1892; Santa Cruz River, October 23, 1892 (U. S. Nat. Mus.); Camoa, February 9, 1931 (Bishop coll.), October 11 and 15, 1934 (Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.); Bonancita, December 17, 1905; Guaymas, March 4, 1905 (Mus. Comp. Zoöl.). Extreme dates are August 11 (San José Mountains) and April 24 (near Magdalena).

Falco sparverius peninsularis Mearns

Mexican Sparrow Hawk

Falco sparverius peninsularis Mearns, Auk, 9, No. 3, July, 1892, 267 (San José, Baja California, México)—Bond, 1943, 176 (Guaymas; range in Sonora).

Falco sparverius phalaena (not *Tinnunculus phalaena* Lesson) van Rossem, 1931 c, 244, part (El Doctor, part; Obregon; Guaymas; 12 miles W. of Magdalena; 15 miles S. of Nogales); 1934 d, 430, part (Cumpas).—Sheffler, 1931 a, 138 (Imuris).

(?) *Falco sparverius deserticolus* (not of Mearns) Allen, 1893 a, 34 (Granados; Nacori).—Price, 1899, 91 (lower Colorado River).

(?) *Tinnunculus sparverius* (not *Falco sparverius* Linnaeus) Salvin and Godman, 1901, 121, part (Hermosillo; Granados; Nacori).

Fairly common resident of Lower Sonoran and Tropical zone deserts and river valleys throughout the State, although evidently decidedly less numerous southerly. Additional specimens have been examined from Agiabampo, April 19, 1933 (Lamb coll.); Presidio near Guaymas, March 28, 1905; Batamoti, November 27, 1905; San Marcial, November 20, 1905 (Mus. Comp. Zoöl.); Kino Bay, February 16, 1935; 4 miles south of International boundary, below San Miguel, Arizona, January 17, 1928 (Nat. Hist. Mus.)[9]

Order GALLIFORMES Gallinaceous Birds

Family Cracidae Curassows and Guans

Ortalis wagleri griseiceps van Rossem

Sonora Chachalaca

Ortalis wagleri griseiceps van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 77, No. 7, Dec., 1934, 431 (Álamos, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Hacienda de San Rafael).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 167 (Guirocoba; Alamos; Chinobampo; crit.).—Peters, 1943, 54 (re. type).

Ortalida wagleri (not of Gray) Lawrence, 1874, 306 (Sonora).

Ortalis wagleri van Rossem, 1931 c, 244 (Guirocoba; Chinobampo); 1942 e, 77 (Sonora; subgen.)—Peters, 1934, 18, part (southern Sonora).

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[9] According to the careful studies of R. M. Bond, Sparrow Hawks from interior Sonora north of the Tropical zone come within the belt of intergradation between *peninsularis* and *sparverius*. Until known breeding material becomes available for final determination the former name is used arbitrarily for the small, presumably resident birds of that area.

Common resident of more densely grown chaparral and wooded areas in the foothills of the extreme southeast. Altitudes at which this Chachalaca has been detected range from 300 feet at Chinobampo at the base of the Sierra de Álamos to slightly over 2,000 feet near the headwaters of the Cuchujaqui and above Guirocoba, but even at the upper limits the distribution is confined to Tropical zone associations. An additional locality is San Francisco Cañon, May 30, 1937 (van Rossem notes).

Family PHASIANIDAE Pheasants and Quails

CALLIPEPLA SQUAMATA PALLIDA BREWSTER

ARIZONA SCALED QUAIL

Callipepla squamata pallida Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, 6, April, 1881, 72, in text (San Pedro River, Arizona).—Bangs, 1914, 100 (northern Sonora).—A.O.U. Comm., 1931, 89 (northern Sonora).—Bent, 1932, 51 (Sasabe; San Pedro).—Peters, 1934, 44 (northern Sonora).—van Rossem, 1936 d, 127 (range).—Kelso, 1937, 2, in text (Sonora).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 231 (northern Sonora).

