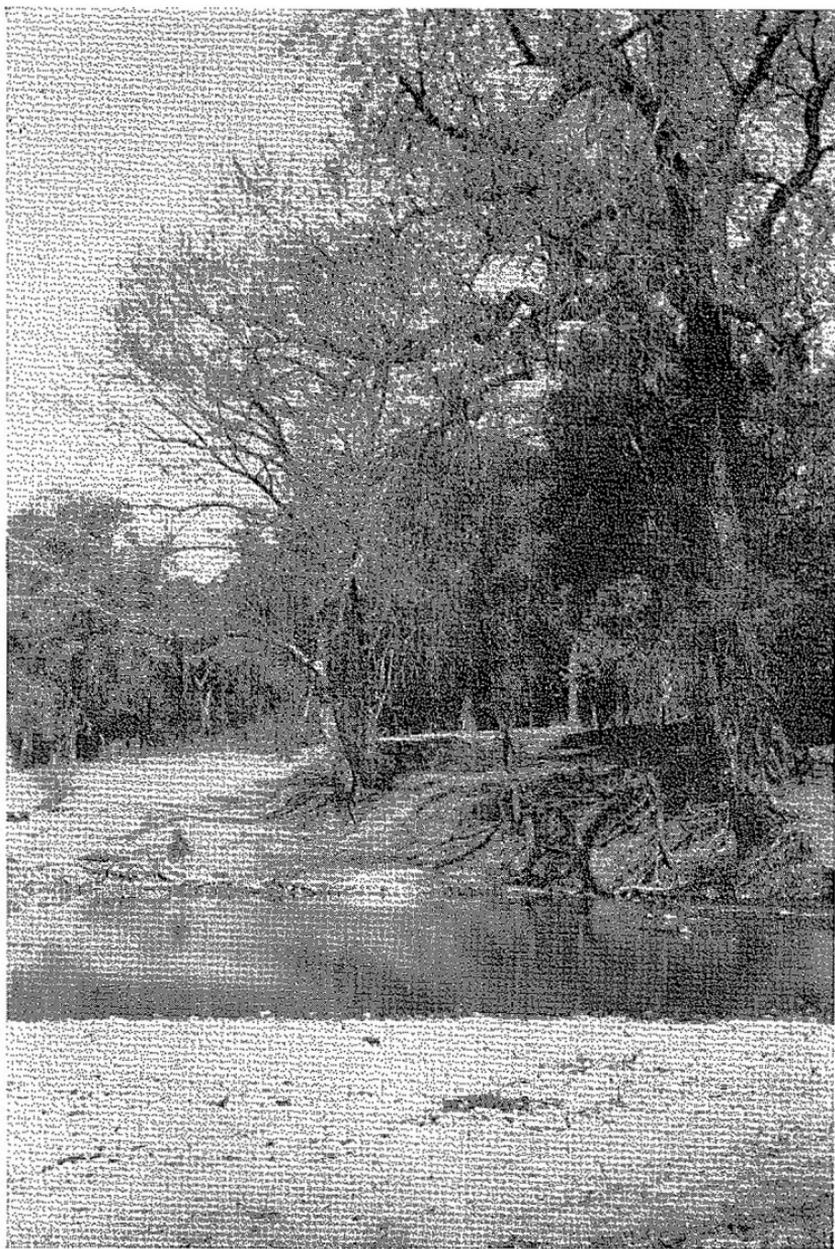
Day after day the party returned to the Corona, never failing to find birds new for their list. Now it was a Coppery-tailed Trogon, resplendent in pink, white, and shining green; now a slender-legged, fluffy black hawk, *Geranospiza nigra*; now a speckled-breasted wren that sang brilliantly; a Tiger bittern, or a big Ringed Kingfisher.

On February 20 Burleigh and Sutton journeyed a few miles to the southward of Victoria to investigate certain thickets there. They found Cardinals, Texas Sparrows, Black-crested Titmice and Blue-gray Gnatcatchers, and collected a Bluebird; but birds were not numerous and such as they found appeared to be of the same species as those that had inhabited the thickets about Monterrey.

On the morning of February 22 the thermometer stood at 45 degrees F. On this date the party visited another section of the Corona valley fifteen miles to the north of Victoria, finding small companies of Crimson-collared Grosbeaks (*Rhodothraupis celaeno*) in dull green and dusky plumage, feeding on the mullein-like leaves of a nightshade plant (*Solanum verbascifolium*) that grew in profusion near the river; some dainty Blue Buntings (*Cyanocmpsa parvella*); a few Buff-bellied Hummingbirds; and a trim Bat Falcon (*Falco albigularis*). Cypress trees were numerous. Great patches of orange cactus, just coming into bloom, dominated the scene a rod or so back from the river, wherever the thicket was not dense.

Five miles north of Victoria the party chanced to come upon a small body of impounded water, a sort of lagoon and broad ditch, the latter almost hidden by trees. Here, time after time, a flock of wild Muscovy Ducks were seen.

From February 23 to 27 inclusive the party hunted in the vicinity of Victoria—along the Rio Caballeros (ten miles to the north); up and



*Home of the Yellow-headed Parrot and Red-billed Pigeon—
the Rio Corona, near Victoria, Tamaulipas*

down the trickle known as the Arroyo de la Presa (six miles to the north) ; and about the little village of San José de las Flores (near the Rio Corona and about fifteen miles north of Victoria). On the twenty-seventh (a comparatively sunny day) thousands of flowers opened and a striking influx of Hummingbirds was noted.

In Victoria the party were so fortunate as to become acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bensel. Through these kind persons they learned of an excellent birding ground along the Rio Sabinas, not far from the hill village of Gomez Farias, about sixty kilometers to the south. Mr. Bensel invited the expedition to make its headquarters at his own farm, the Rancho Rinconada, a partly cleared piece of land along the Sabinas, with house and screened shop which would serve respectively as sleeping quarters and taxidermic laboratory.

On the morning of February 28 the expedition (with Mr. Bensel himself as a fourth member) started for the Rancho Rinconada. Not many miles south of Victoria they ascended a wooded range. At a height of land known as the Cuesta de Llera, they entered a new system of drainage. Here the vegetation was decidedly tropical in appearance—tall, thickly branched trees, hung with vines. Few villages and farms were encountered. The country was gloriously wild.

The expedition returned to Monterrey on March 5. The following day they made a quick run into southern Coahuila, to a place known as Diamante Pass, eleven miles south of Saltillo, where a good road crossed the mountains at an elevation of 7800 feet. Here they found a new world—a world of weeping juniper, low-growing oak, scrub pine, and towering fir. Birds they had not recorded previously in Mexico they saw on every hand—Lloyd's Bush-Tits, Phainopeplas, scrub jays, juncos with red backs and yellow eyes, a creeper, an Olive Warbler, even Chickadees! They were able to spend only a few hours at Diamante Pass, but they departed feeling that it was among the most exciting points they had visited.

On the following day they crossed the Border, again at Laredo, Burleigh heading for Mississippi, Semple and Sutton making their way via the river road to Brownsville, where they studied the birds of that interesting district for several days.

The following list includes all the species recorded in Mexico by the expedition. Not all of these, by any means, were collected, but many of the most interesting ones were.

The authors are especially indebted to Señor Juan Zinser, Chief of the Division of Game of the Mexican Government's Department of Forests, Game and Fish, for innumerable courtesies extended ; to Drs. Robert T. Clausen of Cornell University and Paul C. Standley of the Field Museum of Chicago, for assistance in identifying certain plants ;

to Mr. James Lee Peters, Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, and Mr. Adrian J. van Rossem, for comparing certain specimens for us; to Dr. Pierce Brodkorb and Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd for identifying certain birds; to Dr. Walter P. Taylor, for lending us a series of *Parus atricristatus sennetti*; to Mr. Robert T. Moore, for lending us a series of *Hesperiphona abeillii pallida*; and to the authorities of the following institutions for assistance in various ways: the Carnegie Museum, the U. S. Biological Survey, the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan, the Field Museum of Natural History, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College.

