

north coast and in the Caribbean islands: the eastern *C. s. semipalmatus* every month of the year and the western *C. s. inornatus* in August.

On 20 May 1974 two local fishermen landed on Isla Larga, an uninhabited island near the center of Los Roques archipelago, and one of them almost stepped on a Willet that flushed from its nest with four eggs, near coral rubble in a level sandy stretch sparsely covered with grass, 24 m from the water's edge. They recognized the familiar bird by its conspicuous black and white wing pattern but had never seen it nesting before. A week later the other fisherman, Florencio Narváez, caretaker of my houseboat 'Ornis II' in Los Roques, returned and found the bird still incubating the four eggs. On 14 June, when I visited the site with Florencio and was collecting the grass nest and fragments of the eggshells, we were met by a very alarmed Willet.

The behavior of the parent indicated that young birds were hidden in mangroves 300 m away from the nest, near a lagoon. For 2 h we remained near the lagoon watching the parent through 8 × 56 binoculars. It never flew more than 100 m away from us and persisted in emitting an interminable series of "kek-kek-kek-kek's," uninterrupted when either flying or resting nearby on coral debris. Nesting Least Terns (*Sterna albifrons*) frequently attacked the noisy bird.

This nesting record extends the known range of the Willet 730 km southeast of Beata Island, Hispaniola and 650 km approximately south of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, the two breeding localities nearest to Los Roques (Bond 1971, *Birds of the West Indies*, London, Collins).

On reexamining the series of 24 specimens in the Phelps Collection I found a nominate *semipalmatus* male with large testes (16 × 8 mm) and a female with large granular ovary, which I had collected 18 April 1953 on Espenqui, an island in the Los Roques group adjacent to Isla Larga; the pair probably had been about to nest.—WILLIAM H. PHELPS, JR., *Colección Ornitológica Phelps, Apartado 2009, Caracas 101, Venezuela*. Accepted 27 Aug. 74. (This paper was subsidized by the author.)

Ash-throated Flycatcher in Illinois: summary of records east of the Mississippi River.—On 2 November 1973, I found an Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) in Washington Park, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. The bird was actively flycatching in deciduous (mostly oak) woods. The flycatcher was found again on 5, 6, and 8 November and I collected it on 9 November 1973. The study skin is now in the Illinois State Museum collection (No. 605794). The bird was a female in fresh fall plumage with ovary measuring 3.5 × 2.5 mm. The skull was fully ossified and the bird was moderately fat. The gizzard contents, examined by Everett D. Cashatt, entomologist at the Illinois State Museum, contained several specimens of Coreidae (Hemiptera, probably *Leptoglossus* sp.). Soft part colors: iris brown, mouth lining light yellow, tarsi black, bill blackish with light brownish near base of lower mandible. Measurements: wing 93.3 mm, tail 89.25 mm, tarsi 22.75 mm, bill (from anterior portion of nostril) 14.25 mm, weight 27.1 g.

The identification of the specimen was verified by Richard and Jean Graber, who determined it to be the wide-ranging nominate form *M. c. cinerascens*, which breeds from Oregon to northern Baja California and east to Idaho, Colorado, and central Texas.

The weather conditions prior to discovery of the bird were alternately clear/cool and rainy. Prevailing winds from 25 October to 1 November were from west to northwest averaging about 12 knots. A southeast wind developed on the afternoon of 1 November. The flycatcher endured a 1.3-inch snow on 8 November and a temperature range from 53° to 23° F between 2 November and 8 November. The

bird tended to stay on the underside of the canopy feeding from low (6 feet) to moderately high (20 feet). During cold periods the bird fed by picking insects off the foliage instead of flycatching.

This is the first record for Illinois (and apparently a first for a noncoastal eastern state). The species has been reported 13 times east of the Mississippi River, all but two published since the appearance of the 1957 A.O.U. Check-List: collected Beltsville, Maryland, 25 November 1911 (Simon 1958); collected near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 20 March 1943 (Lowery 1947); collected near Pensacola, Florida, 24 December 1944 (Weston 1946); seen at Pensacola, Florida, 21 October 1956 (Weston 1957); collected Monkton, Maryland, 26 November 1957 (Simon 1958); seen at Little Creek, Virginia, 26 December 1957 (Potter and Scott 1958); collected Dauphin Island, Alabama, 2 November 1958 (Williams 1959); collected Block Island, Rhode Island, 15 September 1960 (Baird 1962); seen Emmitsburg, Maryland, 4 December 1962 (Scott and Cutler 1963); photographed Larchmont, New York, 22–24 November 1970 (Boyajian 1971); seen Isles of Shoals, Maine, 17 September 1971 (Finch 1972); photographed Gloucester, Massachusetts, 25 November–3 December 1972 (Finch 1973); seen Raleigh, North Carolina, 15 May 1973 (Teulings 1973).

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Invalid record of a rail from Mazatlán, Mexico.—When Ridgway (1874) described *Rallus elegans tenuirostris*, he designated as the type a bird “from City of Mexico, in cabinet of Mr. Lawrence” but gave measurements of, and apparently based his description on, a bird in the National Museum of Natural History taken by Col. A. J. Grayson with the locality “Valley of Mexico.” Deignan (1961: 73) considered Grayson’s specimen (USNM 52849) to be the type because that was the bird actually described, but Greenway (1973: 302) has correctly shown that Lawrence’s bird, No. 45658 in the American Museum of Natural History, properly bears that distinction.

Also in 1874 Lawrence published a catalog of USNM specimens collected in