Callipepla squamata (not *Ortyx squamatus* Vigors) Baird, 1859, 23, part (San Bernardino).—Brewer, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874 (3), 490, in text (San Bernardino).—Stephens, 1885, 228 (18 miles S. W. of Sasabe).—Allen, 1893 a, 34 (San Pedro).—Salvin and Godman, 1903, 290, part (San Pedro).

Common resident of extreme northern grass and mesquite plains east of about longitude 111° 40′. The range of this quail in Sonora apparently consists of a narrow strip only a few miles in width near the International boundary, the southernmost definite record being that of a specimen taken by Bernard Bailey, 32 miles south of Nogales in November, 1932 (Mus. Comp Zoöl.). Two additional boundary localities are Cerro Gallardo ("Niggerhead Mountain") and the San José Mountains (Mearns notes). Audubon's (1906, p. 144) notation of the "Gambel's blue partridge" at Altar in September, 1849, most probably, though not certainly pertains to this species.

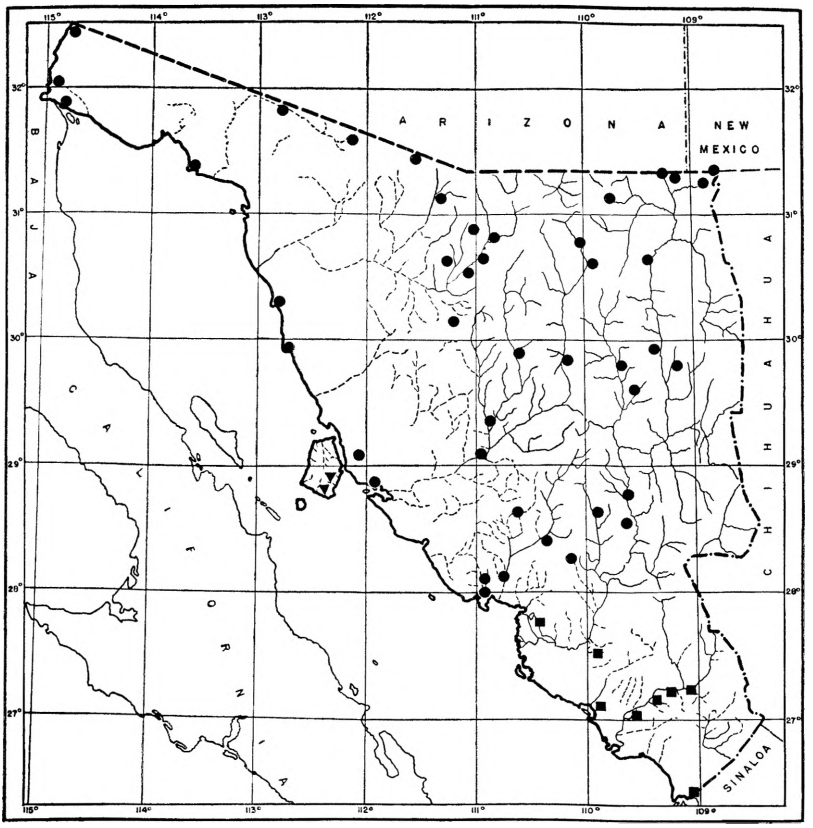
LOPHORTYX GAMBELII GAMBELII GAMBEL

GAMBEL QUAIL

Lophortyx Gambelii "Nutt." Gambel, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1, Nos. 24-25, March-April [May 19], 1843, 260 (Some distance west [=east] of California [=southern Nevada]).

Lophortyx gambelii Baird, 1858, 645 (Sonora); 1859, 23 (San Bernardino).—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 681 (50 miles S. of Yuma).—Sheffler, 1931 a, 138 (Imuris); 1931 b, 164 (Santa Ana).

