

GAZETTEER OF LOCALITIES

SO FAR AS I have been able to determine there is no existing map of Sonora which can be considered accurate in all of its features. Indeed, more than a little time and energy have been expended in an inconclusive effort to determine the precise location of the eastern boundary. No two maps, even those designated as "official" or at least bearing the stamp of government approval, show boundaries or interior localities precisely in the same manner. Additionally, there have been at one time or another four different supposed boundaries between Sonora and Chihuahua, and these criss-cross each other to the inclusion or exclusion of varying amounts of territory. Even the most modern and accurate maps available, those issued by the American Geographical Society, frankly confess that a large part of the eastern section of the State has been "adjusted from compiled maps."

In the extreme northeast I have taken the crest of the San Luis Mountains near International Boundary Monument 65 as the boundary between Sonora and Chihuahua at that point. Not only is this indicated on two maps (particularly the "Coronado National Forest" map) but is the boundary accepted by local opinion. On this point I must acknowledge the advice of E. A. Goldman and J. S. Ligon of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Other maps indicate the Ánimas Valley or points still further west. In the extreme southeast I have made slight adjustments, based on personal observation, to the American Geographical Society map; but aside from these minor changes no departures from that map have been attempted. No difficulties have been encountered along the coast or the northern boundary, since these areas have been mapped, respectively, by the United States Navy (Hydrographic Office) and the International Boundary Commission.

Most of the localities here listed, particularly in the interior, have no importance other than in an ornithological sense. Many of them, even though on most maps, may be in fact nothing more than the name of an isolated ranch or group of two or three huts, a spring, a hill, a cross-roads, a perhaps abandoned mine, or a feature of the landscape. Names of ranches and mines, even though still in operation, may change to conform with that of the patron saint or through some other whim of a new owner. One of the chief purposes of the present list of place names, then, is to fix as accurately as possible the exact locations of the places cited in the present report. Locations are from the American Geographical Society maps unless otherwise specified. Spanish or English names are used in accordance with

those most frequently appearing in ornithological literature, for example Kino Bay and Tiburón Island instead of Báhia Kino and Isla Tiburón; however, cross indexing has been done in most cases.

Maps used in the compilation are as follows:

Baja California-Norte and Baja California-Sur, (H-11 and G-12), Provisional Edition, American Geographical Society, New York, 1924.

Sonora (H-12), Provisional Edition, American Geographical Society, New York, 1937.

Sonora No. 3, Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, D. F., México, 1922.

Mapa Oficial del Estado de Sonora, Sonora News Company, Nogales, Arizona, 1884.

Standard Map of Sonora, Rand McNally Company, Chicago, 1924.

Map of the State of Sonora, Mexico, S. M. Greenidge, Douglas, Arizona (undated).

West Coast of Mexico and the Gulf of California, 619, 620, 621, U. S. Navy, (Hydrographic Office), Washington, 1922.

Topography, Cienega Springs [and other topographical sheets westward to the Colorado River], Department of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1918 —.

Coronado National Forest, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, 1927.

Contour Map of The Rio Mayo Basin, In Gentry's *Río Mayo Plants*, (See Gentry, 1942).

LOCALITIES

Adair Bay. On the mainland coast near the head of the Gulf: lat. $31^{\circ}30'$. Báhia de Adair. Báhia de Aduar.

Agiabampo. At the northeastern end of Agiabampo Bay or Estero de Agiabampo: lat. $26^{\circ}20'$. There are two other locations of the same name inland from Tóbari Bay.

Agua Caliente. On the lower Río Mayo: lat. $27^{\circ}30'$; long. $109^{\circ}06'$: alt. 350 feet. Lloyd locality. Many other places of the same name are scattered throughout the State.

Agua Marín. 8 miles northwest of Álamos; lat $27^{\circ}07'$; long. $108^{\circ}53'$: alt. 1500 feet (approx.). Seth Benson locality. Not on maps.

Alamos. The Alamos of ornithological literature: lat. $27^{\circ}01'$; long. $108^{\circ}58'$; alt. 1275 feet. Frazar's headquarters while there (1888) were at Hacienda Mercedes, 3 miles southeast of the town. Many other places of the same or similar names (Álamo, El Álamo, Los Alamos) are numerous throughout the State.

Algodones Lagoon. Coastal lagoon about 15 miles southeast of Guaymas: lat. $27^{\circ}45'$. Laguna de Algodones.

Altar. Northwestern desert locality at the juncture of the Río Altar and Río Seco: lat. $30^{\circ}43'$; long. $111^{\circ}44'$; alt. 2000 feet (approx.). Stephens locality.

Animas Valley. Across the New Mexico boundary at long. $108^{\circ}50'$, between the San Luís and Guadalupe Mountains; alt. at boundary, 5161 feet. Mearns and Holzner locality, chiefly.

Aranjuez. See Hacienda Aranjuez.

Arenas. In the interior foothills northeast of Guaymas: lat. $28^{\circ}18'$; long. $110^{\circ}16'$; alt. 1000 feet (approx.). Las Arenas of W. W. Brown labels.

Arispe. On the Río de Sonora: lat. $30^{\circ}20'$; long. $110^{\circ}11'$; alt. 2700 feet (approx.).

Arroyo Hondo. On the Lumholtz route between Granados and Oputo. Not on maps.

