

White-tailed Kite in Nicaragua.—An immature male White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus majusculus*) was taken by Brigadier General Nicholas Biddle of Bethayres, Pennsylvania, at San Isidro, Nicaragua, on 23 February 1961. The specimen is now in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (A.N.S.P. 168357). The comparatively long tail, which measures 171 mm from the bases of the middle rectrices, serves to identify it as the northern race, which has not hitherto been recorded south of British Honduras and Guatemala. The nominate form is apparently confined to South America.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.*

Nest and eggs of the Cabanis Tiger Heron in Chiapas, Mexico.—On a trip to southeastern Chiapas 8–20 July 1962, accompanied by Miguel Alvarez del Toro, I found two isolated nests of *Heterocnus mexicanus*. The nests, 10 miles apart, were in mangroves (*Rhizophora mangle*) some 45 miles northwest of Puerto Madero on the Pacific coast. One nest was 3 feet above water and was photographed on 14 July (see Figure 1). The other nest was 15 feet above the water and was at the periphery of a colony of Agami Herons (*Agamia agami*).



Figure 1. Nest and eggs of Cabanis Tiger Heron, Chiapas, Mexico, 14 July 1962. From a color transparency.

The nests contained 3 eggs each. The eggs of *H. mexicanus*, so far as I am aware, have not been pictured before. Schönwetter's *Handbuch der Oologie* (Berlin, Akademie-Verlag, 1960-1961) does not describe the eggs of this species. They are of special interest because in the allied Tiger Heron (*Tigrisoma lineatum*) the eggs are described as having brownish or pale purplish spots, which, as Schönwetter pointed out, is most unusual for a member of the Ardeidae, almost all of which lay plain bluish-green eggs (Schönwetter, *op. cit.*: 83-85). The spotted character of the eggs of *T. lineatum* has been confirmed recently in Surinam (Haverschmidt, *Ardea*, 50: 173, 1962), and Argentina (Rossi, *Univ. Buenos Aires Fac. Cien. Exact. y Nat., Ser. Zool.*, 1: 35-62, 1958). Van Rossem found a nest of *H. mexicanus* on 21 July 1912, in El Salvador, with a single egg a few days old, and stated that, according to his field notes, it was "Dull white, with a greenish tinge, of rough grain, nearly equi-ended and about the size of a red-tailed hawk's egg" (Dickey and van Rossem, *The birds of El Salvador. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser.*, 23, 1938. See p. 83.). The unspotted eggs in the two Chiapas nests confirm van Rossem's description.

Because colors of soft parts are often seasonably changeable in herons, it is worth noting that in the incubating bird the bare loreal stripe was greenish-yellow; the skin of the throat, bright yellow; the iris, deep yellow; and the tarsus, greenish-slate.

I am grateful to Eugene Eisenmann for calling the literature references to my attention.—WALTER DAWN, 49-15 Skillman Avenue, Woodside, New York.

Description of a race of the Double-striped Thick-knee (Aves, family Burhinidae) from Colombia.—In our recent studies of Colombian birds, working independently, we have found that the Double-striped Thick-knee (*Burhinus striatus*) of northern Colombia differs so definitely from the race *B. s. vocifer* of Venezuela and the llanos east of the eastern Andes as to require separation by name. It is described as follows:

***Burhinus striatus pediacus*, new subspecies**

Characters.—Similar to *Burhinus striatus vocifer* (L'Herminier)¹ but paler in general coloration; pale border stripes on feathers of dorsal surface definitely light-colored, ranging from pale cinnamon-buff to pale buff; dark areas of center of crown more brownish black; light borders of feathers on foreneck and upper breast decidedly paler; under tail coverts lighter, pale cinnamon-buff.

Type.—U. S. National Museum no. 368601, male, taken near Maicao, Guajira, 15 April 1941, by A. Wetmore and M. A. Carriker, Jr. (original number 11429).

Description of type.—General color of central area of feathers on crown, back, and rump fuscous to fuscous-black, edged rather widely with dull white on the forehead and loreal area, dull buffy white on the crown, and dull pinkish buff elsewhere; a broad black stripe on either side of the crown from the level of the front of the eye back to the nape; hindneck and side of neck dull buff, lined narrowly with fuscous; edge of wing prominently white; anterior lesser wing coverts fuscous-black, rest of lesser coverts and middle coverts fuscous; greater coverts and outer tertials mouse gray, edged with pinkish buff to dull buffy white; primaries and secondaries fuscous-brown to fuscous-black, with the inner webs white except at tips; the outer web of the outermost primary pale buffy brown for a space of 20 mm toward tip; fourth

¹ *Aedicnemus vocifer* L'Herminier, *Mag. Zool.*, vol. 7, cl. 2, 1837, pl. 84 and text. (Maturin, Monagas, Venezuela.)