Lophortyx gambelii gambelii van Rossem, 1931 c, 245 (many locs. south to Guaymas and Tecoripa); 1932, 132, in text (Guaymas; crit.); 1934 d, 431 (Ba-



MAP 3. Distribution of *Lophortyx gambelii.* Circles, *L. g. gambelii;* squares, *L. g. fulvipectus;* triangles, *L. g. pembertoni.*

cuachi; 35 miles S. of San Pedro; Oposura; Granados); 1936 d, 128 (range in Sonora).—Peters, 1934, 45 (northern Sonora).—Burt, 1938, 13, in text (near Guaymas).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 235, part (Cerro Blanco; Rancho Carrizo; Maytorena; Pesqueira).—Friedmann, 1943, 371, in text (Cajon Bonito Creek).

Lophortyx gambeli Belding, 1883, 344 (Guaymas).—Stephens, 1885, 228 (Sasabe; Port Lobos).—Ogilvie-Grant, 1902, 238, part (Hermosillo).—Salvin and Godman, 1903, 292 (Hermosillo; Guaymas; Santa Barbara).—A. O. U. Comm., 1910, 137 (Guaymas).

Lophortyx gambeli gambeli A.O.U. Comm., 1931, 90 (Guaymas).—Gorsuch, 1934, 13, 47 (Soyopa).—Huey, 1935, 252 (Punta Peñascosa).

Callipepla gambeli Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 68 (Magdalena).—Allen, 1893 a, 33 (Santa Barbara).—Price, 1899, 91 (lower Colorado River).—Nelson, 1902, 388 (Hermosillo; crit.).

Lophortyx gambeli fulvipectus (not *Callipepla gambeli fulvipectus* Nelson) Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 18 (Opodepe).

Common, locally abundant, state-wide resident of Sonoran zones (mostly desert associations) south to about latitude 28° coastwise and to about 28° 30′ in the interior. Specimens from Guaymas eastward are all more or less intermediate toward the Tropical zone race *fulvipectus,* as are those from Tecoripa and San Javier. Unpublished localities for the Gambel Quail are so numerous that it is impractical to list all of them. Some are Puerto Libertad; Kino Bay (Nat. Hist. Mus.); Pilares (Univ. Mich.); San Bernardino Ranch; Sonoyta; Pozo de Luís (U. S. Nat. Mus. catl.); San Luís Mountains; Guadalupe Cañon (Mearns notes); Sierra Seri (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Lophortyx gambelii fulvipectus (Nelson)

Mayo Quail

Callipepla gambeli fulvipectus Nelson, Auk, 16, January, 1899, 26 (Camoa, Río Mayo, Sonora, México).

Lophortyx gambeli fulvipectus Gorsuch, 1934, 13 (Navojoa).

Lophortyx gambelii fulvipectus van Rossem, 1931 c, 245 (Obregon; Tesia; Tobari Bay; 25 miles southeast of Guaymas; Agiabampo; crit.); 1932, 132, in text (southern Sonora; crit.).—Peters, 1934, 46 (southwestern Sonora).—Burt, 1938, 13, in text ("just south of Guaymas").

Lophortyx fulvipectus Sharpe, 1898, 44 (Sonora).

Lophortyx gambelii (not of Gambel) Lawrence, 1874, 307 (Sonora).

Lophortyx gambelii gambelii Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 235, part (Camoa); crit.).

Lophortyx gambeli Salvin and Godman, 1903, 292, part (Rio Mayo).

Lophortyx gambeli gambeli Bent, 1932, 73, part (Camoa).

Common resident of Tropical zone lowlands from the lower Yaqui River valley southward to the Sinaloa boundary (Agiabampo and Masocari Island). There are no upland records, even for the lower foothills, and the race seems to be confined to the coastal plain and lower parts of the river valleys.

