

after the male had been collected. However, the Quetzal is not common and is restricted to this particular area, for Mr. MacDougall found no natives that had previously seen such a bird. It should also be pointed out that no natives lived in or very near this cloud forest nor had any even penetrated it. Natives who cross the Sierra Madre at elevations lower than where the Quetzal was taken are not familiar with the bird, although they most certainly would be aware of such a conspicuous species if it occurred there. Two of the native boys, who were with MacDougall when the specimen was collected, returned to this particular cloud forest in June, 1950, penetrated it farther, and heard several Quetzals calling and observed two individuals.

Field investigations by MacDougall in Chiapas and Oaxaca would indicate a probable distribution of the cloud forest and Quetzal in these two states about as follows. There is a continuous or nearly continuous cloud forest along the Sierra Madre of coastal Chiapas northwestward to the vicinity of Tonalá. Quetzals have recently been obtained by the inhabitants from the Sierra Madre northwest of Tapachula, and particularly in the vicinity of Mapastepec. Farther inland, cloud forest is encountered in the Montebello area near Comitán and the Guatemalan border, and formerly Quetzals were collected for commercial purposes in this area. Cloud forests continue northwestward near Ciudad de Las Casas and to the north of Tuxtla Gutierrez and thence westward into the Sierra Madre of Oaxaca. Between Tonalá, Chiapas, and extreme southeastern Oaxaca, the Sierra Madre decreases in elevation below the level of the cloud forest, and suitable habitat for the Quetzal disappears. Thus, it appears that the distributional pattern southeastward from Oaxaca would be through the interior of Chiapas and not coastally. A report of a Quetzal, shot in the cloud forest at El Fénix, Chiapas, near the Oaxaca boundary, would lend credence to this distributional pattern.

Although cloud forest is present west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Oaxaca, field work by many groups and reports from natives fail to indicate that the range of the Quetzal extends west of the Isthmus. It is highly probable that the present record represents very nearly the extreme northwestern limit of the range of the species.

Of more common occurrence in the rain forest of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is a Chachalaca, achote, or "pasha," *Penelopina nigra* Fraser, yet its occurrence in Mexico beyond Chiapas seems unrecorded. Although MacDougall saved no specimens of *Penelopina*, a photograph of a recently killed female readily identifies the bird. This species was common in the highlands near Rio Grande, 15 miles north of Niltepec, and along the trails between this town and La Gloria, at elevations up to nearly 4500 feet. Eggs and young birds are sometimes obtained by the natives. On some occasions, these birds come down the slopes to about 1500 feet elevation. The fact that nearly all the inhabitants know this Chachalaca indicates it is fairly common in the Sierra Madre of the eastern portion of the Isthmus.

Mr. MacDougall is to be commended for his detailed observations in this critical and interesting region. Mr. Emmet R. Blake of the Chicago Natural History Museum has kindly checked the skin and photograph with me.—DONALD F. HOFFMEISTER, *Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana.*

Notes on the Barbet Genus *Eubucco* (Capitonidae) in Southern Peru.—Specimens of three species of the barbet genus *Eubucco* have recently been received in a collection of birds from the Marcapata Valley in southeastern Peru. The specimens of *Eubucco* were taken at two localities within 15 miles of each other, Hacienda Cadena at 1000 meters and Balceadero on the Rio Nusiniscato at 630 meters. All

the birds from Balceadero are tropical in their affinities, but from Hacienda Cadena there are a few subtropical forms found with the tropical species. The three species represented are *E. versicolor versicolor*, *E. richardsoni aurantiicollis* and *E. tucinkae*.

There have been three reviews of the South American barbets in recent years: Berlioz (Ois. Rev. Fr. d'Orn. [n. s.] 8: 221-239, 1938), Ripley (Auk, 62: 542-563, 1945) and Peters (Birds World, 6: 24-29, 1948). In the genus *Eubucco*, Berlioz and Peters agree in recognizing three specific units, *richardsoni*, *bourcierii*, and *versicolor*. However, Berlioz overlooked the recently described form *tucinkae* of southeastern Peru which Peters placed in the species *bourcierii*. Ripley, on the other hand, recognized only two species, lumping *richardsoni* and *versicolor*. The presence of representatives of all three specific units at one locality and the discovery of the hitherto unknown female of *tucinkae* help to clarify the relationships between the different forms.

Eubucco richardsonii aurantiicollis Sclater

Eubucco aurantiicollis Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1857 (1858): 267 (Rio Javari and Rio Ucayali, Peru).

Balceadero, 1 male, November 7, 1949; 1 female, November 14, 1949.

Eubucco versicolor versicolor (P. L. S. Müller)

Bucco versicolor P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst. Suppl. 1776: 88 (Maynas, Peru).

Hda. Cadena, 1 male, 1 female, November 26, 1948; 1 male, December 9, 1948; 1 female, May 16, 1949.