Bacadéhuachi. In the southeastern foothills of the Sierra de Nácori (q. v.): lat. $29^{\circ}47'$; long. $109^{\circ}12'$; alt. 2500 feet (approx.). Lumholtz (Robinette) locality. Bacadéhuachic of some maps. Bacadehuachu (Rhoads, 1893). Bacadehuachy (Allen, 1893a). Bacadelhuachy (Ridgeway, 1907). Boca de Hauchy (Bent, 1939).

Bacoachi. On the Río de Sonora in the northeast: lat. $30^{\circ}38'$; long. $109^{\circ}57'$; alt. 2400 feet. Variouslly, Bacoachic, Bacuachi, Bacuachic. A Cahoon locality.

Bábia de Adair. See Adair Bay.

Bábia de Agua Dulce. See Freshwater Bay.

Bábia Kino. See Kino Bay.

Bábia San Carlos. See San Carlos Bay.

Bábia San Pedro. See San Pedro Bay.

Bábia de Tóbari. See Tóbari Bay.

Baromicon. In the extreme southeast in the Sonora-Chihuahua-Sinaloa "corner": lat. $27^{\circ}01'$; long. $108^{\circ}54'$; alt. 3000-5000 feet. Moore locality which is cited variously by him as Baromicon, Barromicon, or Marromicon. Sonora No. 3 map.

Basacori Island. See Masocari Island.

Batamotal. Railroad station about 3 miles north of Empalme (*q. v.*).

Batamoti. In the foothills about 60 miles northeast of Guaymas: lat. $28^{\circ}25'$; long. $110^{\circ}08'$; alt. 1780 feet. Sonora News Company map. W. W. Brown locality.

Bavispe River. Main northern tributary of the Río Yaqui (juncture at lat. $29^{\circ}13'$; long. $109^{\circ}13'$) and enclosing most of the mountain mass known as the Sierra de Nácari. Near the headwaters a short distance south of latitude 30° and close to the Chihuahua boundary (alt. approx. 6500 feet) is the location of Allen's (1893a) "Bavispe River."

Bocochibampo. On the Gulf coast at Guaymas. Abbott locality.

Bonancita. Lat. $28^{\circ}17'$; long. $110^{\circ}09'$; alt. 1295 feet. La Bonanzita of W. W. Brown labels.

Buenos Aires. 13 miles northwest of Navjoa on the Southern Pacific Railroad: lat. $27^{\circ}13'$; long. $109^{\circ}36'$; alt. 100 feet (approx.). Seth Benson locality.

Caborca. In the northwestern desert: lat. $30^{\circ}39'$; long. $112^{\circ}04'$; alt. 1500 feet. Stephens locality.

Cabo Tepoca. Lat. $30^{\circ}16'$ on the mainland coast. Point Lobos of Stephens.

Cajeme. Old name for Ciudad Obergón (*q. v.*).

Cajón Bonito Creek. In the extreme northeast: lat. $31^{\circ}10'$; long. $109^{\circ}10'$; alt. 3200 feet at juncture with the San Bernardino River. Mearns locality.

Camoa. In the lower Río Mayo valley: lat. $27^{\circ}13'$; long. $109^{\circ}18'$; alt. 300 feet.

Cañon de Guadalupe. See Guadalupe Cañon.

Cape Lobos. On the mainland coast at La Libertad: lat. $29^{\circ}54'$. Huey locality. Cabo Lobos, but not Point or Punta Lobos of Stephens.

Capomas. About 55 miles northeast of Guaymas: lat. $28^{\circ}22'$; long. $110^{\circ}14'$; alt. 1500 feet (approx.). Las Capomas of W. W. Brown labels.

Carbo. On the Southern Pacific Railroad: lat. $29^{\circ}40'$; long. $110^{\circ}57'$; alt. 1526 feet. Lamb locality.

Cedros. Lat. $27^{\circ}44'$; long. $109^{\circ}18'$; alt. 600 feet (approx.). Lloyd locality.

Cerro Blanco. Lat. $29^{\circ}35'$; long. $109^{\circ}33'$; alt. 2200 feet (approx.). Rowley locality.

Cerro Gallardo. Just south of the Arizona boundary at Monument 82. Alt. 4508 feet. Mearns locality, sometimes known as Niggerhead or Niggerhead Mountain.

Chinchas. In the immediate vicinity of Batamoti (*q. v.*). Las Chinchas of W. W. Brown labels. Not on maps.

Chinobampo. At the southwestern base of the Sierra de Álamos: lat. $26^{\circ}57'$; long. $109^{\circ}18'$; alt. 300 feet (approx.). Wright locality.

Chivata. Lat. $28^{\circ}45'$; long. $110^{\circ}37'$; alt. 1600 feet (approx.). W. W. Brown locality.

Chumata. See La Chumata.

Cibuta. On the Southern Pacific Railroad: lat. $31^{\circ}04'$; long. $110^{\circ}55'$; alt. 3477 feet. Wright locality.

Cienega Well. On the Colorado River, 25 miles south of Monument 205.

Ciudad Obregón. In the lower Yaqui River valley: lat. $27^{\circ}29'$; long. $109^{\circ}58'$; alt. 200 feet (approx.). Formerly known as Cajeme.

Cobriza. On the Río Cedros: lat. $27^{\circ}37'$; long. $109^{\circ}16'$; alt. 550 feet (approx.). Rand McNally map. Lloyd locality. La Cobriza.

Cocorit. In the lower Yaqui River valley: lat. $27^{\circ}35'$; long. $110^{\circ}00'$; alt. 100 feet (approx.). Wright locality.