LIST OF SPECIES

- Crypturellus cinnamomeus mexicanus* (Salvadori). Mexican Tinamou.
Common (though rarely seen) near Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, February 28-March 4, being heard whistling in thickets back a way from the Rio Sabinas and near trails leading along the foot of the wooded mountains. A female taken March 3, another female March 4.
- Poliiocephalus dominicus* (Linnaeus). Least Grebe.
A Least Grebe was seen on the Rio Salinas near Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon, February 5.
- Phalacrocorax olivaceus mexicanus* (Brandt). Mexican Cormorant.
Noted at Santa Rosa and along the Arroyo de Pesquerías and Rio Salinas, Nuevo Leon, February 3-7; also along the Rio Corona and at certain reservoirs near Victoria, Tamaulipas, February 15-27. Female collected at Santa Rosa, February 5.
- Anhinga anhinga* (Linnaeus). Water-turkey.
One noted along Rio Sabinas near Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, March 3.
- Ardea herodias* Linnaeus. Great Blue Heron.
Great Blue Herons were noted several times along the Arroyo de Pesquerías and Rio Salinas, Nuevo Leon, February 3-7.
- Florida caerulea* (Linnaeus). Little Blue Heron.
Noted several times along the Rio Corona, fifteen miles north of Victoria, Tamaulipas, February 22-27.
- Leucophoyx thula thula* (Molina). Snowy Egret.
Noted along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, Nuevo Leon, February 3 and 4. Male taken at that point on latter date.
- Nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus). Black-crowned Night Heron.
Black-crowned Night Herons were noted along Arroyo de Pesquerías and Rio Salinas, Nuevo Leon, February 3-7.
- Heterocnys cabanisi* (Heine). Mexican Tiger Bittern.
Encountered only in Tamaulipas: along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, February 21 (adult female taken) and fifteen miles north of Victoria, near San José de las Flores, February 22-27 (immature male taken, February 22). Not common.

Cairina moschata (Linnaeus). Muscovy Duck.

A flock seen several times 4 miles north of Victoria, February 22-27, where a breeding male was taken on the 26th; noted again along the Rio Sabinas near Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, February 28-March 4.

Dasyla acuta Linnaeus. Pintail.

Pintails were seen along the Arroyo de Pesquerías and the Rio Salinas, Nuevo Leon, February 3-7.

Nettion carolinense (Gmelin). Green-winged Teal.

A small flock seen along the Rio Salinas near Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon, February 5.

Querquedula discors (Linnaeus). Blue-winged Teal.

Small flocks seen along the Arroyo de Pesquerías and Rio Salinas, Nuevo Leon, February 3-7.

Querquedula cyanoptera (Vieillot). Cinnamon Teal.

A small flock noted near Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon, February 5.

Spatula clypeata (Linnaeus). Shoveller.

Two males seen, Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon, February 5.

Nyroca sp. Scaup Duck.

A female Scaup, seen at Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon, February 5, was more than likely a Lesser Scaup, *N. affinis*.

Coragyps atratus (Meyer). Black Vulture.

Noted regularly east of Saltillo in low country. Not seen at San Pedro or elsewhere in southwestern Coahuila. Abundant near Victoria, Tamaulipas, February 15-17.

Cathartes aura (Linnaeus). Turkey Vulture.

Common practically everywhere.

Accipiter cooperii (Bonaparte). Cooper's Hawk.

Seen several times in the Monterrey district of Nuevo Leon, where an adult male was taken February 3. Noted also at Victoria and Güemes, Tamaulipas, a male being collected near the latter place, February 21.

Accipiter striatus velox (Wilson). Sharp-shinned Hawk.

The Sharp-shinned Hawk was recorded repeatedly in the Monterrey district from January 21 to February 8. A male taken by Burleigh on January 31 has been identified by Mr. A. J. van Rossem as *velox*, and another male taken by Semple on February 8 appears to belong to the same race. *A. striatus* was noted also in the vicinity of Victoria, Tamaulipas, in mid-February, but these birds could not be identified subspecifically.

Accipiter striatus subsp.

A handsome adult male Sharp-shin collected on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 2, obviously is not *velox*. It is almost immaculate brick-red below, the middle of the breast being indistinctly spotted and the belly vaguely barred with white. The eye of this bird was dark brown, not red or orange-red.

Buteo albicaudatus hypospodius Gurney. Sennett's White-tailed Hawk.

The White-tailed Hawk was noted twice in the Monterrey district of Nuevo Leon, January 31 and February 4. Not common.

Buteo regalis (G. R. Gray). Ferruginous Rough-leg.

A single Ferruginous Rough-leg was noted in southern Coahuila, not far from Parras, on January 30.

Buteo jamaicensis calurus Cassin. Western Red-tailed Hawk.

Red-tailed Hawks were noted in the Monterrey district several times, a male being taken February 3 a few miles north of the city, and another male being taken at Santa Rosa, February 5. These, because of richness of coloration of the underparts, we prefer to call *calurus*. No plain-breasted *fuertesii* nor light-tailed *kriderii* were noted.

Buteo albonotatus Kaup. Zone-tailed Hawk.

A Zone-tailed Hawk was noted a few miles west of Saltillo, Coahuila, on January 30.

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte. Swainson's Hawk.

Noted several times in Nuevo Leon, especially in the open country north of Monterrey, January 31-February 7.

Buteo magnirostris griseocauda (Ridgway). Gray-tailed Hawk.

Noted first near the village of San Francisco, Tamaulipas, February 15, on which date an immature male was taken. Observed several times near Victoria, an adult female being taken near Güemes on February 19, and an adult male along the Arroyo de la Presa on February 26.

Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi (Audubon). Harris's Hawk.

The Harris's Hawk was one of the few birds noted repeatedly in the arid stretch between Nuevo Laredo and Monterrey, and in southern Coahuila, as well as about Monterrey and Victoria. It was especially common on the sisal plantations east of Victoria.

Asturina nitida plagiata Schlegel. Mexican Goshawk.

Noted several times in the vicinity of Victoria and at Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, a female being taken at Güemes, February 18; a male at Güemes, February 19; and a male four miles north of Victoria, February 22. At Gomez Farias a pair were seen courting, March 3.

Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus (Lichtenstein). Mexican Black Hawk.

An adult female was taken near the village of San José de las Flores, north of Victoria, on February 23. An immature female was taken March 2 along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias.

Circus cyaneus hudsonius (Linnaeus). Marsh Hawk.

Marsh Hawks were noted several times near Monterrey in the vicinity of Victoria, and near San Pedro, Coahuila, but not at Gomez Farias. Commonest along the Arroyo de Pesquerías and Rio Salinas, north of Monterrey, January 28-February 8.

Geranospiza nigra nigra (Du Bus). Blackish Crane Hawk.

Recorded twice: at Güemes, along the Rio Corona, February 20, when an adult female was taken by Burleigh; and near Gomez Farias, March 1, when an immature male was collected by Semple.

Micrastur semitorquatus naso (Lesson). Lesson's Hawk.

Noted several times in the vicinity of Victoria and Gomez Farias, an adult male and adult female being taken along the Rio Corona near Güemes on February 18, and a female near San José de las Flores, February 23.

Polyborus cheriway audubonii Cassin. Audubon's Caracara.

Not seen anywhere along the highway between Nuevo Laredo and Monterrey, nor in southern Coahuila; but noted repeatedly in the vicinity of Victoria and somewhat less frequently about Gomez Farias. Especially common about the sisal plantations east of Victoria.

Falco mexicanus Schlegel. Prairie Falcon.