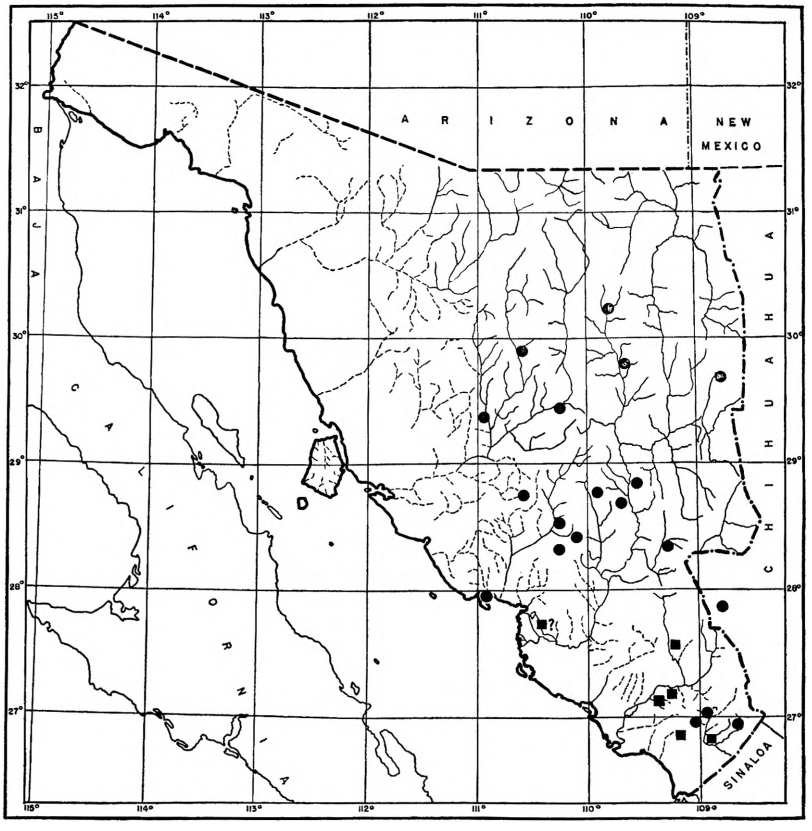
Lophortyx gambelii pembertoni van Rossem

Tiburón Island Quail

Lophortyx gambelii pembertoni van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, No. 12, July 28, 1932, 132 (Petrel Bay, Tiburón Island, Sonora, México).—Peters, 1934, 46 (Tiburon Island).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 236 (Tiburon Island).

Lophortyx gambeli pembertoni Gorsuch, 1934, 13, in text (Tiburon Island).

Fairly common resident of brushy areas on Tiburón Island.



MAP 4. Distribution of *Lophortyx douglasii*. Circles, *L. d. bensoni*; squares, *L. d. elegans*.

LOPHORTYX DOUGLASII BENSONI (RIDGWAY)

BENSON QUAIL

Callipepla elegans bensoni Ridgway, Forest and Stream, 28, No. 6, March 3, 1887, 106 (Campos [=18 miles north of Cumpas], Sonora, México); 1887c, 148 (redescription); 1887d, 585 (Campos); 1896, 589 (Campos).

Callipepla douglasi bensoni Nelson, 1902, 389 (Campos; crit..)

Lophortyx douglasi bensoni Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 18 (Opodepe).

Lophortyx douglasii bensoni van Rossem, 1931c, 246 (Pesqueira; Tecoripa; Guaymas; San Javier; 90 miles S.E. of Nogales; crit.); 1934d, 431 (Oposura; Alamos; Cumpas).—Peters, 1934, 46 (Sonora).—Burt, 1938, 13, in text (Guaymas).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 236, part (Guirocoba; Tecoripa; Soyopa).—Friedmann, 1943, 370, in text (Sonora).

Lophortyx douglasi (not *Ortyx douglasii* Vigors) Ogilvie-Grant, 1893, 404, part Guadalupe; Sierra de Alamos).—Salvin and Godman, 1903, 293, part (Guadalupe; Sierra de Alamos; Nacory; Campos).

Lophortyx douglasii douglasii van Rossem, 1931 c, 245, (Guirocoba).