Colonia Díaz. On the Colorado River, 30 miles south of Monument 205.

Colonia Independencia. On the Colorado River: lat. $32^{\circ}20'$; alt. 66 feet. Las Carpas of Mearns' labels and notes is possibly an older name for the same locality.

Colonia Lerdo. On the Colorado River: lat. $32^{\circ}10'$; alt. 50 feet (approx.). The "Colony" of Stone and Rhoads (1905).

Colorado River. The boundary between Sonora and Baja California; lat. $31^{\circ}45'$ at its mouth at the head of the Gulf. Río Colorado.

Cuchujaqui River. Northeastern branch of the Álamos River: lat. $26^{\circ}57'$; long. $108^{\circ}53'$; alt. 1300 feet (approx.) at the junction. Sometimes applied also to the Álamos River. Chuchujaguí River.

Cuchuta. On the Río Fronteras: lat. $30^{\circ}46'$; long. $109^{\circ}35'$; alt. 4500 feet (approx.). Lumholtz locality. Cachuta (Allen, 1893a).

Cumpas. On the Río Moctezuma: lat. $30^{\circ}00'$; long. $109^{\circ}49'$; alt. 2300 feet. Lieutenant Benson locality almost invariably cited as "Campos," particularly in connection with the Benson Quail and the Masked Bob-white.

Direction Hill. On the coast near the mouth of the Colorado River: lat. $30^{\circ}40'$; long. $114^{\circ}25'$.

Dowling Well. Arizona locality on the boundary: lat. $31^{\circ}53'$; long. $112^{\circ}48'$. Huey locality. Not on maps.

Dutch Charley's. On the boundary (Arizona side) at Monument 88. Mearns locality.

El Alamo. Northwestern desert foothills: lat. $30^{\circ}51'$; long. $111^{\circ}13'$: alt. 2575 feet. Bancroft, Lamb, Sheffler locality. Rancho Los Álamos of Sheffler (1931a).

El Cobre. Mountain locality in the extreme southeast: lat. $27^{\circ}02'$; long. $108^{\circ}40'$; alt. 4000 feet. (approx.). Moore locality. Cobre. Sonora No. 3 and Sonora News Company maps.

El Doctor. Freshwater spring in the extreme northwest and near the Colorado River: lat. $32^{\circ}00'$; long. $114^{\circ}50'$; alt. 50 feet (approx.). Wright locality.

El Golfo. Coastal terminus of the road from Yuma to the Gulf and near the mouth of the Colorado. Probably synonymous with Puerto Isabel: lat. $31^{\circ}48'$; long. $114^{\circ}42'$. Anthony locality.

El Pinita. See Los Pinitos.

El Plomo. Mine in the northwestern desert: lat. $31^{\circ}16'$; long. $112^{\circ}00'$: alt. 2700 feet.

El Puerto. On the Lumholtz route in the higher mountains, above Nopalera or Huerachi and very close to the Chihuahua boundary: lat. approximately $49^{\circ}50'$; long. $108^{\circ}40'$: alt. probably over 6000 feet. Not on maps.

El Tigre Mine. Lat. $30^{\circ}37'$; long. $109^{\circ}20'$: alt. (probably over) 5000 feet. Campbell locality.

El Tigre Mountains. See Sierra de Madera.

Empalme. Railroad junction on the northeast part of Guaymas Harbor.

Ensenada del Perro. Small bay at the extreme southeast end of Tiburón Island, and just north of Monument Point. Benson and Sibley locality.

Estero [or Bahía] de Agiabampo. See Agiabampo.

Estero de Guásimas. See Guásimas Lagoon.

Estero de Tasiota. Small bay and lagoon on the mainland coast: lat. $28^{\circ}23'$. Usually appearing in Anthony's notes as Estero or Estrada de Tasiota.

Freshwater Bay. On the north coast of Tiburón Island.

Fronteras. Lat. $30^{\circ}54'$; long. $109^{\circ}35'$: alt. 3725 feet. Cahoon and Lumholtz (Robinette) locality. Fronteriza on Cahoon labels.

George Island. Seven miles off the mainland coast: lat. $31^{\circ}01'$; long. $113^{\circ}17'$. Known variously as George's or Saint George Island, Isla Jorge or San Jorge.

Gorc Island. At mouth of the Colorado River: lat. $31^{\circ}43'$.

Granados. On the Bavispe River: lat. $29^{\circ}52'$; long. $109^{\circ}20'$; alt. 1700 feet (approx.). Cahoon and Lumholtz locality.

Gray's Ranch. Arizona side of the boundary: lat. $31^{\circ}52'$; long. $112^{\circ}43'$; alt. 1460 feet. Huey locality.

Guadalupe. In the southeastern mountains: lat. $28^{\circ}20'$; long. $109^{\circ}07'$; alt. 3300 feet (approx.). Lloyd locality.

Guadalupe Cañon. Headwaters in the Guadalupe Mountains on the Arizona-New Mexico side of the boundary and running southwestward to join the San Bernardino River at about lat. $31^{\circ}15'$; long. $109^{\circ}14'$; alt. at Boundary Monument 73, 4157 feet. Mearns locality.

Guadalupe Mountains. North-south range crossing the Arizona boundary at about long. $109^{\circ}05'$; alt. on the Sonora side of the boundary approximately 6000 feet.

