

GENERAL NOTES

Thick-billed Kingbird in the United States.—While on a field trip, June 4, 1958 to the Guadalupe Mountains of southeastern Arizona, adjacent New Mexico and Sonora, my brother John and I located two pairs of Thick-billed Kingbirds (*Tyrannus crassirostris*)—a species new to the A.O.U. Check-list area. The first pair was found in the Arizona portion of Guadalupe Canyon about one mile from the New Mexico border and five miles from the Sonoran border. The female was collected and proved to be in breeding condition. The bird contained a fully developed egg, the shell calcified when exposed to the air. Three other ova measured about 6 mm. each. The pair no doubt had a nest in one of the large cottonwoods or sycamores in the vicinity. The second pair, found in the same canyon less than a mile into Sonora from the International Border, was observed at their nest. The nest was built about 30 feet up in a large sycamore, in a crotch formed where a small lateral branch joined the main trunk. The birds appeared to be incubating and were constantly at the nest.

These Thick-billed Kingbirds shared their riparian habitat with nesting Western Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) and Cassin's Kingbirds (*Tyrannus vociferans*).

This species has been known hitherto only from western Mexico and Guatemala. The closest to the United States it has been found before is a breeding population at Rancho la Arizona, Sonora, Mexico, about 25 miles southwest of Nogales near the headwaters of the Rio Altar. Dr. Allan R. Phillips has a specimen from Huachinera, Sonora and one of a pair from Rancho Coyote, about 14 miles by road north and west from Bacadehuachi. It also breeds northeast of Imuris, with specimens in the Phillips collection (personal correspondence). These are the northernmost records for eastern Sonora. Marshall records the species as nesting at Rancho Pinos Altos in the Sierra Nacori, Sonora (Pac. Coast Avif., 32: 86, 1957).

Our specimen has been deposited in the Fish and Wildlife Service Collection at the U. S. National Museum. Dr. John W. Aldrich, following the nomenclature of Miller *et al.* (Pac. Coast Avif., 33: 73, 1957), has identified it as the subspecies *Tyrannus crassirostris pomalis* Bangs and Peters, of which *T. c. sequestratus* van Rossem (Condor, 43: 250, 1941) is generally considered a synonym.

Guadalupe Canyon is mostly in the Lower Sonoran Life Zone. Vegetation of the Upper Sonoran Zone gradually takes over towards the head of the canyon in New Mexico and on some of the higher hills in Arizona. The riparian canyon bottom is characterized by huge cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*) and sycamores (*Platanus wrightii*). Water is available at several stock tanks and ranch wells and reservoirs. Except for a few small springs and seeps, which run above ground for short distances during wet years, there is no permanent running water in the canyon.—SEYMOUR H. LEVY, Route 9, Box 960, Tucson, Arizona.

A Hybrid Between Barrow's and Common Goldeneyes.—On May 13, 1954, a drake goldeneye in full nuptial plumage was picked up in a moribund condition on Westwick Lake, 12 miles south of Williams Lake, British Columbia. The specimen is intermediate between *Bucephala islandica* and *B. clangula* and is probably a hybrid. It was prepared as a study skin and is now N. 4472 in the collection of the Museum of Zoology, University of British Columbia. The trachea was preserved with the specimen.

The facial spot of the hybrid is nearly round like that of adult male *B. clangula*, but with a dorsal extension of the white, similar to but not as extensive as that in