Callipepla elegans (not *Ortyx elegans* Lesson) Allen, 1893a, 33 (Nacory).

Common resident of Sonoran and the higher Tropical zone foothills and river valleys in the central, eastern, and southeastern parts of the State. Northernmost localities are Opodepe, and 18 miles north of Cumpas; westernmost are Pesqueira, Guaymas (which is also the only coastal locality), and the Sierra de Álamos. Intergradation with *elegans* is evident in some individuals from Tecoripa, Soyopa, San Javier, and the vicinity of Álamos. Additional stations from which specimens have been examined are San Marcial, Las Arenas, Chivata, and Las Chinchas (Mus. Comp. Zoöl.).

Lophortyx douglasii elegans (Lesson)

Lesson Quail

Ortyx elegans Lesson, Cent. Zool., pl. 61, 189 (la Californie=Mazatlán, Sinaloa, México).

Lophortyx douglasi (not *Ortyx douglasii* Vigors) Ogilvie-Grant, 1893, 404, part (Ysleta; Quiriego).—Salvin and Godman, 1903, 293, part (ditto).

Lophortyx douglasii douglasii van Rossem, 1931 c, 245, part (Tesia; Chinobampo).

Lophortyx douglasii bensoni (not *Callipepla elegans bensoni* Ridgway) van Rossem, 1934 d, 431, part (southern Sonora; crit.).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 236, part (Camoa).

Common resident of Tropical zone lower foothills and river valleys in the extreme southwest, north to the lower Mayo and Cedros valleys, and probably in the lower Yaqui valley to about 28°.[10]

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[10] Unfortunately I am not able to follow Friedmann's recent (1943) review of the races of this quail, either in respect to names employed or in evaluation of some of the critical characters. My former comment (1934d) on Vigor's type of *Ortyx douglasii* and its characters must have been misinterpreted in some way, for on no other basis can I understand Friedmann's action in re-naming *douglasii* as "*impedita*" and assigning the name *douglasii* to the more or less intermediate race of Sinaloa. Equally perplexing is his argument that I might better have merged *bensoni*, the pale extreme, with *douglasii* and "described the dark, southern race," which *is douglasii*. I am agreeable to following him in recognizing an intermediate step between the dark southern, and pale northern extremes, but the name of this transitional form is most certainly not *douglasii* which, as I can only repeat again, applies to the dark southern extreme. Of the two names available for the Sinaloa race the earliest is *Ortyx elegans* Lesson, the type of which was collected by Botta, presumably in "la Californie," but actually at Mazatlán. This latter place was visited by the "Heros" in November and December, 1826, and again in May and June, 1827, and is the *only* port on the Mexican mainland touched by that vessel.

In general, *elegans* is paler and grayer (less olivaceous) than *douglasii* and all the ventral markings are larger and more diffused. From *bensoni* it differs in slightly darker and more olivaceous dorsal coloration, and in the obsolescence or absence of rusty spotting on the breasts of the males. From both *douglasii* and (particularly) *bensoni* it differs in decidedly less reddish sides and flanks. As I pointed out some years ago (1931c), *bensoni,* while a pale, grayish race, very frequently has the pectoral region of the males marked with terminal spots of rusty red, and the flanks and sides are more extensively and more brightly red than in the Sinaloa race. On two specimens from La Trompa in extreme southwestern Chihuahua, Friedmann has named *Lophortyx douglasii languens,* the chief supposed character of which is rusty breast spotting. I have examined these specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and fail to see any feature to distinguish them from *bensoni* except the very slightly more olivaceous coloration which reflects an approach to *elegans.* Friedmann correctly attaches no importance to the relative amounts of black and white in the throat patches of the males but he is in error in believing the (usually) uniformly dark crests of female *bensoni* to be of value as a distinguishing character. All three of the female *douglasii* from San Blas examined by me, two in the British Museum and one in the Dickey collection, have uniform, blackish brown (sepia) crests, a feature which would at once place them in *bensoni* in Friedmann's "Key." Individual variation in this respect is very marked in both *bensoni* and *elegans.* Age seemingly enters into the picture, somewhat, for one-year-old females appear to be more variegated than adults.