Guásimas Lagoon. Mangrove lagoon about 18 miles east of Guaymas: lat. $27^{\circ}52'$; long. $110^{\circ}37'$.

Guaymas. Largest (and only active) seaport in Sonora: $27^{\circ}55'$; long. $110^{\circ}52'$.

Guirocoba. Cattle hacienda in the extreme southeast: lat. $26^{\circ}58'$; long. $108^{\circ}42'$; alt. 1450 feet. Rancho Guirocoba. Sonora News map.

Guirajaqui. Moore locality a short distance (probably northeast) from Guirocoba. Not on maps.

Hacienda Aranjuez. Once large hacienda about 3 miles north of San José de Guaymas: lat. $28^{\circ}00'$; long. $110^{\circ}55'$. Visited by many collectors. Aranjuez of W. W. Brown labels. Not on maps.

Hacienda de San Rafael. Although for many years cited as in Chihuahua, this locality is about two miles within Sonora territory: lat. $27^{\circ}08'$; long. $108^{\circ}42'$; alt. 1500 feet (approx.). J. T. Wright is the only collector to visit the place in recent years.

Hacienda la Casita. Banded duck return locality. Not identifiable.

Hall's Ranch. Just south of Boundary Monument 73 in Guadalupe Cañon (*q. v.*). Mearns locality.

Hermosillo. Lat. $29^{\circ}05'$; long. $110^{\circ}58'$; alt. 780 feet.

Huatabampo. Lat. $26^{\circ}50'$; long. $109^{\circ}42'$; alt. 50 feet. (approx.).

Huerachi. Lat. $29^{\circ}40'$; long. $108^{\circ}40'$; alt. 4000 feet. (approx.). Lummholtz locality. Not on maps. (Río de Heuerachi on Greenidge map). Heurachi, Heuerachi, Huehuerachi.

Imuris. On the Southern Pacific Railroad: lat. $30^{\circ}40'$; long. $110^{\circ}53'$; alt. 2713 feet.

Isla Alcatraz. See Pelican Island.

Isla Lobos. See Lobos Island.

Isla Patos. See Patos Island.

Isla Pelicano. See Pelican Island.

Isla San Estéban. See San Estéban Island.

Isla San Jorge. See George Island.

Isla San Pedro Mártir. See San Pedro Mártir Island.

Isla San Pedro Nolasco. See San Pedro Nolasco Island.

Isla Tassne. See Pelican Island.

Isla Tiburón. See Tiburón Island.

Isleta. On the lower Alamos (or Cuchujaqui) River: lat. $26^{\circ}50'$; long. $108^{\circ}57'$; alt. 200 feet. The Ysleta of Salvin and Godman. Sonora News map.

Johnson's Ranch. On the Arizona side of the boundary at Monument 90: long. $109^{\circ}49'$; alt. 4561 feet. Mearns locality. Sometimes, "Boundary South of Bisbee."

Kino Bay. On the mainland coast opposite the south end of Tiburón Island: lat. $28^{\circ}47'$.

Kino Point. At the southern side of Kino Bay. Punta Kino.

La Bonancita. See Bonancita.

La Chumata. Mine in the Sierra de San Antonio: lat. $30^{\circ}07'$; long. $110^{\circ}27'$; alt. 4500 feet. W. W. Brown is the only collector known to have visited the place, at least at the higher levels.

La Cobriza. See Cobriza.

La Libertad. See Puerto Libertad.

La Noria. On the Santa Cruz River near the Arizona boundary: lat. $31^{\circ}19'$; long. $110^{\circ}37'$; alt. 4600 feet (approx.). Mearns locality.

La Osa. In the southern foothills of the Baboquivari Mountains, one half mile north of Boundary Monument 140. Specimens were taken apparently on both sides of the line (Mearns, 1907).

Laguna de Algodones. See Algodones Lagoon.

Las Arenas. See Arenas.

Las Carpas. On the Colorado River in the delta, probably at or near the present site of Colonia Independencia (*q. v.*). Mearns locality.

Las Capomas. See Capomas.

Las Chinchas. See Chinchas.

Las Cuevas. Lumholtz locality near (probably slightly north of) Oputo: alt. "1750-2300" feet. On Robinette's labels and in Allen's (1893a) account the place is written Las Cuevas, Los Cuevas, Los Cuevos, Los Cuervos. Whether Las Cuevas or Los Cuervos is intended it not determinable. Not on maps.

Las Trincheras. On the Lumholtz route somewhere very close to Fronteras. Not on maps.

Leoncita. Lumholtz locality apparently in the vicinity of Fronteras.

Llano. On the Southern Pacific Railroad: lat. $30^{\circ}22'$; long. $111^{\circ}06'$: alt. 2305 feet.

Lobos Island. Lat. $27^{\circ}20'$. Sand island on the southern coast, separated from the mainland by a shallow lagoon. Bancroft locality.

López Collado. Banded duck return locality, not found on maps.

Los Médanos. See Médanos.

Los Nogales. See Nogales.

Los Pinitos. Lumholtz locality very close to (or actually) Cerro Pinitos at lat. $30^{\circ}32'$; long. $109^{\circ}33'$: alt. 5000 feet. Robinette and Allen variations are Los Pinitos, El Pinita, Puerto, and Puerto de Los Pinitos, all from a very limited locality (Camps 14 and 15). This is *not* the "El Puerto" of December dates.

Los Vengos. Somewhere along the southwestern part of the Lumholtz route but not otherwise identifiable.

