

## TROGON ELEGANS CANESCENS VAN ROSSEM

## NORTHERN COPPERY-TAILED TROGON

*Trogon elegans canescens* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 77, No. 7, December 29, 1934, 441 (San Javier, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Alamos; Hacienda de San Rafael; [Sierra de] Oposura).—A. O. U. Comm., 1944, 451 (San Javier).

*Trogon ambiguus* (not of Gould) Ogilvie-Grant, 1892, 451, part (Ysleta; Sierra de Alamos).—Salvin and Godman, 1896, 490, part (Ysleta; Sierra de Alamos).

*Trogon ambiguus ambiguus* Ridgway, 1911, 768, part (Alamos; Ysleta).—Cottam and Knappen, 1939, 162 (Tecoripa; food).

*Trogon elegans ambiguus* van Rossem, 1931 c, 254 (San Javier; Chinobampo; Guirocoba).

Common resident of the Tropical zone foothills and lower mountains in the southern part of the State, north to about latitude 28° 30'. Occurs, apparently as a summer visitant only, at higher elevations in the mountains, north nearly or quite to the Arizona boundary. Additional record stations are Rancho Santa Bárbara, where found as high as 5,500 feet in the Transition zone in early June, 1937; San Francisco Cañon, May 30, 1937 (van Rossem, notes); 8 miles N. W. of Alamos, May 5, 1939 (Mus. Vert. Zool.); El Tigre Mountains, July 29 to August 3, 1935 (5 specimens at Univ. Mich.).

## ORDER CORACIIFORMES KINGFISHERS, MOTMOTS, [ETC.]

## Family ALCEDINIDAE Kingfishers

## MEGACERYLE ALCYON CAURINA (GRINNELL)

## WESTERN BELTED KINGFISHER

*Ceryle alcyon caurina* Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 5, No. 12, Mch. 5, 1910, 388 (Montague Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska).

*Streptoceryle alcyon caurina* Ridgway, 1914, 420 (Sonora).

*Megaceryle alcyon caurina* A. O. U. Comm., 1931, 185 (Sonora).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 254 (Chinobampo; Saric; Tesia); 1934 d, 442 (Alamos; Guaymas; Bacuachi).—Huey, 1935, 254 (Punta Peñascosa).

*Ceryle alcyon* (not *Alcedo alcyon* Linn.) Price, 1899, 92 (lower Colorado River).

Common migrant and winter visitant, both coastwise and in the interior. The earliest date seasonally is "August" at Rancho La Arizona; the latest is May 9 at the same locality (van Rossem notes). Some additional records are San José de Guaymas, January 6, 1933 (Lamb notes); San Bernardino River on the boundary, September 1 and 2, October 4

and 10, 1893 (Mearns and Holzner in U. S. Nat. Mus. catl.); Magdalena, April 23, 1925 (Dawson notes); Quitovaquita on the boundary (Arizona side), April 28, 1939 (Huey, 1942, p. 366); Cajón Bonito Creek, September 27, 1893 (Mearns notes).

*CHLOROCERYLE AMERICANA HACHISUKAI* (LAUBMANN)

NORTHERN GREEN KINGFISHER

*Chloroceryle americana leucosticta* van Rossem and Hachisuka, Condor, 40, No. 5, Sept. 15, 1938, 227 (Rancho La Arizona, Sonora, México).—Brodkorb, 1940, 544 (Sonora; crit.).—A. O. U. Comm., 1944, 451 (Rancho La Arizona).

*Ceryle americana hachisukai* Laubmann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 22, Jan. 25, 1942, 165 (new name for *C. a. leucosticta* van Rossem and Hachisuka [preoccupied by *Chloroceryle leucosticta* Reichenbach, 1851]).

*Ceryle cabanisi* (not *Alcedo cabanisi* Tschudi) Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 88 (Magdalena).

*Ceryle americana*, subsp. b *Ceryle septentrionalis* (not of Sharpe!) Sharpe, 1892, 134, part (Hermosillo; Ysleta).

*Ceryle septentrionalis* Savin and Godman, 1895, 476, part (Hermosillo; Ysleta).

