

the other was a Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*). The latter bird was crippled by Mr. Daigle on the George Bauer ranch in Jefferson County, between Hamshire and China, Texas.

On January 3, 1954, U. S. Game Management Agent Robert S. Bach checked a hunter on Lissie Prairie near Eagle Lake, Colorado County, Texas, who had bagged a Ross's Goose. State Game Warden Tom Waddell obtained the bird and had it mounted.

Kortright (*The Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America*, 1942, pp. 147-148) lists California as the wintering ground for the Ross's Goose, and so far as I know these are the first records of this species from the Gulf Coast of Texas, although it has been reported from Colorado, Arizona, and Cameron Parish, Louisiana. Other Ross's Geese may have wintered on the Texas coast last year, for our Texas U. S. Game Management Agents received several reports from waterfowl hunters concerning diminutive snow geese. Mr. Daigle donated the crippled birds to the San Antonio Zoo.—RAYMOND J. BULLER, *Assistant Regional Supervisor, Fish and Wildlife Service, P. O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico.*

A Record of the Mexican Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra stricklandi*) from Fort Worth, Texas.—Occurrence of any species of crossbill in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, is previously unknown. On May 17, 1954, Sister St. Andrew found a dead Red Crossbill on the grounds of Our Lady of Victory College located in the southern part of the city. Although the ants had slightly eaten the head, I was able to make a study skin of the specimen which proved to be a dull, yellow-colored female. Examination of the body did not reveal any abnormalities, and death was attributed to natural causes.

The skin was forwarded to Allen J. Duvall of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service who identified it as the Mexican Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra stricklandi*). The specimen is now No. 458021 in the U. S. National Museum. Griscom in his Red Crossbill monograph (*Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 41, 1937: 135) mentions the occurrence of this race in Texas on the basis of a June sight record of a small flock in the Chisos Mountains. He goes on to state that identification of any race by sight is purely conjectural. So far as known to me, the Fort Worth specimen is the first authentic record of the Mexican Crossbill for the State of Texas.

Sight records of the Red Crossbill were also reported from the Turtle Creek area of Dallas, Dallas County, about 32 miles east of Fort Worth by Mrs. T. E. Winford (*in litt.*). Five birds, reported to be two males and three females, were observed by various members of the Dallas Audubon Society from March 21 to 25. This appears to be the only other report of crossbills in nearby areas for the spring of 1954.

I am sincerely grateful to Allen J. Duvall for his subspecific identification of this specimen.—WARREN M. PULICH, 2720 Frazier Ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

The Identity of *Pyrrota valeryi* J. and E. Verreaux.—Zimmer (*Amer. Mus. Novit.*, 1304: 15, 1945) discussed a suggestion made by James Bond (*in litt.*) that this bird, now known as "*Tachyphonus valeryi*," might in reality be the troupial *Lampropsar tanagrinus* and concluded that, pending a critical study of the type and paratype, Bond's suggestion should be followed. On June 14, 1954, I was able to study the type and paratype (catalogue numbers 7829D and 7829F, respectively, in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) and to compare them directly with examples of *Tachyphonus rufus* and *Lampropsar tanagrinus*. The type and paratype of *Pyrrota valeryi* differ from males of *Tachyphonus rufus* and agree with