Recorded once, along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, north of Monterrey, February 4, a male and a female being seen that day.

Falco albigularis Daudin. White-throated Falcon.

Recorded along the Rio Corona, fifteen miles north of Victoria, February 24 and 25, a female being collected there on the latter date; and along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, a mated pair (possibly with eggs) being taken there on March 3. The eyrie of these birds was a cavity in a high dead stub not far from the river. The range of *F. a. albigularis* is said to be "from western Mexico (Nayarit) south to southern Brazil" (Peters, Birds of the World, I, 1931, 291). Perhaps our specimens represent the race *petrophilus* recently described by van Rossem. We have not seen specimens of *petrophilus*.

Falco sparverius sparverius Linnaeus. Eastern Sparrow Hawk.

Sparrow Hawks were common in the low country about Monterrey, but not on the Mesa del Chipinque. They were observed along the highway throughout southern Coahuila also and in the vicinity of Victoria and Gomez Farias. The three specimens taken, all males (January 30, La Rosa, Coahuila; February 4, Arroyo de Pesquerías, near Monterrey; February 23, Victoria) all clearly represent the eastern race. The specimen taken February 4 was shot just at nightfall. In its talons was a living Free-tailed Bat (*Tadarida*).

Crax rubra Linnaeus. Mexican Curassow.

Recorded only at Gomez Farias, where it was not common. A fine adult male, in breeding condition, was taken high on a mountain-side above the Rio Sabinas early on the morning of March 2. The crop and throat were full of round fruits known locally as *joboplums*.

Penelope purpurascens purpurascens Wagler. Purplish Guan.

This Guan, known among the Mexicans as the *Ajol*, was recorded only in the vicinity of Gomez Farias. A male and female were taken on a mountainside above the Rio Sabinas, February 28.

Ortalis vetula vetula (Wagler). Chachalaca.

The Chachalaca was not seen anywhere near Monterrey nor in Coahuila. Near Güemes and at Gomez Farias, it was abundant, however, specimens being taken at the former locality on February 18 and 19.

Colinus virginianus (Linnaeus). Bob-white.

Bob-whites, presumably of the subspecies *texanus*, were noted repeatedly in brush country a few miles north of Monterrey, January 31-February 7, and at Victoria, February 15-27.

Dactylortyx thoracicus (Gambel). Northeastern Long-clawed Partridge.

Two red-necked, more or less red-faced, quail were noted by Sutton high on a mountain above the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, February 28.

Grus canadensis (Linnaeus). Little Brown Crane.

A flock of cranes was heard near Mayran, Coahuila, on January 30. Several flocks were seen in extreme northern Nuevo Leon (not far south of Nuevo Laredo) on March 6.

Charadrius vociferus (Linnaeus). Killdeer.

Killdeer were seen repeatedly in the Monterrey district, especially along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, February 3 and 4. Noted also along the Rio Corona, fifteen miles north of Victoria, February 23 and 24.

Numenius americanus Bechstein. Long-billed Curlew.

Long-billed Curlews were heard and seen repeatedly in the cultivated districts north of Monterrey, particularly along the Arroyo de Pesquerías and the Rio Salinas, February 4-6. Noted also near San Pedro, Coahuila, January 29.

Tringa solitaria solitaria Wilson. Eastern Solitary Sandpiper.

The Solitary Sandpiper was recorded twice—a single bird was seen along the Rio Salinas, near Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon, February 5; and a single bird (female) was taken along the Rio Caballeros, about nine miles north of Victoria, February 25. This specimen proves to be of the eastern subspecies, *T. s. solitaria*.

Actitis macularia (Linnaeus). Spotted Sandpiper.

Noted infrequently in Nuevo Leon, on February 3 and 4 along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, and on February 5 along the Rio Salinas, near Santa Rosa.

Capella delicata (Ord). Wilson's Snipe.

Noted only in the Monterrey district—along the Arroyo de Pesquerías and Rio Salinas, February 3-5.

Columba flavirostris flavirostris Wagler. Red-billed Pigeon.

Abundant about Victoria and Gomez Farias, especially along the rivers. Male taken near Victoria, February 15.

Columba fasciata Say. Band-tailed Pigeon.

Noted only at the Mesa del Chipinque, at altitudes above 4500 feet, February 10-14. Not common there. Not seen at Diamante Pass, Coahuila.

Zenaidura macroura (Linnaeus). Mourning Dove.

Noted daily about Monterrey, but not on the Mesa del Chipinque; along the highway across southern Coahuila; and in open country some miles south of Monterrey, in Nuevo Leon. Not seen near Victoria nor Gomez Farias.

Zenaida asiatica (Linnaeus). White-winged Dove.

Recorded once near Monterrey—a single bird seen along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, February 3. Noted several times in southern Coahuila along the highway from Saltillo to San Pedro, January 29 and 30.

Scardafella inca inca (Lesson). Inca Dove.

Noted at all low elevations visited. Not seen on Mesa del Chipinque nor at Diamante Pass. Especially abundant at Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon, February 5. A female was taken along the Rio Caballéros, north of Victoria, February 25.

Columbigallina passerina pallescens (Baird). Mexican Ground Dove.

Noted about Monterrey, and at Victoria and Gomez Farias, but not in Coahuila. Two male specimens taken, one near Monterrey, February 3; the other five miles north of Victoria, February 22.

Leptotila verreauxi angelica Bangs and Penard. White-fronted Dove.

Noted only along the Rio Corona near Güemes, and along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, in Tamaulipas. A male was taken at the former place February 21; a female at the latter, March 1.

Ara militaris (Linnaeus). Green Macaw.

Noted only near Gomez Farias, where companies of from four to eighty birds were seen repeatedly flying along the Rio Sabinas, February 28 to March 5.

Aratinga holochlora holochlora (Sclater). Green Paroquet.

Common in the vicinity of Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5. Female taken March 1.

Aratinga astec vicinialis (Bangs and Penard). Aztec Paroquet.

Common near Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5. Male taken March 1.

Amazona viridigenalis (Cassin). Red-crowned Parrot.

Noted infrequently as far north as Victoria, Tamaulipas, where small flocks were seen along the Rios Corona and Caballéros, February 22-26. Abundant about Gomez Farias, where the bird was considered a pest. Male and female specimens taken along the Rio Sabinas, February 28-March 4.

Amazona ochrocephala oratrix Ridgway. Yellow-headed Parrot.

Common along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, Tamaulipas, February 16-21. Noted elsewhere in the vicinity of Victoria, February 22-27.

Noted also, but less commonly, about Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5. Specimens taken February 17.

Piaya cayana thermophila (Sclater). Central American Squirrel Cuckoo. Recorded only along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, where it was fairly common. Specimens were collected there March 1-4.

Geococcyx californianus (Lesson). Road-runner.

Not common anywhere. Noted in southern Coahuila several times on January 29, a female being taken there (San Pedro) on that date. Noted near Monterrey occasionally January 31-February 8. Seen infrequently near Victoria, February 15-27, and once near Gomez Farias, March 2.

Crotophaga sulcirostris sulcirostris Swainson. Groove-billed Ani.

Noted only in the vicinity of Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, March 1-4. A male and female were taken there March 1. Apparently not common.

Otus asio subsp. nov.

The Screech Owl was recorded but once—a female specimen taken on the Mesa del Chipinque, near Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, on February 12. This dark-crowned individual was found to represent an undescribed race.

Bubo virginianus (Gmelin). Great Horned Owl.

A Great Horned Owl was noted repeatedly in a live oak grove north of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, January 28-February 7. A female taken near San Pedro, Coahuila, January 29, is white-footed, and apparently represents the race *pallescens*.

Glaucidium brasilianum ridgwayi Sharp. Ferruginous Pygmy Owl.

Recorded only in the vicinity of Gomez Farias, where two males were taken along the Rio Sabinas, March 3.