Madera Mountains. See Sierra de Madera.

Magdalena. Northcentral part of the State: lat. $30^{\circ}38'$; long. $110^{\circ}57'$: alt. 2480.

Maicoba. In the southeastern mountains: lat. $28^{\circ}23'$ long. $108^{\circ}42'$: alt. 5440 feet. Lloyd locality. Often Micoba, Maycoba.

Masocari Island. One of the larger mangrove islands in Agiabampo Bay: lat. $26^{\circ}21'$; long. $109^{\circ}15'$. Appears, apparently incorrectly, as Isla Basacori (Rand McNally) or Cabo Basacori (Sonora No. 3.).

Mayo River. Draining most of the southeastern part of the State between the Yaqui and Fuerte River systems: lat. at entrance to the Gulf, $26^{\circ}45'$. See Gentry (1942) for account of flora, topography, state boundary, etc.

Maytoarena. On the Southern Pacific Railroad a short distance north of Guaymas: lat. $28^{\circ}05'$; long. $110^{\circ}47'$; alt. 146 feet.

Médanos. Near the mouth of the Yaqui River: lat. $25^{\circ}38'$; long. $110^{\circ}32'$; alt. 50 feet. Benson and Sibley locality. Médano or Los Médanos of some maps

Miller Ranch. "64 miles south of Fort Huachuca." Most likely Cahoon's version of Rancho Molino or Molino Parson at lat. $30^{\circ}53'$; long. $110^{\circ}07'$; alt. 3500 feet (approx.).

Mina Abundancia. Exactly on the Sonora-Chihuahua boundary in Frazer's time but seemingly within Sonora limits as is certainly the case with the hacienda (San Rafael); lat. $27^{\circ}09'$; long. $108^{\circ}38'$; alt. 4000 feet. (approx.).

Mina Los Afanes. Benson and Sibley locality 6.8 miles north of Kino Bay. Not on maps.

Miramar Coastal beach on the Gulf directly west of Guaymas.

Mirasol. In the extreme southeast about 3 miles east of El Cobre. Moore locality.

Moctezuma. In the Moctezuma River valley: lat. $29^{\circ}48'$; long. $109^{\circ}43'$; alt. 1810 feet. Once, and occasionally still, known by the old Indian name of Oposura, the one invariably given on Cahoon labels.

Montague Island. Lat. $31^{\circ}45'$ at the mouth of the Colorado River.

Nácori. Lat. $29^{\circ}40'$; long. $108^{\circ}53'$; alt. 3200 feet (approx.). Nacory of Allen (1893a). Nácori Chico of some maps.

Nacozari. On the Río Nacozari: lat. $30^{\circ}19'$; long. $109^{\circ}43'$; alt. 3550 feet. On most modern maps appears as Nacozari Viejo. The present railroad town of Nacozari or Placeritas de Nacozari, or Nacozari de García is about 5 miles north and at a slightly higher altitude. Cahoon locality.

Nariz Temporal. Seasonal lake at the south end of the Nariz Mountains, 6.5 miles south of Monument 159: lat. $31^{\circ}37'$; long. $112^{\circ}34'$; alt. 1640 feet. Mearns locality.

Navojoa. On the lower Río Mayo: lat. $27^{\circ}08'$; long. $109^{\circ}30'$; alt. 100 feet (approx.).

Niggerhead Mountain. See Cerro Gallardo.

Noche Buena. On the Colorado River in the general vicinity of Colonia Independencia. Exact location not determinable. Dickey locality.

Nogales. On the Arizona boundary at Monument 122: long. $110^{\circ}57'$; alt. 3852 feet. Usually, in early boundary reports (Baird, 1858, etc.), called Los Nogales. There is a location of this latter name in the extreme northeast which has been mistaken (in a recent mammalogical paper) for the present place.

Nopalera. On the upper reaches of the Río Huerachi a short distance north of the village of Huerachi but not located exactly. Approximately at lat. $29^{\circ}40'$; long. $108^{\circ}40'$: approximate altitude, 4500 feet. On Robinette's labels the name is spelled indifferently as Nopalera or Napolera, the latter (incorrectly) selected by Allen on the basis of averages, apparently.

Nuri. On the Río Chico: lat. $28^{\circ}04'$; long. $109^{\circ}22'$: alt. 1445 feet. Lloyd locality.

Opodope. On the Río San Miguel: lat. $29^{\circ}54'$; long. $110^{\circ}39'$: alt. 2400 feet (approx.). W. W. Brown locality.

Oposura. Old name for Moctezuma (*q. r.*).

Oputo. In the northeast on the Río Bavispe: lat. $30^{\circ}06'$ long. $109^{\circ}20'$: alt. 1925 feet. Lumholtz locality. Opata, Oputo, Oputa.

Ortiz. On the railroad, about 25 miles north of Guaymas: lat. $28^{\circ}17'$; long. $110^{\circ}43'$: alt. 350 feet. Loring locality.

Pajaritos Mountains. Extending north and south of the International Boundary between longitude $111^{\circ}00'$ and $111^{\circ}30'$. Principal source of the Río Altar and the westernmost Upper Sonoran-Transition area in the State. Local sections south of the boundary are known as the Sierra de los Pajaritos, Sierra de la Escondida, Sierra de San José, and, southernmost, as the Sierra de Huacomea or Guacomea. The peak elevation of the last-named is 2040 meters, or about 6700 feet. Jouy's "32 miles south of Nogales" would seem certainly to belong here.

