

SOME FALL MIGRATION NOTES FROM ARIZONA

By HARRY S. SWARTH

LAST September, in response to the cordial suggestion of Mr. James H. Ferriss, of Joliet, Illinois, that I accompany him on a trip to some of the mountain ranges of southern Arizona, I gladly availed myself of the opportunity, and so had an exceedingly enjoyable six weeks in the field. There were three of us in the party, Mr. Ferriss, Mr. L. E. Daniels of Laporte, Indiana, and myself. Mr. Ferriss and Mr. Daniels devoted themselves to land shells and ferns, while I, though most interested in birds, collected also what mammals, reptiles, and insects I could. Leaving Chicago the evening of September 18 we arrived at Benson, Arizona, early in the morning of Saturday, September 21. Saturday was taken up in the various necessary preparations, including arrangements for transportation; and early the next morning we started for the Rincon Mountains, some twenty-five miles to the northward, arriving at "Happy Valley" about dusk, after traveling all day over tiresomely rough, rocky roads. We were camped in a broad, but very rough and uneven valley, grown over with underbrush, and with but few large trees except along the bed of the main stream; intersected by countless deep-cut gullies running from the higher hills to the stream in the center of the valley. To reach the pine woods of the higher altitudes entailed an exceedingly arduous climb, one of such length as to render it hardly possible to return to camp the same day. The Rincos proved disappointing in respect to animal life. There was an abundance of vegetation, and plenty of water, but birds and mammals were remarkably scarce; so, after a week of hard labor, with but little to show for it, an opportunity presenting itself, we decided to return to Benson and make a fresh start. From there we went to the Huachuca Mountains, arriving on the evening of September 30. We intended to make but a short stay there, but, the mountains proving fruitful in snails and plants, as well as in birds, kept delaying our departure; and when my companions finally decided to move on to the Chiricahuas, on October 28, I thought it best to remain where I was for the brief remainder of the time at my disposal, and did so, starting for home on November 8. During most of the trip the weather was pleasant, except for one or two rainstorms, but toward the end of October the nights became quite cold, and the first week in November there was snow in the higher parts of the mountains.

My excuse for the following list is that it is, in a measure, supplemental to and rounds out my previously published account of the birds of the Huachuca Mountains (Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 4, 1904). I kept track rather carefully of the migration that was in progress, and am consequently able to give dates of departure of many species. In a number of cases I have also given dates of arrival, as already published in the above mentioned paper, so as to have in one place a statement of the time when the species may be looked for in the region.

I had never collected here in the late fall before, and found much of interest in the movements of the birds, while in several instances I was obliged to revise my previous convictions as to the manner of occurrence of certain species. Thus I had always supposed *Corvus cryptoleucus* to be a resident in this region, as it certainly is not during the winter; while most surprising of all to me was the total absence of the Western Robin (*Planesticus migratorius propinquus*) from the Huachucas, where always before I had found it in abundance at all times from February to September. There was plenty of food, for the bushes were loaded with

berries of various kinds, but the Robins were gone, where, or why, it is hard to say.

Lophortyx gambeli. Gambel Partridge. From Benson to the foothills of the Rincon Mountains this species was seen in the greatest abundance. Though so common around Benson, it ranges in the valley of the San Pedro River hardly more than twenty miles or so south of that place, at least in any abundance.

Callipepla squamata. Scaled Partridge. None were seen in the Rincon Mountains, though the ground was of a character that should be suitable to the species. As we traveled south from Benson on the train many flocks of Scaled Quail were seen along the San Pedro River, while the Gambel Quail was no longer observed.

Cyrtonyx montezumæ mearnsi. Mearns Partridge. Abundant in the Huachucas, where they were seen from the base of the mountains (about 4,000 feet) up to the divide (about 9,000 feet). One flock was seen in the Rincon Mountains.

Columba fasciata. Band-tailed Pigeon. A small flock was seen in the Rincons September 22, the only ones observed in this region. In the Huachucas also, but few were seen, and they lessened in numbers during the whole of our stay, until by November 1 hardly one was to be found. An old bird was observed feeding a young one on October 12. Nearly all that were seen were unusually tame and unsuspecting.

Zenaidura macroura. Mourning Dove. During the winter months the Mourning Dove appears to leave this region almost entirely; for a few stray birds seen in the Rincons on various occasions, and one or two observed in the foothills of the Huachucas, were all that we came across.