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli Sennett. Merrill's Pauraque.

Recorded twice, in the vicinity of Monterrey: on the evening of January 31, when a single bird was seen along the road; and February 7, when a female was collected at Ciénega de Flores.

Aëronautes saxatalis saxatalis (Woodhouse). White-throated Swift.

Noted only in the vicinity of the Mesa del Chipinque, where at an elevation of about 2000 feet, specimens were taken from a small colony, February 12 and 14. These birds apparently preferred the lower elevations to the higher at this season, for none was seen about the cliffs on top of the mountain.

Archilochus alexandri (Bourcier and Mulsant). Black-chinned Hummingbird.

Recorded with certainty only in the vicinity of Victoria, where, on February 26, specimens were taken along the Arroyo de la Presa.

Amazilia yucatanensis chalconota (Oberholser). Buff-bellied Hummingbird.

Noted several times along the Rio Corona, fifteen miles north of Victoria, February 22-26, males being taken on the 22nd and 24th. Noted also along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, March 3 and 4.

Cyananthus latirostris (Swainson). Broad-billed Hummingbird.

Two males were taken about four miles north of Victoria, February 26. Not noted elsewhere.

Anthracothorax prevostii prevostii (Lesson). Prevost's Mango.

Noted once along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, Tamaulipas, February 16. Recorded also near Gomez Farias, where a male was taken March 5.

Trogon ambiguus ambiguus Gould. Coppery-tailed Trogon.

Noted daily along the rivers in the vicinity of Victoria, February 17-27, and along the Rio Sabinas near Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5. Specimens taken at both these localities.

Megaceryle alcyon (Linnaeus). Belted Kingfisher.

The Belted Kingfisher was recorded several times in the vicinity of Monterrey, especially along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, February 3 and 4. It was noted as far south as the Rio Corona (fifteen miles north of Victoria) where it was seen February 22-24.

Megaceryle torquata torquata (Linnaeus). Ringed Kingfisher.

Seen repeatedly along the Rios Corona, Caballeros, and Sabinas, in Tamaulipas, February 16-March 5. Specimens taken near Güemes, February 16, and Victoria, February 23.

Chloroceryle americana septentrionalis (Sharpe). Texas Kingfisher.

Noted several times in the vicinity of Monterrey, February 1-8, especially along the Arroyo de Pesquerías and the Rio Sabinas (at Santa Rosa). Fairly common, too, at Victoria, February 16-25. Specimens taken near Monterrey (Santa Rosa and Ciénega de Flores).

Momotus coeruliceps (Gould). Blue-crowned Motmot.

Noted along the Rio Corona, fifteen miles north of Victoria, February 23-27; also along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5. Specimens taken at both localities.

Colaptes cafer (Gmelin). Red-shafted Flicker.

The Red-shafted Flicker was recorded only in southern Coahuila, two males being collected. The first of these (five miles east of La Rosa, January 30) is longer-billed but shorter-winged than the other (Diamante Pass, March 6). The latter bird may represent the race *chihuahuae*, though it is a trifle too small-billed; or it may be intermediate between *chihuahuae* and *nanus*. As for the other bird, further comparisons are needed.

Chloronerpes aeruginosus (Malherbe). Lichtenstein's Woodpecker.

Noted on the Mesa del Chipinque, at 4000 to 7000 feet, February 10-14, male and female specimens being taken. Noted also near Victoria and Gomez Farias, February 16-March 4.

Ceophloeus lineatus leucopterylus Reichenbach. White-billed Pileated Woodpecker.

Noted repeatedly in denser woodland along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, Tamaulipas, February 17-21, where male and female specimens were taken.

Centurus aurifrons (Wagler). Golden-fronted Woodpecker.

Fairly common in the vicinity of Monterrey, where it was seen daily from January 28-February 8, and where specimens were taken February 4-7. Not seen on the Mesa del Chipinque. Noted occasionally near Victoria and Gomez Farias, February 15-March 4.

Balanosphyra formicivora formicivora (Swainson). Acorn-storing Woodpecker.

Acorn-storing Woodpeckers were noted on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 10-15. They became noticeably commoner on the 12th. Two females (taken February 10 and 13) proved to be of the present race.

Balanosphyra formicivora aculeata (Mearns). Mearns's Woodpecker.

Two female Acorn-storing Woodpeckers collected on the Mesa del Chipinque (February 10 and 12) proved to be *aculeata*. So far as could be determined *aculeata* and *formicivora* were about equally common.

Sphyrapicus varius varius (Linnaeus). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

Recorded several times in Nuevo Leon, January 31-February 15, an immature female being taken not far north of Monterrey on January 31, and an adult male being collected on the Mesa del Chipinque (5000 feet), February 8.

Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis Baird. Red-naped Sapsucker.

Recorded once: a handsome male specimen collected on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 14.

Dryobates villosus intermedius Nelson. Intermediate Woodpecker.

Noted only on the Mesa del Chipinque, at elevations from 4000 to 6000 feet, February 10-13. Male and female specimens taken have the pale brown underparts characteristic of this form.

Dryobates scalaris symplectus Oberholser. Texas Woodpecker.

Fairly common about Monterrey (1300-1700 feet), a female being taken February 1. Not seen on the Mesa del Chipinque. Noted occasionally in Tamaulipas, a male being taken a short distance east of Victoria, February 19, and several individuals being seen near Gomez Farias.

Scapanus guatemalensis regius (Reichenbach). Vera Cruz Ivory-bill.

Noted repeatedly along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, Tamaulipas, where male and female specimens were collected, February 16-19.

Noted also along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5. At the Rancho Rinconada a male bird was seen excavating a nesting cavity, March 1.

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster flavigaster Swainson. Ivory-billed Woodhewer.

Recorded only in the vicinity of Gomez Farias where it was seen daily along the Rio Sabinas, February 28-March 4, male and female specimens being taken.

Platypsaris aglaiae (Lafresnaye). Rose-throated Cotinga.

The Rose-throated Cotinga was recorded infrequently near Monterrey, January 28-February 7. It was not seen on the Mesa del Chipinque. At Victoria, it was decidedly commoner, being noted daily, February 15-27. Specimens taken at Monterrey and near Güemes appear to belong to the subspecies *gravis*, recently described by van Rossem.

Tityra semifasciata personata Jardine and Selby. Mexican Tityra.

Seen only along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, in southwestern Tamaulipas, where a male and female were taken March 4.

Sayornis phoebe (Latham). Eastern Phoebe.

Seen repeatedly in the vicinity of Monterrey, January 28-February 6. Seen at only one other point, Victoria, where a female specimen was taken February 15.

Sayornis nigricans nigricans (Swainson). Black Phoebe.

Recorded along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, north of Monterrey, February 3 and 4, a specimen being taken on the 3rd. Noted also at Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon, where specimens were taken on the 5th.

Sayornis saya (Bonaparte). Say's Phoebe.

Say's Phoebe was seen several times in southern Coahuila, January 29-30, a male being collected near San Pedro on the 29th. Noted once or twice near Monterrey, a female being taken February 4.

Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus Sclater. Vermilion Flycatcher.

Fairly common about Monterrey, especially at Santa Rosa, January 28-February 8. Noted near San Pedro, Coahuila, January 29 and 30; and at Victoria and Gomez Farias, February 16-March 5. Not seen on the Mesa del Chipinque nor at Diamante Pass. Specimens taken at Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon; and at Victoria and Gomez Farias.

Tyrannus melancholicus couchi Baird. Couch's Kingbird.

Identified with certainty only at Victoria and Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, where specimens were taken February 22 and March 2.

Tyrannus vociferans Swainson. Cassin's Kingbird.

Noted occasionally in the opener country near Victoria, February 16-25. Specimens taken on February 16 and 19.

