

NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT, *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*.—One was collected October 5, 1936. It was feeding near the top of a water oak with a group of Myrtle Warblers. The skin was identified by Dr. H. Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum. This species has never been reported from Arkansas.

MISSISSIPPI SONG SPARROW, *Melospiza melodia beata*.—The skins of two Song Sparrows from my collection were identified for me by Dr. Oberholser as *M. m. beata*. Both were collected near Lake Hamilton. This subspecies is a common winter resident throughout Missouri and a rare summer resident in northern Missouri but has not been reported from Arkansas or Louisiana.—WILLIAM H. DEADERICK, 36 Circle Drive, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Bird records from northern Coahuila.—In the summer of 1936, Ernest G. Marsh, Jr., was employed as a student technician for the National Park Service for the purpose of conducting a biological survey of the Coahuila region of the proposed Big Bend International Park. The period from July 2 to September 22 was spent in the Santa Rosa and Del Carmen Mountains lying northwest of Muzquiz, between that town and the 'Big Bend' of the Rio Grande. The forty-four specimens of birds obtained, have been deposited in the United States National Museum. So little collecting has been done in northern and northwestern Coahuila that it seems desirable to record the following notes. Comments are confined to birds apparently not previously recorded from that State or to specimens representing extensions of ranges.

Accipiter velox velox (Wilson).—Because of a paucity of breeding records for the Sharp-shinned Hawk in Mexico, the following notes may be of interest. On August 2, Marsh located a family group including three immature birds in the pine and Douglas-fir forest of upper Vivoras Canyon, Del Carmen Mountains, elevation 8500 feet. An immature male was collected. From the behavior of adults and young there was reason to believe that the young were still being fed or had been fed by the parents until very recently. The birds remained in the vicinity for several days. A nest located nearby may have been used by these hawks. Eight or ten adults were observed in early August in the northern Del Carmens.

Otus asio cineraceus (Ridgway).—On August 28, a pair of Screech Owls was observed in the Spanish oak, madrona and hackberry forest at the waterhole in Jardin del Sur, Chuperosa Canyon, northern Del Carmen Mountains. The elevation of this locality is approximately 6500 feet. The adult male was collected but its mate continued to remain in the neighborhood, and was seen as late as September 7. This subspecies has not been heretofore recorded from Coahuila.

Colaptes cafer nanus Griscom.—The very small, very pale flicker of northeastern Mexico has recently been described by Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **75**: 381, 1934) from a small series of adult and nestling birds taken in San Luis Potosi and southern Tamaulipas. The breeding range of this subspecies is still incompletely known. Red-shafted Flickers are common in the pine and oak forests of the Del Carmen Mountains between 7000 and 8500 feet. An immature female, collected in the Sierra del Jardin, August 7, has been identified as *nanus*. No nests or nestling flickers were discovered on this late date although a hole in a dead pine west of Vivoras Canyon, used by a flicker as a resting place at night, may possibly have been an old nesting site. Apparently *nanus* is the breeding flicker of the Del Carmens. Van Tyne and Sutton (Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. Misc. Publ., no. 37, p. 46, 1937) state that this subspecies is a rather uncommon breeding bird of the lowlands in the Big Bend region, Brewster County, Texas, northwest of the Del Carmens. The known breeding range of this form is thus extended considerably northwest of San Luis Potosi.

Psaltriparus melanotis lloydi Sennett.—Lloyd's Bush-tit was found to be common in the Del Carmens, occurring in flocks in the lower oak forests, elevation 7000 feet. This bush-tit was observed in August and the first half of September. A male was collected at El Jardin, September 5. We know of no previous records from Coahuila.

Setophaga picta picta Swainson.—A male Painted Redstart was collected on August 11 in oak and juniper forest at Vivoras Spring, Del Carmens, elevation 7000 feet. Two others were observed on August 25 in thick pine forest in Vivoras Canyon, at 9000 feet. These are the first records for northern Coahuila.

Pyrocephalus rubinus flammeus van Rossem.—The Vermilion Flycatcher of California and Arizona has recently been separated from the bird occurring farther east by van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7: 353, 1934). A male, taken near Santo Domingo, east of the Del Carmens, on July 24, has been identified as this subspecies. Vermilion Flycatchers are common summer inhabitants of the plains and valleys south of Santo Domingo, east of the Del Carmen escarpment and the Santa Rosa Mountains. Apparently *flammeus* occurs along the Mexican border at least as far east as northern Coahuila. This form has also been recorded in the Big Bend region of Texas by Van Tyne and Sutton (op. cit., pp. 54-55) who cite a number of breeding records for Brewster County.

Passerina ciris pallidior Mearns.—Painted Buntings are common summer residents of the foothills of the northern Del Carmens and occur on the plains, east of these and the Santa Rosa Mountains, between Conejo and Muzquiz. A male was taken on July 25 at Piedra Blanca and a female at Jardin del Sur, September 1. There appear to be no previous summer records for Coahuila.

Aimophila ruficeps boucardi (Sclater).—Rufous-crowned Sparrows were found on open hillsides and mesas up to the edge of the oak forest at 7000 feet. The climax vegetation of the habitat in which they occur consists of lechuguilla, maguey, screwbean, and sotol. A specimen, identified as *boucardi*, was collected August 22 on the mesa east of Chuperosa Canyon in the Del Carmens. This subspecies is a resident of Hidalgo, Puebla, Tamaulipas and southern Coahuila. Its presence in northern Coahuila, close to the United States border, has not been previously recorded.

Amphispiza bilineata grisea Nelson.—Black-throated Sparrows were common in the screwbean-maguey-sotol association of the Del Carmens between 5000 and 7000 feet and were observed on the plains near the Rio Grande and Chihuahua State line. A male, collected at Jardin del Sur, elevation 7000 feet, on September 1, has been identified as this subspecies, extending its range in Mexico some distance to the north of the central Mexican Plateau.

Junco phaeonotus palliatus Ridgway.—An adult male was collected from a group of three on August 14 in the pine and Douglas-fir association in Vivoras Canyon, elevation 8500 feet. Two were observed in oak and madrona forest in Chuperosa Canyon, August 22, elevation 7500 feet. Red-backed Juncos probably breed in the higher regions of the Del Carmen and Santa Rosa Mountains. The only other records for this form in Coahuila have been of birds taken in the southern part of that State.

The authors are indebted to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, U. S. Biological Survey, for the identification of the above-mentioned specimens.—ERNEST G. MARSH, JR., University of Texas, Austin, Texas, AND JAMES O. STEVENSON, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Four extra-limital records.—TEXAS RED-TAILED HAWK, *Buteo jamaicensis fuertesi*, IN CALIFORNIA.—Skin Number A299, female, Brandt Collection, taken in