Appended here are the wing, tail, and wing-tip measurements of 10 fully adult males of *bensoni* from central Sonora, of 10 fully adult males of *elegans* from extreme southwestern Sonora, and of a male and three females of *douglasii* from San Blas. The short tail of *douglasii* appears to be a diagnostic character, but there seems to be not much difference in wing length between northern and southern populations. One-year-old birds (distinguished by the spotted primary coverts) average about 5 mm. shorter.

bensoni

Wing.—117-111-115-120-118-113-116-114-115-116.
Tail.—96-81-84-87-95-79-90-87-86-83.
Tip.—8-9-21-25-16-9-5-20-5-15.

elegans

Wing.—116-111-109-111-110-114-115-121-110-112.
Tail.—88-85-78-84-89-91-86-99-86-99-74-82.
Tip.—6-0-5-7-0-8-11-3-0-11.

douglasii ♂

Wing.—114.
Tail.—65 (badly abraded).
Tip.—14.

douglasii ♀ (†=type)

Wing.—109†-108-109.
Tail.—missing†-65-70.
Tip.—not recorded†-6-not recorded.

Colinus virginianus ridgwayi Brewster

Masked Bob-white

Colinus ridgwayi Brewster, Auk, 2, No. 2, April, 1885, 199 (18 miles southwest of Sásabe, Sonora, México); 1887, 159 (Cumpas; Bacuachi).—Stephens, 1885, 228 (near Sasabe).—Brown, 1885, 445 (between Baboquivari Mountains and the Gulf); 1904, 209 (Sonora).—Allen, 1886 a, 275 (Sonora); 1886 b, 274 (range in Sonora); 1886 c, 483 (re. type).—Scott, 1886, 387 (Sonora).—Ridgway, 1887 d, 189, 585 (Sonora); 1896, 189 (Sonora).—Beckham, 1888, 655 (status).—Bendire, 1892, 10 (Campos; Bacuachi)—A. O. U. Comm., 1895, 107 (Sonora); 1910, 135 (north-central Sonora); 1931, 88 (northern Sonora).—Elliot, 1897, 38 (Barboquivari [sic] Mts. to the Gulf [!]; Plomosa).—Nelson, 1898 b, 121 (Sonora).—Sharpe, 1898, 46 (Sonora).—Coues, 1903, 755 (Sonora).—Sandys and Van Dyke, 1904, 89 (Sonora).—Bent, 1932, 36 (Sonora; range, life history, status).—Sheffler, 1931 a, 135 (vic. Magdalena); 1931 b, 164 (vic. Santa Ana).—Cottam and Knappen, 1939, 152 (6 miles W. of Tecoripa; food).

Colinus virginianus ridgwayi van Rossem, 1931 c, 245 (90 miles S. of Nogales; Magdalena); 1934 d, 431 (Cumpas; Bacuachi).—Peters, 1934, 49 (range in Sonora).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 242 (Rancho Carrizo; Tecoripa).—Brodkorb, 1942 b, 3, in text (Sonora; crit.).—A.O.U. Comm., 1944, 346 (nomen.).

Ortyx ridgwayi Ogilvie-Grant, 1893, 422 (south of Sasabe; type).—Salvin and Godman, 1903, 302 (Sasabe; Campos; Bacuachi).

Ortyx graysoni (not of Lawrence) Grinnell, 1884, 243 (range in Sonora).—Ridgway, 1887 d, 189, part, 585 (Sonora).