Megarhynchus pitangua mexicanus (Lafresnaye). Mexican Boat-billed Flycatcher.

Seen only along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, where it was a fairly common bird from February 27 to March 5. A female and a male specimen taken there March 2 and 4, respectively.

Myiozetetes similis texensis (Giraud). Giraud's Flycatcher.

Noted only in the vicinity of Gomez Farias, along the Rio Sabinas, February 28-March 5. Specimens taken there February 28 and March 3 and 4.

Pitangus sulphuratus derbianus (Kaup). Derby Flycatcher.

Noted several times in the vicinity of Monterrey, specimens being taken a mile or so north of the city January 31, and at Santa Rosa on February 5. Common at Gomez Farias, February 27-March 5, a specimen being taken there on February 28.

Myiarchus tuberculifer lawrenceii (Giraud). Lawrence's Flycatcher.

Identified with certainty only in the vicinity of Victoria, February 16-27. Specimens taken at Güemes and along the Arroyo de la Presa.

Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens (Lawrence). Ash-throated Flycatcher.

Noted only once, near Victoria, February 16, on which date a male was taken.

Myiochanes pertinax pertinax (Cabanis and Heine). Swainson's Pewee.

Noted infrequently along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, where two specimens were taken—a female on March 1 and a male on March 3.

Empidonax flaviventris (Baird and Baird). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

Recorded but once, a female being taken by Burleigh four miles north of Victoria, Tamaulipas, February 27. The winter range of this species as given in the A.O.U. Check-List (1931, 207) is "from southern Mexico and Guatemala to Panama."

Empidonax hammondii (Xanthus). Hammond's Flycatcher.

Identified with certainty only in the vicinity of Monterrey, where male specimens were taken January 28 and February 8; and near Victoria, where a male was taken February 21. Apparently a fairly common winter bird of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas.

Empidonax wrightii Baird. Wright's Flycatcher.

Empidonax specimens taken near San Pedro, Coahuila, January 29; near Monterrey, February 1; near Victoria, February 22; and near Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, March 5, all prove to be *wrightii*. Wright's Flycatcher apparently is the commonest wintering Empidonax of the region.

Empidonax griseus Brewster. Gray Flycatcher.

Common in the San Pedro region of Coahuila, January 29 (two specimens taken). Noted once near Victoria, Tamaulipas, February 23, on which date a female was collected.

Camptostoma imberbe Sclater. Beardless Flycatcher.

Noted several times near Monterrey, specimens being taken February 3-5. Noted also near Victoria, February 19-24, a specimen being taken there.

Otocoris alpestris aphrasta Oberholser. Chihuahua Horned Lark.

Horned Larks were among the few birds noted in the arid country between Saltillo and San Pedro, Coahuila. Specimens collected near Ramos Arizpe, Coahuila, March 6, prove to be clearly of this form.

Iridoprocne bicolor (Vieillot). Tree Swallow.

Recorded but once, a flock of fifteen birds being seen near the Arroyo de Pesquerías, north of Monterrey, February 7. A single male specimen was taken that day.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis (Audubon). Rough-winged swallow.

Noted only in the vicinity of Victoria, February 24-27. Male taken along the Rio Corona, February 24.

Aphelocoma coevulescens cyanotis Ridgway. Blue-cheeked Jay.

Noted only at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, where several flocks were noted and male and female specimens collected, March 6.

Aphelocoma sordida couchii (Baird). Couch's Jay. Common on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 2 and February 9-14, small flocks being noted daily. The species was not encountered lower than about 2000 feet, where three birds were seen February 14. It was especially common among the larger oaks and pines. Specimens were taken.

Psilorbinius morio (Wagler). Brown Jay.

Noted as far north as Monterrey where, from January 28 to February 8 a flock of five birds was observed almost daily. Common at Victoria, February 15-27 and at Gomez Farias, February 28-March 4, both black-billed and yellow-billed birds being seen. Specimens were taken at Monterrey, January 28 and February 1, and at Victoria, February 23.

Xanthoura luxuosa luxuosa (Lesson). Green Jay.

Fairly common in live oak groves just north of Monterrey January 28-February 8; but not seen above 1800 feet (or thereabouts) on the mountainside, below the Mesa del Chipinque. Common but local at Victoria, February 15-27 and at Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5. Specimens were taken only at Monterrey, January 28-February 6. All these were distinctly brown-eyed, not white-eyed as shown in Fuertes's plate in Bird-Lore (XXI, 1919, color-plate 3).

Corvus corax sinuatus Wagler. American Raven.

Noted here and there in southern Coahuila, notably in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, where a male was taken January 29. A pair noted on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 9-14.

Corvus cryptoleucus Couch. White-necked Raven.

Noted occasionally along the highway between Nuevo Laredo and Monterrey, January 27. Fairly common at Monterrey, January 28-

February 8. Noted in the vicinity of Saltillo, Coahuila, January 29 and 30, but not farther west.

Corvus imparatus Peters. Mexican Crow.

Abundant about Victoria, February 15-27, large flocks being noted daily in the open country as far north as the Rio Corona and Rio Purificación. Specimens were taken near Victoria, February 15.

Parus sclateri eidos Peters. North Mexican Chickadee.

Several Mexican Chickadees were seen at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, March 6, at from 7800 to 9000 feet. Specimens taken that day.

Parus atricristatus atricristatus Cassin. Black-crested Titmouse.

Fairly common at Monterrey (1500 feet elevation) and on the Mesa del Chipinque (4500 feet), January 28-February 15. Noted also at Victoria, February 15-27 and at Gomez Farias, February 28-March 4. Specimens from Monterrey we somewhat doubtfully refer to *atricristatus*. Our single specimen from Gomez Farias is noticeably smaller than any from Nuevo Leon.

Parus wollweberi wollweberi (Bonaparte). Wollweber's Titmouse.

Noted only on the Mesa del Chipinque (3000 to 6000 feet), where small flocks were encountered daily February 8-14, and specimens were taken.

Psaltriparus melanotis iulus Jouy. Jouy's Bush-tit.

Recorded only at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, where several roving flocks were noted and two specimens taken March 6.

Nannorchilus leucogaster leucogaster (Gould). Gould's White-bellied Wren.

Noted only along the Rio Sabinas near Gomez Farias, where two specimens were taken March 4.

Troglodytes brunneicollis Sclater. Brown-throated Wren.

Noted only on the Mesa del Chipinque, 5000 feet and upwards, February 9-11. Our three specimens do not agree very well *inter se*, one of them being distinctly browner-chested and less spotted on the flanks than the other two. More material is needed for comparison.

Troglodytes aëdon parkmanii Audubon. Western House Wren.

Noted infrequently about Monterrey, January 28-February 8, and once (February 11) on the Mesa del Chipinque at an elevation of 5000 feet. Specimens taken all are referable to *parkmanii*.

Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus Oberholser. Desert Wren.

Thryomanes bewickii was noted at Monterrey, January 28-February 8; at San Pedro, Coahuila, January 29-30; and near Victoria, on the sisal plantations, February 15-27. Males taken at Monterrey (January 28 and February 3) and at Victoria (February 15) represent the race *eremophilus*.