Patagonia Mountains. Across the International Boundary at long. $110^{\circ}45'$: alt. 5742 feet. The greater portion lies north of the boundary in Arizona. Mearns states that the Sonora portion is known as the Sierra de San Antonio; however, this apparently is not the case at the present time. Holzner collected a few specimens here. Patagone mountains.

Patos Island. Off the northern end of Tiburón Island: lat. $29^{\circ}17'$; long. $112^{\circ}28'$.

Pelican Island. Small, rocky island at the entrance to Kino Bay. Isla Alcatraz, Isla Pelicano, Isla Tassne.

Pesqueira. On the railroad, about 22 miles north of Hermosillo: lat. $29^{\circ}23'$; long. $110^{\circ}54'$: alt. 1072 feet. Wright locality.

Petrel Bay. Shallow indentation on the southeast coast of Tiburón Island, lat. $28^{\circ}50'$. Not on maps.

Picbicuate River. Intermittant stream bed draining eastward from Guirocoba to the Río Fuerte. This name was misapplied once (see *Petrochelidon albifrons minima*) to the Cuchuajaqui River. Pichiquate.

Pilares. On the Río Bavispe: lat. $30^{\circ}35'$; long. $109^{\circ}23'$: alt. 2500 feet (approx.). Campbell locality. Sonora No. 3 and Rand McNally maps.

Pinacate Mountains. Northwestern desert range: lat. $31^{\circ}45'$; long. $113^{\circ}40'$: alt. 1415 meters, or about 4600 feet. See Dice and Blossom, 1937, for account of region.

Pitiquito. Northwestern desert locality: lat. $30^{\circ}38'$; long. $111^{\circ}57'$: alt. 1600 feet (approx.). Pedroquito of Stephens (1885).

Plomasas. About 12 miles northeast of Álamos. Goldman locality. Sonora News map.

Plomoso. Given by Elliot as within the range of the Masked Bob-white. Not found on any available map.

Port Lobos. Puerto Lobos. Behind Cape or Cabo Tepoca. Stephens locality.

Potam. Near the mouth of the Yaqui River: lat. $27^{\circ}37'$; long. $110^{\circ}27'$: alt. 50 feet.

Pozo de Luis. In the northwestern desert, 5 miles south of Monument 152: lat. $31^{\circ}37'$; long. $112^{\circ}09'$: alt. 2300 feet. Mearns locality.

Providencia Mines. Rowley locality in the foothills of the Sierra de San Antonio: lat. $30^{\circ}02'$; long. $110^{\circ}25'$: alt. 2300 feet. (approx.).

Pueblo Yaqui. Banded duck return locality. Probably synonymous with San José de Guaymas.

Puerto de los Pinitos. See Los Pinitos.

Puerto Isabel. See El Golfo.

Puerto Libertad. On the mainland coast behind Cape Lobos: lat. $29^{\circ}54'$. Also known as La Libertad, Puerto de la Libertad, Libertad Anchorage.

Puerto Lobos. On the mainland coast behind Cape Tepoca. Tepoca Bay. Port Lobos.

Punta Kino. See Kino Point.

Punta Lobos. The Point Lobos of Stephens. Synonymous with Cabo Tepoca.

Punta Peñascosa. On the mainland coast near the head of the Gulf: lat. $31^{\circ}20'$. Variouslly, Punta Peñasca or Peñasco, Rocky Point. Huey locality.

Punta Sargent. See Sargent Point.

Querobabi. On the Southern Pacific Railroad: lat. $30^{\circ}05'$; long. $111^{\circ}02'$; alt. 2164 feet.

Questa del Tigre. Near the head of San Francisco Cañon (*q. v.*); alt. approximately 2000 feet. Wright locality.

Quijano. On the Southern Pacific Railroad: lat. $30^{\circ}57'$; long. $113^{\circ}02'$; alt. 3300 feet.

Quiriego. On the Río Cedros: lat. $27^{\circ}32'$; long. $109^{\circ}17'$; alt. 500 feet. (approx.).

Quitovaquito. Northwestern desert boundary locality just on the Arizona side of the line: lat. $31^{\circ}57'$; long. $113^{\circ}02'$; alt. 1050 feet. Variouslly, Quitovaquita, Quitobaqita, or Quitobaquito.

Quotla. Unidentifiable coastal locality (for *Haematopus*).

Rancho Carrizo. Wright locality not on maps: lat. $30^{\circ}06'$; long. $111^{\circ}15'$; alt. 2500 feet (approx.).

Rancho Costa Rica. Lat. $28^{\circ}55'$; long. $111^{\circ}40'$; alt. 270 feet. Costa Rica. San Francisco de Costa Rica. Lamb locality.

Rancho Guirocoba. See Guirocoba.

Rancho La Arizona. In the western foothills of the Pajaritos Mountains: lat. $31^{\circ}12'$; long. $111^{\circ}12'$; alt. 3200 feet. La Arizona. All "Sarie" citations belong here.

Rancho Los Álamos. See El Alamo.

Rancho San José. On east side of Playa del Bartolo, 17 miles north of Kino Bay: lat. $29^{\circ}05'$; long. $111^{\circ}54'$; alt. (below) 300 feet. Benson and Sibley locality.

Rancho Santa Bárbara. In the extreme southeast and close to the Chihuahua boundary. About five or six miles northwest of Milpillas (on the boundary) and in the same mountain range, known as the Sierra Saguaribo. Lat. $27^{\circ}16'$; long. $108^{\circ}35'$; alt. 4500-5000 feet.