*Chloroceryle americana septentrionalis* Ridgway, 1914, 431, part (Hermosillo; Ysleta).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 254 (Tecoripa; Saric; Guirocoba; 15 mi. S. of Nogales; Agiabampo); 1934 d, 443 (Alamos; Oposura).—Bent, 1940, 146, part, in text (Cajon Bonito Creek).

*Texas Kingfisher* Mearns, 1907, 93, in text (Cajon Bonito Creek).

Rather common resident of streams and river valleys in the Tropical zone southerly; less common in the Lower Sonoran zone (east of about longitude 111°W.) almost to the Arizona boundary. There is local penetration into the Upper Sonoran zone, as at Rancho La Arizona, and Cajón Bonito Creek. There are no records for the northwest, and but one for the seacoast north of Agiabampo, that of a specimen taken at Tepopa Bay, January 2, 1932 (Dickey coll.). Probably there is a recession of part of the population from more northerly localities during the winter; however, it has been taken in the extreme north (near Nogales) in February. Specimens or records other than those given are from Magdalena, common in April and May (Dawson and Canterbury notes); Camoa, in June (Bishop coll.); Tesia, common in June (Dickey coll.).

Family MOMOTIDAE Motmots

*MOMOTUS MEXICANUS VANROSSEMI* MOORE

SONORA MOTMOT

*Momotus mexicanus vanrossemi* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 45, July 19, 1932, 109 (Chinobampo, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Guirocoba; San Rafael; San Francisco Cañon).

*Momotus mexicanus* (not of Swainson) van Rossem, 1931 c, 254 (Chinobampo; crit.).

Probably resident in the Tropical zone foothills of the Álamos Sierra, and eastward to the Sinaloa and Chihuahua boundaries; however, all records fall between March 6 and June 18, the latter at the height of the nesting season. The altitudinal range seems not to extend beyond the limits of 300 and 2,000 feet. Two specimens were taken by Benson at Agua Marín, near Álamos on May 5, 1939; (Mus. Vert. Zool.); noted as fairly common along the trail from Guirocoba to San Francisco Cañon, May 30, and as uncommon on the road from Guirocoba to Álamos on June 18, 1937 (van Rossem notes). It is remarkable that none of the early collectors found this species; Frazar and Lloyd in particular were in suitable territory at a favorable season.

## ORDER PICIFORMES WOODPECKERS, [ETC.].

### Family PICIDAE Woodpeckers

#### *COLAPTES CAFER COLLARIS* VIGORS

#### RED-SHAFTED FLICKER

*Colaptes collaris* Vigors, Zool. Journ., 4, no. 15, Oct., 1828 [Jan., 1829], 354 (N. W. coast of America = Monterey, California).

*Colaptes cafer collaris* Ridgway, 1914, 33, part (Hermosillo).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 255 (El Doctor; Tecoripa; San Javier; 15 miles S. W. of Nogales); 1934 d, 443 ([Sierra de] Oposura).—Griscom, 1934, 381 (Sonora).

*Colaptes cafer* (not *Picus cafer* Gmelin) Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 67 (Nogales).—Allen, 1892, 25 (eastern Sonora); 1893 a, 36 (Las Trincheras; El Pinita).—Price, 1899, 92 (lower Colorado River).

*Colaptes mexicanus* (not of Swainson) Hargitt, 1890, 17, part (Hermosillo).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 402, part (Hermosillo).

Resident in high Upper Sonoran and Transition zones in the mountains along the eastern boundary. There are two summer stations of record; breeding at Cajón Bonito Creek, in early July, 1892 (Mearns notes) and the Sierra de Oposura where Cahoon took two specimens May 26 and June 2, 1887. Common and widespread in fall, winter, and spring, when occurring almost everywhere south to about latitude 28° 30'. The great majority of individuals at these seasons are almost certainly winter visitants from the north. There are no records from the Tropical zone at any season. Additional stations are Guadalupe Cañon, October 2, 1893; Nogales, October 25, 1893; Sonoyta, January 17, 1894 (U. S. Nat. Mus.); El Álamo, December 3, 1932 (Lamb notes).