- Thryothorus maculipectus microstictus* Griscom. Small-spotted Wren.
Noted somewhat infrequently near Güemes, Tamaulipas, along the Rio Corona, February 18-27; and at Gomez Farias, February 28-March 4. Specimens were taken near Güemes, February 18-22.
- Thryothorus ludovicianus berlandieri* Baird. Berlandier's Wren.
Fairly common near Monterrey, January 31-February 8; on the Mesa del Chipinque (up to 7000 feet), February 9-14; and along the Rio Corona near Victoria, February 15-27. Less common at Gomez Farias, where it was noted infrequently February 28-March 5. Specimens were taken at Monterrey, the Mesa del Chipinque, and Victoria.
- Catherpes mexicanus* (Swainson). Canyon Wren.
Recorded only on the Mesa del Chipinque, at elevations well above 4500 feet, February 9-14. The one specimen taken, a male, agrees with typical *albifrons* in color below, is more like *mexicanus* above, but is decidedly small for either, the wing measuring 60 mm., the tail 50, the culmen 23. A male *mexicanus* in the M.C.Z. collection at Harvard measures: W. 68, T. 59; a male *albifrons* (from Victoria, Tamaulipas): W. 69, T. 59. More specimens are needed.
- Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus* (Say). Common Rock Wren.
Noted near San Pedro, in southern Coahuila, January 29-30, where a female was taken. Noted occasionally near Monterrey January 31-February 8, a female being taken January 31.
- Mimus polyglottos leucopterus* (Vigors). Western Mockingbird.
Generally distributed at lower elevations, and therefore noted daily save on the Mesa del Chipinque and at Diamante Pass. A male taken February 7 at Monterrey represents this western race.
- Melanotis caerulescens caerulescens* (Swainson). Blue Mockingbird.
Recorded but once, along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, March 2, on which date a male was taken.
- Toxostoma longirostre sennetti* (Ridgway). Sennett's Thrasher.
Fairly common in thickets near Monterrey, January 28-February 8. Less common at Victoria, February 15-27, and noted only occasionally at Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5. Specimens were taken at Monterrey and at Gomez Farias.
- Toxostoma curvirostre oberholseri* Law. Brownsville Thrasher.
Curve-billed Thrashers were common about Monterrey January 28-February 8. The measurements of a male and female taken there February 3 indicate the present subspecies.
- Toxostoma dorsale dorsale* Henry. Crissal Thrasher.
Noted only at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, March 6, where two birds were seen and a male taken.
- Turdus migratorius migratorius* Linnaeus. Eastern Robin.
A female taken from a small flock encountered on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 8, is fairly typical of this northeastern race.

- Turdus grayi tamaulipensis* (Nelson). Tamaulipas Thrush.
Small flocks were noted along the Rio Corona, near Victoria, February 23-27, and at Gomez Farias February 28-March 5. Specimens were taken at both these localities.
- Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis* (Belding). Sierra Hermit Thrush.
A single bird, a female, was taken near Monterrey, February 1.
- Hylocichla guttata polionota* Grinnell. Mono Hermit Thrush.
Commonest of the three races of the Hermit Thrush encountered. Specimens taken at Monterrey, January 31-February 3, and at Victoria, February 26.
- Hylocichla guttata auduboni* (Baird). Audubon's Hermit Thrush.
Recorded only from the Mesa del Chipinque, where a female was taken, February 12, and a male, February 14.
- Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola* Ridgway. Willow Thrush.
A male Veery, taken at Gomez Farias, February 28, proves to be of this western race.
- Sialia sialia episcopus* Oberholser. Tamaulipas Bluebird.
Two male Bluebirds were seen just south of Victoria, February 20. One of these was collected and found to represent this race.
- Sialia mexicana* Swainson. Mexican Bluebird.
Several brown-backed Bluebirds were noted at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, March 6, but no specimen was collected.
- Sialia currucoides* (Bechstein). Mountain Bluebird.
Eight Mountain Bluebirds seen near Monterrey, February 1; all specimens taken were females. The species was not recorded elsewhere.
- Myadestes obscurus* Lafresnaye. Solitaire.
Noted only on the Mesa del Chipinque (February 8-14), where it was rare, one male being collected; and at Gomez Farias, where a female was taken March 4. The two specimens are not quite brown-backed enough for typical *obscurus*. On the other hand they are not nearly gray-backed enough for *occidentalis*. Apparently they are intermediate between these two forms.
- Poliptila caerulea caerulea* (Linnaeus). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.
Fairly common at Monterrey January 28-February 8, at Victoria February 15-27, and at Gomez Farias February 28-March 4. Males taken at Monterrey February 3 and 8 were found to represent this eastern race.
- Poliptila melanura melanura* Lawrence. Plumbeous Gnatcatcher.
Noted several times near San Pedro, Coahuila, January 29, one female being taken on that date. Seen infrequently at Monterrey, January 31-February 8, a male being collected there February 6.
- Corthylio calendula calendula* (Linnaeus). Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Noted wherever we went, less frequently in the arid parts of southern Coahuila and at Gomez Farias. Specimens taken on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 2 and 14, represent the eastern race.

Anthus spinoletta pacificus Todd. Western Pipit.

Occasional small flocks of Pipits were noted along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, February 3 and 4. A male taken February 3 is typical of this western race.

Bombycilla cedrorum Vieillot. Cedar Waxwing.

Small flocks of Cedar Waxwings were seen near Victoria, February 18 and 21. Specimens were taken on the latter date.

Phainopepla nitens nitens (Swainson). Mexican Phainopepla.

Several Phainopeplas were seen at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, March 6. A single female taken that day represents this Mexican race.

Phainopepla nitens lepida Van Tyne. Northern Phainopepla.

A single male Phainopepla taken at Diamante Pass, March 6, represents this race.

Lanius ludovicianus mexicanus Brehm. Mexican Shrike.

Shrikes were noted daily about Monterrey, January 28-February 8; at San Pedro, Coahuila, January 29 and 30; and at Victoria, February 15-27. Specimens taken at Mayran, Coahuila (January 30), at Ciénega de Flores, Nuevo Leon (February 7), and at Victoria, Tamaulipas (February 19), all represent this race.

Vireo griseus noveboracensis (Gmelin). Northern White-eyed Vireo.

A white-eyed Vireo taken along the Rio Corona, fifteen miles north of Victoria, Tamaulipas, on February 22 proves to be of this large and strongly colored race.

Vireo griseus micrus Nelson. Small White-eyed Vireo.

White-eyed Vireos were noted occasionally near Monterrey, January 28-February 8; along the Rio Corona, near Victoria and Güemes, February 15-27; and at Gomez Farias, February 28-March 4. Most of these must have been of the small, dull-colored race *micrus*, for specimens collected at Monterrey (February 1), at Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon (February 5), and at Victoria (February 18) all prove to be *micrus*.

Vireo huttoni stephensi Brewster. Stephen's Vireo.

Hutton's Vireos were fairly common at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, March 6. The specimens taken that day are strikingly different from those taken on the Mesa del Chipinque, and represent the present race.

Vireo huttoni mexicanus Ridgway. Mexican Vireo.

All Hutton's Vireos taken (and presumably all individuals seen) on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 9-14, are of this race. Found from about 4500 feet to the very top of the mountain.

Vireo solitarius solitarius (Wilson). Solitary Vireo.

Two male Blue-headed Vireos (Monterrey, February 1; Victoria, February 22) prove to be of the well-known eastern race.

Vireo solitarius cassinii Xantus. Cassin's Vireo.

A Blue-headed Vireo taken on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 10, is of this dull-colored western race.

Mniotilta varia (Linnaeus). Black-and-white Warbler.

Noted occasionally near Monterrey, January 28-February 8, and on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 9-14. Male specimens were taken at both elevations (Monterrey, February 2 and 7; Mesa del Chipinque, February 12).

Vermivora superciliosa mexicana (Bonaparte). Mexican Warbler.

Fairly common on the Mesa del Chipinque, where small flocks were encountered February 2 and February 9-14. Specimens were taken there February 2, 11, and 12.

Vermivora celata ovestera Oberholser. Rocky Mountain Orange-crowned Warbler.

The Orange-crowned Warbler was common at Monterrey January 28-February 8. It was noted in smaller numbers on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 9-14, and at Victoria, February 15-27. Specimens taken at these localities prove to be too yellow below for eastern *celata*, but not yellow enough for *lutescens*.

Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla (Wilson). Nashville Warbler.