Rancho Santa Rosa. See Tesia.

Ranken Ranch. "90 miles south of Fort Huachuca." Cahoon locality, possibly a site marked as "Rancho" on several maps: lat. $30^{\circ}35'$ long. $109^{\circ}55'$. Not unlikely a corruption of Rincón.

Realito. Lloyd locality in the lower mountains somewhere between Guadalupe and Nuri.

Río Colorado. See Colorado River.

Río Cuchujaqui. See Cuchujaqui River.

Río Mayo. See Mayo River.

Río Pichicuate. See Pichicuate River.

Río San Bernardino. See San Bernardino River.

Río San Ignacio. One of several names used for the lower reaches of the Altar-Magdalena drainage system. Hydrographic chart 619.

Río San Pedro. See San Pedro River.

Río Santa Cruz. See Santa Cruz River.

Río Yaqui. See Yaqui River.

San Bernardino Ranch. On the San Bernardino River, just on the Arizona side of the boundary; long. $109^{\circ}17'$; alt. at Monument 77, 3717 feet. One of the principal collecting stations of Mearns and Holzner.

San Bernardino River. In the extreme northeast, with headwaters in Arizona and flowing south to join the Río Bavispe at $30^{\circ}48'$.

San Carlos Bay. On the Gulf coast, just north of Guaymas.

San Estéban Island. In the center of the Gulf: lat. $28^{\circ}43'$; long. $112^{\circ}36'$. San Estévan.

San Felix Mine. Stephens locality in the northwestern desert; lat. $30^{\circ}34'$; long. $112^{\circ}30'$; alt. 800 feet.

San Francisco Cañon. Small cañon draining into the Río Chínipas, partly in Sonora and partly in Sinaloa; lat. $26^{\circ}58'$; long. $108^{\circ}27'$; alt. 1200-2500 feet. Not on maps.

San Javier. Wright locality: lat. $28^{\circ}35'$; long. $109^{\circ}43'$; alt. 1650 feet (approx.). Rand McNally and Sonora News maps.

San José. Moore locality somewhere near Guirocoba. Not on maps.

San José de Guaymas. Site of old Guaymas on the northern arm of Guaymas Harbor.

San José Mountains. About five miles south of the Arizona boundary: lat. $31^{\circ}15'$; long. $110^{\circ}10'$; alt. 8337 feet. Mearns locality.

San Luis. Boundary village on the Colorado River at Monument 205.

San Luis Mountains. Across the International boundary in the extreme northeast, the crest (Atlantic-Pacific divide) presumably forming the Sonora-Chihuahua boundary at this point: alt. at Monument 65, 6719 feet; at highest point in Sonora, 7874 feet.

San Marcial. On the Río Matape northeast of Guaymas: lat. $28^{\circ}30'$; long. $110^{\circ}18'$; alt. 700 feet (approx.). W. W. Brown locality.

San Pedro. On the San Pedro River, about 7 miles south of the International boundary: lat. $31^{\circ}16'$; long. $110^{\circ}10'$; alt. 4400 feet. (approx.).

San Pedro Bay. On the mainland coast near Guaymas: lat. $28^{\circ}03'$.

San Pedro Mártir Island. In mid-Gulf: lat. $28^{\circ}23'$; long. $112^{\circ}15'$.

San Pedro Nolasco Island. Small, rocky island about 15 miles off the coast: lat. $27^{\circ}57'$; long. $111^{\circ}25'$.

San Pedro River. Across the International Boundary at long. $110^{\circ}10'$; alt. at Monument 98, 4259 feet.

Santa Ana. In the eastern mountains: lat. $28^{\circ}20'$; long. $109^{\circ}05'$; alt. 3500 feet (approx.). Lloyd locality; the Santa Ana of Salvin and Godman. Sonora News map.

Santa Ana. Large town on the Southern Pacific Railroad: lat. $30^{\circ}32'$; long. $111^{\circ}07'$; alt. 2247 feet.

Santa Bárbara. Lumholtz locality, apparently very close to Fronteras. Not on maps.

Santa Cruz. On the Santa Cruz River: lat. $31^{\circ}14'$; long. $110^{\circ}35'$; alt. 4425 feet.

Santa Cruz River. In the extreme northcentral part of the State, enclosing the Patagonia Mountains and crossing the International Boundary twice at long. $110^{\circ}37'$ and $110^{\circ}32'$, respectively.

Santa Rosa. On the headwaters of the Río Cedros: lat. $27^{\circ}55'$; long. $109^{\circ}15'$; alt. 2880 feet. Lloyd locality; the Santa Rosa of Salvin and Godman.

Santa Rosa. Mearns locality just south of the International Boundary and a little east of Sonoyta: alt. at Monument 161, 1693 feet.

Santo Domingo. On the Sonoyta River: lat. $31^{\circ}53'$; long. $112^{\circ}57'$; alt. at Monument 170, 1181 feet.

Sargent Point. Lat. $29^{\circ}18'$ on the mainland coast and enclosing Tepopa Bay.

Saric. See Rancho La Arizona.

Sásabe. On the International Boundary: long. $111^{\circ}32'$; alt. 3500 feet. El Sásabe. On all maps except that of the American Geographical Society.