Resident of grass plains, river valleys, and foothills (lower Sonoran zone) from the vicinity of Sásabe to a little east of longitude 110°, and south in the interior nearly to latitude 28°. This was evidently the former range; now rare and probably locally extinct in the extreme north and undoubtedly greatly reduced in numbers everywhere. Some actual or circumstantial instances of northerly occurrence within recent years are El Álamo where (in 1931) there was said to be a flock of nine near the ranch house. Numbers were trapped for local restaurants at Magdalena as late as 1929, and were said to be occasionally brought in for the same purpose in 1937. As late as 1931, Wright collected numbers at Tecoripa and Rancho Carrizo, the latter locality being the most southwesterly record to date. There are no northeasterly records since Lieutenant Benson found the species near Cumpas in 1886, and Cahoon found it in abundance about Cumpas and Bacuachi in 1887. At or near the southern limit of the range, W. W. Brown collected specimens (now in Mus. Comp. Zoöl.) at Las Arenas, Batamoti, San Marcial, and Las Capomas in 1905. By far the best recent account of the past and present status is to be found in Bent, 1932.

Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi Nelson

Mearns Quail

Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi Nelson, Auk, 17, No. 3, July, 1900, 225 (Fort Huachuca, Arizona).—Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 18 (La Chumata).—A. O. U. Comm., 1910, 137 (eastern Sonora); 1931, 91 (eastern Sonora).—Bailey, 1928, 223 (eastern Sonora; San Luis Mts.).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 247 (Saric); 1934 d, 431, part (Cumpas; Nacozari; Oposura; crit.); 1942 c, 378, in text (northern Sonora).—Bent, 1932, 84 (La Chumata; Patagonia Mountains).—Peters, 1934, 57 (northern Sonora).—Wetmore, 1934, 30 (Sonora).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 284 (Sonora).

Cyrtonyx montezumae (not *Ortyx montezumae* Vigors) Bendire, 1892, 35, part (Sierra Madre).—Allen, 1893 a, 33 (Los Pinitos; Los Vengos; Nacory; Huerachi).—Salvin and Godman, 1903, 305, part (Allen locs.).

Cyrtonyx massena (not *Ortyx massena* Lesson) Baird, 1859, 23 (Santa Cruz River).

Fairly common resident of the oak belt in Upper Sonoran and Transition zones from the Pajaritos Mountains eastward, and south in the central ranges at least to the Sierra de San Antonio and the Sierra Madre ranges to about latitude 29° 30′.

Cyrtonyx montezumae morio van Rossem

Guirocoba Quail

Cyrtonyx montezumae morio van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, No. 33, Feb. 17, 1942, 379 (Guirocoba, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Rancho Santa Barbara; Hacienda de San Rafael; Mina Abundancia; Las Chinchas; Yecora).

Cyrtonyx montezumae (not *Ortyx montezumae* Vigors) Ogilvie-Grant, 1893, 425, part (Yecora).—Salvin and Godman, 1903, 305, part (Yecora).

Cyrtonyx montezumae montezumae van Rossem, 1931c, 246 (Guirocoba).—Peters, 1934, 57, part (southern Sonora).

Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi (not of Nelson) van Rossem, 1934 d, 431, part (Mina Abundancia; Hacienda de San Rafael).

Fairly common resident in the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones of the southeastern foothills and mountains, north at least to latitude 28° 30′ (Las Chinchas and Yécora). The meeting place of *morio* and *mearnsi* may be approximated at 29°; however, no specimens from that latitude have been examined.

Family Meleagrididae Turkeys

Meleagris gallopavo merriami Nelson

Merriam Turkey

Meleagris gallopavo merriami Nelson, Auk, 17, No. 2, April, 1900, 120 (47 miles south of Winslow, Arizona).—A.O.U. Comm., 1910, 145 (northern Sonora).—Bailey, 1928, 231 (northern Sonora).—Peters, 1934, 140 (northern Sonora).—Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, 293 (northern Sonora).

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

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

Meleagris gallopavo onusta Moore

Moore Turkey

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

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

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

Order GRUIFORMES Cranes, Rails, and Allies

Family Gruidae Cranes

Grus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus)

Little Brown Crane

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

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

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

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