The presence of both these forms in the same region is definite proof that *richardsoni* and *versicolor* are well marked species. However, even if there were no overlap in range, there is very little reason for uniting the two forms. Within each species of the genus, the females are much less variable than the males and serve as the surest guide to specific relationships. For example, the females of *E. v. versicolor* and *E. v. steerii* differ only slightly in the shade of coloration, although the males are so different in both pattern and color that until Zimmer (Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool., 17: 303, 1930) demonstrated their close relationship, they were considered different species. Similarly the males of *E. r. aurantiicollis* and *E. r. richardsoni* are strikingly different, but the females differ only in the intensity of color.

The only apparent relation between *versicolor* and *richardsoni* is in the approach of males of *versicolor steerii* to the generalized pattern of *richardsoni*. However, the more conservative females differ markedly, and both are closer to the females of *bourcierii*, which are intermediate in appearance, than they are to each other. *Versicolor* is also a larger bird than *richardsoni*, with a proportionately larger bill. The separation of these two species by Berlioz and Peters is clearly the correct treatment.

Eubucco tucinkae (Seilern)

Capito tucinkae Seilern, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 11: 276, 1913 (Yahuarimayo, Carabaya, Peru).

Balceadero, 2 males, October 31, 1949; 1 female, November 10, 1949.

In his original description Seilern compared his single male of *tucinkae* to males of *bourcierii*, from which it differed in: the golden olive rather than dark green color above; the narrow yellow rather than pale blue hind collar; the more extensive red on the upper breast; and the presence of a patch of pale gray at the sides of the breast. These differences are of about the same order of magnitude as those separating *richardsoni* and *aurantiicollis*, and on the basis of the males, *tucinkae* could be considered conspecific with *bourcierii*. However, the discovery of the female of *tucinkae* casts doubt on the validity of this arrangement. The following is a description of the female of *tucinkae*:

Above: crown, cheeks, and auriculars red, the red extending down sides of neck, but not onto nape; lores black, and fine black edge to forehead; nape, back, and rump olive, brighter on rump, and with reddish-golden wash on nape and upper back (this is similar to male, but duller and lacking yellow band on nape); *below:* throat yellow with black chin spot; orange band across upper breast, with anterior edge clearly defined against yellow throat and posterior edge merging with yellow-orange of lower breast and straw color of belly; clear gray patch at side of upper breast; flanks and all but mid-line of belly broadly streaked with grayish-olive.

The female of *tucinkae* is separated from the females of all other species of the genus by the presence of red on the head. This fact, coupled with the constancy shown by the females of the other species, is sufficient to maintain *tucinkae* as a separate species rather than a race of *bourcierii*. On the basis of the resemblance between the males, *tucinkae* is probably most closely related to *bourcierii*, but its wide isolation, no member of the group being found between Ecuador and southeastern Peru, has permitted it to develop into a separate specific entity.—MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, JR., *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois.*

Eastern Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linné), from Brazil.—The winter range of this conspicuous North American species is stated as extending from southern Mexico to the northern part of South America—British Guiana, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, and Bolivia (Hellmayr, *Cat. Birds Americas*, 5: 103, 1927). The occurrence of the bird also was supposed in Brazil; Bent (Tyler, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 79: 27, 1942) quotes: "probably through western Brazil." On November 13, 1948, I obtained a specimen of *Tyrannus tyrannus* (No. A. 1125, coll. zool. Fundação Brasil Central) on the Rio Kuluene, eastern main tributary of the Rio Xingú, Mato Grosso, central Brazil. This region is situated in the center of South America; the geographical position of the place (camp "Jacaré" of the Expedition Roncador-Xingú, Fundação Brasil Central) is 12° 0' 16" South, 53° 23' 45" West, which latitude corresponds with the known wintering quarters of the species on the west coast of South America, in Perú. The Rio Kuluene region is transitory among the typical "Campo cerrado" of Mato Grosso and the "Hyleia Amazônica" in the north. The Kingbird was encountered at the border of the forest. Its plumage was worn; the sex could not be determined. This November record of *Tyrannus tyrannus* in central Brazil coincides well with the expected time of winter migration of the species, the egg-dates from British Columbia to Florida are between May and July.—HELMUT SICK, *Fundação Brasil Central, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*

Gray Kingbird, *Tyrannus dominicensis*, Nesting in Alabama.—For some time I have suspected the occurrence of the Gray Kingbird at Fort Morgan, Alabama, having heard its *kit-kittery* regularly imitated by Mockingbirds there. My first trip there "in season" (May 14, 1950) proved this suspicion correct. One pair of these large tyrants was seen and heard near the north shore at the Fort, and possibly a third individual 100 yards farther west. Returning to the spot an hour later, I saw a Gray Kingbird fly to a partly constructed nest in a fire-killed live oak, *Quercus virginiana*, thus leaving no doubt regarding its breeding there. No collecting gun was obtainable, but the writer is thoroughly familiar with this species on the coast of Florida where it is common locally.

This appears to be the westernmost nesting record of the Gray Kingbird in the United States, as no previous records have been published west of Pensacola, Florida. It is also the first record of any kind for this bird in Alabama. A sight record by George H. Lowery (Auk, 63: 184–185) 32 miles off the Louisiana coast, May 11, 1945,