The Nashville Warbler was noted several times along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, February 17-21. A female taken there on the 21st represents the eastern race.

Compsothlypis pitiayumi nigrilora (Coues). Sennett's Warbler.

Common along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, February 16-25. Noted in smaller numbers along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, February 28-March 4. Singing males were taken along the Rio Corona, February 17-21.

Peucedramus olivaceus (Giraud). Olive Warbler.

Noted once—a single female taken at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, March 6.

Dendroica coronata coronata (Linnaeus). Myrtle Warbler.

Common at Monterrey, January 28-February 8, and along the Rio Corona, near Victoria, February 16-25. A male specimen taken along the Rio Corona, February 19, belongs to the well-known eastern race.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni (Townsend). Audubon's Warbler.

The Audubon's Warbler was noted at infrequent intervals near Monterrey, January 28-February 8, a male representing this race being collected at Ciénega de Flores, February 7. Audubon's Warblers were also seen in some numbers near San Pedro, Coahuila, January 29 and 30.

Dendroica auduboni memorabilis Oberholser. Rocky Mountain Audubon's Warbler.

A female bird taken at Monterrey, February 2, represents this southern Rocky Mountain race.

Dendroica townsendi (Townsend). Townsend's Warbler.

Two males were seen on the Mesa del Chipinque, at an altitude of 5000 feet, February 11. One of these was taken.

- Dendroica virens virens* (Gmelin). Black-throated Green Warbler.
Noted occasionally on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 10-14 (male collected on the 12th); and along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, February 18-25 (female collected February 19).
- Dendroica dominica albilora* Ridgway. Sycamore Warbler.
Seen occasionally along the Rio Corona near Güemes and San José de las Flores, February 18-25. Specimens taken there February 18 and 22 have no yellow whatever in the superciliary stripe.
- Seiurus motacilla* (Vieillot). Louisiana Water-thrush.
First noted along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, February 20. Seen almost daily thereafter, as long as we were in southern Tamaulipas. Specimens taken February 20 and 23.
- Oporornis tolmiei* (Townsend). Macgillivray's Warbler.
Noted several times at Monterrey, January 31-February 7, a male being taken there February 1.
- Basileuterus culicivorus brasherii* (Giraud). Brasher's Warbler.
Noted infrequently near Victoria, February 23-27, and at Gomez Farias, February 28-March 3. Specimens taken at both these localities.
- Basileuterus rufifrons jouyi* Ridgway. Jouy's Warbler.
Noted occasionally about Monterrey, January 28-February 8; on the Mesa del Chipinque (up to 6000 feet), February 9-14; and at Victoria, February 15-27. Specimens taken at Monterrey, January 28 and February 1, and at Victoria, February 23.
- Geothlypis trichas occidentalis* Brewster. Western Yellow-throat.
The Yellow-throat was noted almost daily in the Monterrey region and at Victoria, January 28-February 15. Specimens taken at Santa Rosa (February 5), Ciénega de Flores (February 7), and the Rio Corona north of Victoria (February 24) are tentatively referred to this race.
- Geothlypis trichas cryseola* Van Rossem. Sonoran Yellow-throat.
A male taken several miles north of Victoria, February 25, proved to be of this race.
- Icteria virens virens* (Linnaeus). Yellow-breasted Chat.
Noted but once, February 26, on which date a male was taken along the Arroyo de la Presa, north of Victoria.
- Euthlypis lachrymosa lachrymosa* (Bonaparte). Fan-tailed Warbler.
Recorded only on the mountainsides above the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, two males being collected there March 3.
- Wilsonia pusilla pileolata* (Pallas). Northern Pileolated Warbler.
Noted occasionally along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, February 17-21. Males collected there February 18 and 19 prove to be of this western race.
- Setophaga picta picta* Swainson. Painted Redstart.
Recorded only on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 9-14, where a male was taken on the 9th. Decidedly uncommon.

Passer domesticus (Linnaeus). English Sparrow.

Common at Monterrey, but not noted elsewhere.

Sturnella neglecta Audubon. Western Meadowlark.

Small flocks of Meadowlarks were noted in the vicinity of Monterrey, January 28-February 8, a female of the present species being taken a few miles north of the city on January 31. Three Meadowlarks (species ?) were seen at the edge of a clearing near Gomez Farias, March 3.

Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus Oberholser. Rio Grande Redwing. Flocks of Red-winged Blackbirds were seen near Monterrey and at Santa Rosa, Nuevo Leon, February 5, and daily in the vicinity of Victoria, February 15-27. Specimens taken from both these districts are referable to the present subspecies.

Icterus gularis tamaulipensis Ridgway. Alta Mira Oriole.

Fairly common along the Rio Corona, near Güemes, February 17-21, and in the vicinity of Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5, specimens being taken at both localities.

Icterus melanocephalus audubonii Giraud. Audubon's Oriole.

Noted in small numbers along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, February 4, and at Ciénega de Flores, February 7, but not seen in the immediate vicinity of Monterrey. Fairly common on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 9-14, where it was recorded principally at an elevation of about 5000 feet. Specimens were taken north of Monterrey and on the Mesa.

Icterus cucullatus cucullatus Swainson. Hooded Oriole.

A Hooded Oriole was seen at Victoria, February 27. On March 5 a male specimen, referable to the present form, was collected on the Rancho Rinconada, near Gomez Farias.

Euphagus cyanocephalus (Wagler). Brewer's Blackbird.

Common about Monterrey, January 28-February 8; and in the vicinity of Victoria, February 15-27. Male specimens were taken at the former place February 5, at the latter, February 25. The toes of one of the specimens taken at Victoria were so matted with mud and sisal fibers that the bird's progress either afoot or in flight must have been considerably impeded.

Cassidix mexicanus prosopidicola Lowery. Mesquite Grackle.

Grackles were abundant about Monterrey, January 28-February 8; in the Saltillo district, January 30; and at Victoria, February 15-27. Specimens taken at Monterrey, Santa Rosa, and Saltillo, all are referable to this recently named race. No specimens were taken at Victoria.

Molothrus ater (Boddaert). Cowbird.

Mixed flocks of Cowbirds were noted at Victoria several times, February 15-27. Most of these were Bronzed Cowbirds, but the smaller-sized, distinctly brown-headed present species was noted again and again.

Tangavius aeneus aeneus (Wagler). Red-eyed Cowbird.

Recorded at Victoria February 15-27. Males collected on the 21st and 25th.

Piranga bidentata sanguinolenta (Lafresnaye). Lafresnaye's Tanager.

Recorded only along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, March 1 and March 3, a male being taken on the latter date.

Piranga leucoptera leucoptera Trudeau. White-winged Tanager.

Recorded but once, a male collected along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, March 4.

Piranga ludoviciana (Wilson). Western Tanager.

Noted infrequently in the Victoria district, February 15-27, a male being taken near Güemes, February 19.

Piranga flava dextra Bangs. Eastern Hepatic Tanager.

Noted daily on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 9-14, at an elevation of about 5000 feet. Specimens taken February 9 and 12 are clearly referable to the present subspecies.

Piranga rubra rubra (Linnaeus). Summer Tanager.

A male Summer Tanager taken near Victoria, February 26, is of this eastern race.

Tanagra lauta lauta Bangs and Penard. Bonaparte's Euphonia.

Recorded only along the Rio Sabinas, near Gomez Farias, where it was seen daily February 28-March 4, male and female specimens being collected. This species and the following were sometimes seen flying about together, or feeding on mistletoe berries.

Tanagra affinis Lesson. Lesson's Euphonia.

Recorded only in the vicinity of Gomez Farias, where it apparently was a less common species than *T. lauta*. Specimens of *affinis* were taken along the Sabinas, February 28 and March 4.

Rhodothraupis celaeno (Lichtenstein). Crimson-collared Grosbeak.