Sierra Azul. General name for the mountainous area at about long. $110^{\circ}30'$ and which extends south from the Arizona boundary to about lat. $30^{\circ}30'$.

Sierra de Alamos. Lat. $27^{\circ}00'$; long. $109^{\circ}00'$; alt. 5848 feet.

Sierra de Antonez. See Sierra de San Antonio.

Sierra de Guadalupe. See Guadalupe Mountains.

Sierra de Huacomea. See Pajaritos Mountains.

Sierra de Madera. Northwestern part of the mountain mass usually called the Sierra de Nácori. Sometimes known locally as El Tigre Mountains. Lat. $30^{\circ}33'$; long. $109^{\circ}15'$; alt. (probably) over 7000 feet.

Sierra de Nácori. Almost entirely enclosed by the Bavispe and Nácori Rivers, and with the axis roughly along longitude 109° . Maximum altitudes are over 9000 feet. Restrictive names for the more prominent sections are Tigre or El Tigre Mountains, Sierra de Madera, Sierra de la Espejucla, Sierra de Bacadéhuachi, and Sierra de Nácori.

Sierra de Oposura. About 15 miles northeast of Moctezuma: lat. $30^{\circ}00'$; long. $109^{\circ}35'$; alt. about 6000 feet. Cahoon locality.

Sierra del Pinacate. See Pinacate Mountains.

Sierra de San Antonio. Narrow north-south range which divides the San Miguel and Sonora River systems in the northcentral part of the State: lat. $30^{\circ}00'$; long. $110^{\circ}35'$; alt. (approx.) 5000 feet. W. W. Brown locality.

Sierra de San José. See San José Mountains.

Sierra de San Luis. See San Luis Mountains.

Sierra Seri. Low, barren range along the coast opposite Tiburón Island: lat. $29^{\circ}08'$; long. $112^{\circ}07'$; alt. 2500 feet (approx.). Benson and Sibley (Mus. Vert. Zool.) specimens are from the latitude and longitude given above, that of the pass between the northern and southern sections of the range: alt. above 700 feet.

Sonoyta. On the Sonoyta River, about two miles south of the Arizona boundary: lat. $31^{\circ}51'$; long. $112^{\circ}50'$; alt. 1312 feet. Mearns locality. Indifferently on maps as Sonoita. Rancho La Sone of J. W. Audubon.

Soyopa. Wright locality: lat. $28^{\circ}45'$; long. $109^{\circ}37'$; alt. 892 feet.

Sulphur Spring Valley. Across the International Boundary at long. $109^{\circ}45'$; alt. at Monument 85, 3950 feet. Known in Sonora as Valle de Agua Prieta. Mearns locality.

Tecoripa. Wright locality: lat. $28^{\circ}37'$; long. $109^{\circ}56'$; alt. 970 feet.

Tepoca Bay. On the mainland coast: lat. $30^{\circ}16'$. Port Lobos or Puerto de Lobos of Stephens.

Tepopa Bay. Shallow bay on the mainland coast behind Sargent Point: lat. $29^{\circ}18'$.

Terrenate Creek. Tributary of the Río San Pedro: lat. $31^{\circ}13'$; long. $110^{\circ}20'$; alt. 4600 feet. Holzner locality. Terenate. Toronato.

Tesia. On the lower Río Mayo: lat. $27^{\circ}09'$; long. $109^{\circ}24'$; alt. 200 feet. Benson and Sibley, van Rossem, and Wright specimens are all from Rancho Rosa, two or three miles east of the village.

Tiburón Island. Lat. $29^{\circ}00'$; long. $112^{\circ}30'$. Largest island in the Gulf and, except for San Estéban Island, the only one in Sonora waters of major ornithological importance.

Tóbari Bay. Extensive series of mangrove lagoons, separated from the Gulf by several low, sandy islands: lat. $27^{\circ}05'$; long. $110^{\circ}00'$. Tóvari. Táburí.

Tonichi. Lat. $28^{\circ}36'$; long. $109^{\circ}34'$; alt. 600 feet. Wright locality.

Tres Marias. About 12 miles northwest of Álamos on the road to Navojoa: alt. 1000 feet (approx.).

Trinidad. In the eastern mountains: lat. $28^{\circ}24'$; long. $109^{\circ}03'$; alt. 4480 feet. "6000" feet on Lloyd labels.

Tubutama. In the northwestern desert: lat. $30^{\circ}53'$; long. $111^{\circ}30'$; alt. 2237 feet. Bruner locality.

Ures. Lamb locality on the Río Sonora: lat. $29^{\circ}24'$; long. $110^{\circ}23'$; alt. 1417 feet.

Valle de las Animas. See Animas Valley.

Viejo Yaqui. One of the several lagoons at the mouth of the old Yaqui River or Río Muerto. Practically synonymous with Guásimas Lagoon. (*q. v.*).

Warsaw Mills. In the Pajaritos Mountains in Arizona, about three quarters of a mile north of Monument 132: alt. 4003 feet. Mearns locality.

Yaqui River. By far the most important river in Sonora, and draining most of the eastern part of the State north of the Río Mayo system: lat. at entrance to the Gulf, $27^{\circ}37'$.

Yécora. In the eastern mountains: lat. $28^{\circ}18'$; long. $108^{\circ}57'$; alt. 5500 feet. Altitudes on Lloyd's labels range from "8500" to "9500" feet, but these are probably far in excess of actual altitudes, even for high points. Yecori. Yecaera. Yecera.

Ysleta. See Isleta.