

dense bank of ash trees, vines, and underbrush (described as "edge" in the above-mentioned breeding-census report). The willows grow in open woods with grass and weeds below, but there are scattered clumps of mimosa shrubs here and there.

On June 27, 1943, a pair of Rose-throated Becards was found tending one juvenile female in a heavy ash-hackberry jungle on the Santa Ana tract south of Alamo, (Hidalgo County) Texas. The site was just outside the plot of the breeding census reported by the writer in 1940 (Bird-Lore, 42: Sept.-Oct., 1940); the whole tract is now a federal wildlife refuge. The juvenile moved only once during the half hour it was under observation and then only from one tree to the next. Both adults were quite excited and gave alarm notes which they repeated as long as the writer remained in the area.

The male in this case was not quite pure white below and it is thought that it was slightly darker on the sides of the breast than the Cameron County male. Since all the resident males that I have observed are light below, it now seems likely that the female and juvenile male which I first observed in 1937 were also residents instead of accidental visitors from the west as I at first supposed. Ridgway classified his white-breasted specimen from Nuevo Leon as *P. a. albiventris* (Birds of North and Middle America, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 4: 851, footnote). Bent discussed the birds, reported earlier by the writer, under the heading of *albiventris*, apparently following Ridgway's lead, but suggested that they might belong to the race *richmondi* van Rossem, in case the A. O. U. should see fit to recognize that subspecies. Since this has now been done (*cf.* Auk, 61: 452, 1944) and it is known that our Rio Grande Delta-region birds are residents rather than accidental stragglers from the west, they should be called *richmondi*. In 1942, Mrs. D. C. Ring sent the writer a description of an "unknown" bird which she had observed on her farm north of Alamo, Texas. It was quite obviously another male Rose-throated Becard. These various records now seem to establish the species as a resident of low density in both Hidalgo and Cameron counties of Texas.

Postscript.—Since submitting the foregoing note, I have made an additional observation that is of interest. This spring (1944) a male has appeared here in Cameron County that is completely gray below except for the rose spot on the throat, including even the chin. This answers the question as to whether or not all the birds at this extreme northern limit of the range are light below. Heretofore all seen by the writer were either white below or almost so, as is mentioned in a preceding paragraph.—L. IRBY DAVIS, *Harlingen, Texas.*

A correction.—I wish to correct an unfortunate error which occurred on Plate 23 of *The Auk* for October, 1944. The upper photograph shows a Horned Lark nest, not a Lapland Longspur nest, as stated. The error occurred during selection of photographs for the paper, three years after field observations were made; it in no way affects the accuracy of the accompanying data on Lapland Longspurs.—L. I. GRINNELL, *Ithaca, N. Y.*