First noted February 24, along the Rio Corona, fifteen miles north of Victoria, on which date several individuals in dull olive and dusky plumage were seen. Noted daily thereafter in the Victoria district, and again along the Rio Sabinas near Gomez Farias, February 28-March 5. Specimens taken at Victoria, February 24 and 26.

Richmondia cardinalis canicaudus (Chapman). Gray-tailed Cardinal.

The Cardinal was common in the "low country" wherever we went east of Saltillo, and the fact that it sometimes ascends the mountains was proved by our taking a male at an elevation of 5000 feet on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 12. Specimens from Monterrey, the Mesa del Chipinque and Victoria are clearly referable to *canicaudus*. About a male and female from Gomez Farias (March 1-3) we are not so sure, however, for these birds are comparatively small and richly colored.

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuata (Bonaparte). Arizona Pyrrhuloxia.

The Pyrrhuloxia was common about Monterrey, January 28-February 8; fairly common in the San Pedro district of Coahuila, Jan-

uary 29 and 30; noted at an elevation of possibly 2500 feet on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 14; and seen infrequently about Victoria, February 15-27. Specimens taken near Monterrey (February 7 and 8) are referable to the present subspecies.

Hedymeles melanocephalus melanocephalus (Swainson). Black-headed Grosbeak.

Small companies of Black-headed Grosbeaks were noted now and then on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 9-14. A male taken there on the 9th is referable to the present subspecies.

Cyanocompsa parellina lucida. Blue Bunting.

First noted along the Rio Corona, fifteen miles north of Victoria, February 23, a single male being seen that day. Small companies noted about Victoria thereafter and along the Rio Sabinas near Gomez Farias from February 28-March 4. Not noted north of Victoria. Specimens collected at Victoria and Gomez Farias.

Passerina versicolor versicolor (Bonaparte). Varied Bunting.

Single male Varied Buntings were noted near Monterrey, January 28 and February 8, a specimen of the present race being taken on the former date.

Passerina ciris ciris (Linnaeus). Painted Bunting.

The Painted Bunting was recorded only in the vicinity of Victoria, where it was noted occasionally from February 15-27, a male of the present race being collected February 23.

Hesperiphona abeillii (Lesson). Abeille's Grosbeak.

Two small flocks of Abeille's Grosbeaks were encountered March 4, near Gomez Farias. Three specimens were taken that day, two males and a female.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis (Say). Common House Finch.

Noted infrequently about Monterrey, January 28-February 8, a male being collected near Ciénega de Flores, February 7.

Sporophila moreletii sharpei Lawrence. Sharpe's Seedeater.

Small flocks of Seedeaters were noted from time to time about Monterrey, January 28-February 8, and Victoria, February 15-27, specimens of the present subspecies being collected at both localities.

Spinus pinus pinus (Wilson). Northern Pine Siskin.

Recorded but once, a single female collected on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 14.

Spinus tristis tristis (Linnaeus). Eastern Goldfinch.

A small flock of Goldfinches was seen from time to time on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 9-14, a female of the well-known eastern subspecies being collected there on February 12.

Spinus psaltria psaltria (Say). Arkansas Goldfinch.

Recorded only in the vicinity of Monterrey, where small flocks were noted infrequently from January 28-February 8, and where specimens were taken on February 1 (female) and 3 (male).

Atlapetes pileatus pileatus Wagler. Rufous-capped Sparrow.

Recorded only on the Mesa del Chipinque, where at from 4500 to 6000 feet, small flocks were encountered daily February 9-14, male and female specimens being taken.

Arremonops rufivirgatus rufivirgatus (Lawrence). Texas Sparrow.

Common at Monterrey, January 28-February 8. Noted now and then on the Mesa del Chipinque (at about 5000 feet), February 9-14. Seen infrequently at Victoria (February 15-27), and at Gomez Farias (February 28-March 5). Specimens taken (from the above-named localities) appear to be not quite typical of the present race. Further comparisons are desirable.

Oberholseria chlorura (Audubon). Green-tailed Towhee.

Common about Monterrey January 28-February 8, males being taken January 28 and February 1. Not noted on the Mesa del Chipinque.

Pipilo maculatus arcticus (Swainson). Arctic Towhee.

Spotted Towhees were noted almost daily about Monterrey January 28-February 8. Females taken January 31 and February 6 represent this northern race.

Pipilo maculatus gaigei Van Tyne and Sutton. Gaige's Towhee.

Spotted Towhees were noted also occasionally on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 8-14. The only specimen collected there (male, February 9) is referable to the present race.

Pipilo fuscus texanus Van Rossem. Texas Brown Towhee.

Identified with certainty only at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, where several were seen March 6 at an altitude of 8000 to 9000 feet. Specimens taken are referable to the race *texanus*.

Calamospiza melanocorys Stejneger. Lark Bunting.

Recorded only in the vicinity of Monterrey, February 4, on which date a small flock was noted along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, two males being collected.

Ammodramus savannarum australis Maynard. Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow.

The Grasshopper Sparrow was recorded but once, a single female seen and taken, four miles north of Victoria, February 24. This bird represents the northeastern race, the wing measuring 61 mm., the tail 42.

Poocetes gramineus confinis Baird. Western Vesper Sparrow.

Noted at San Pedro, Coahuila, January 29, on which date a male was taken; in the vicinity of Monterrey, January 31-February 8, a female being collected along the Arroyo de Pesquerías, February 4; and along the Rio Caballeros, north of Victoria (two birds seen February 25).

Aimophila ruficeps boucardi (Sclater). Boucard's Sparrow.

Noted daily, though in small numbers, on the Mesa del Chipinque, February 8-14, where specimens of both sexes were taken. Noted

also near Diamante Pass, Coahuila, where a single female was taken at an elevation of about 6000 feet.

Amphispiza bilineata grisea Nelson. Mexican Black-throated Sparrow.

Black-throated Sparrows were common about Monterrey, January 28-February 8. Two female specimens taken along the Arroyo de Pesquerías and Ciénega de Flores (February 4 and 7 respectively) prove to be of the present subspecies.

Junco phaeotus palliatus Ridgway. Arizona Junco.

Small flocks of juncos were encountered at Diamante Pass, Coahuila, where specimens were taken March 6. These specimens are not quite uniformly red-backed.

Spizella passerina passerina (Bechstein). Eastern Chipping Sparrow.

Flocks of Chippies were seen at Monterrey, January 28-February 8, and along the Río Corona near Güemes, February 16-18. A female specimen taken near Monterrey, February 6, proves to be of the eastern race.

Spizella pallida (Swainson). Clay-colored Sparrow.

Identified with certainty only in the vicinity of Monterrey, where small flocks were seen repeatedly in the open country, January 28-February 8. Female specimens were taken a few miles north of Monterrey (in the Arroyo de Topo Chico district) and at Ciénega de Flores.

Spizella pusilla arenacea Chadbourne. Western Field Sparrow.

Small flocks of Field Sparrows were seen from time to time near Monterrey, January 28-February 8. Specimens were taken near the city proper and at Ciénega de Flores.

Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys (Forster). White-crowned Sparrow.

Small flocks noted frequently in the vicinity of Monterrey, January 28-February 8. A female taken January 28 (near the city) and an immature female taken February 4 (Arroyo de Pesquerías) are referable to the eastern subspecies.

Zonotrichia albicollis (Gmelin). White-throated Sparrow.

Recorded once—a single bird seen near Monterrey, February 3.

Melospiza lincolnii lincolnii (Audubon). Lincoln's Sparrow.

Noted almost daily in the vicinity of Monterrey and near Victoria. Less common about Gomez Farias. Specimens taken near Monterrey (January 28), at Victoria (February 27), and at Gomez Farias (March 1), all are females, and all represent the eastern race.