Cathartes aura. Turkey Vulture. A good many were seen in the vicinity of Benson the latter part of September, but they had already disappeared from the Huachucas. Not one was seen during the whole of our stay in that range.

Circus hudsonius. Marsh Hawk. Several birds seen along the San Pedro River on November 8 were the only ones observed.

Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Early in October this species was seen in considerable numbers, evidently migrating, for a few weeks later but few of the birds could be found.

Accipiter cooperi. Cooper Hawk. A few were seen in the Rincons, while in the Huachucas, during the first two weeks in October, they were exceedingly abundant. There were a great many chickens and pigeons on the ranch where we were staying, and during that time there was not a day on which at least one Cooper Hawk did not make an attempt on the poultry yard. Nearly all of these marauders were immature birds, and I did not see one succeed in carrying anything away with him, as they seemed to become confused at the uproar they invariably stirred up. They were so quick and unexpected in these attacks though, that not one was shot in the act. Toward the end of October their numbers were greatly lessened, and it was evident that nearly all had passed on further south.

Buteo borealis calurus. Western Red-tail. Quite common in the Huachucas from base to summit, and, as a rule, tame and unsuspecting. In the foothills they were frequently seen hunting the common "ground squirrel" of the region (*Citellus grammurus*). On the morning of October 21 a hawk made an exceedingly ill-advised and abortive attempt on the chicken yard, and his strange appearance made me start in pursuit. I secured the bird, and at the time was puzzled to know what it was, but it is evidently an immature *calurus* in exceedingly dark plumage. The whole bird is uniform dark brown, decidedly glossy on the back, and with most of the feathers of the lower parts edged with paler brown. The upper breast

is uniform with the rest, and does not form a lighter brown spot, as I have seen in some adults in this phase of plumage. There is no trace of red on the tail.

Buteo swainsoni. Swainson Hawk. While travelling west from Chicago a great many Swainson Hawks were seen from the car window on September 20, in eastern New Mexico and western Texas. They were observed at quite a high altitude, 5000 to 6000 feet, and the air was decidedly frosty; so it seemed the more strange to find that they had entirely left their summer home on the "Huachuca Plains" before we reached there. There was an abundance of food for them in the shape of grasshoppers, but the hawks had all gone.

Aquila chrysaetos. Golden Eagle. On October 26 I secured a fine old male Golden Eagle on the extreme summit of Carr Mountain, the second highest peak in the range. He had not quite finished his fall moult, a few old feathers remaining in the lesser wing coverts, and a few pin feathers on the dorsum, while an old tail feather showed that the immature plumage had not been worn during the previous year at any rate. Eagles were seen almost daily during our stay in the mountains, most frequently toward the top of the range. Several were observed in the Rincons.

Falco peregrinus anatum. Duck Hawk. On September 30, as I sat on the veranda of the hotel at Benson, waiting the arrival of the train, a Duck Hawk passed directly over me, not thirty yards distant, quite close enough for me to see that it was an old bird, from its size probably a female. This was the only one of the species seen on the trip.

Falco columbarius. Pigeon Hawk. A single bird in the beautiful blue plumage of the fully adult male was secured on October 30, on the open prairie below the Huachucas. Another, probably of the same species, was seen on October 24. The Pigeon Hawk appears to be of quite rare occurrence in the region, this being the only one I have secured. I have never seen *Falco richardsoni* at all, though it also certainly should occur.

Falco sparverius phalœna. Desert Sparrow Hawk. Not nearly as common as during the summer months. Seen in the foothills and out on the plains, but not high up in the mountains. A male bird secured on October 16 was still in the midst of the moult.

Syrnium occidentale. Spotted Owl. Heard calling on several occasions in the higher parts of the Huachucas. None were seen and no specimens secured.

Megascops asio cineraceus Ridgway. Mexican Screech Owl. Screech Owls were frequently heard calling in the evenings around our camp in the Huachucas, sometimes three or four answering each other from different points in the woods. *Cineraceus* is the common screech owl of this region, tho *flammeolus* and *trichopsis* also occur, and it is very possible that more than one species contributed to these nightly concerts; there was variety enough of sound for a dozen. No specimens were secured. A few, but very few, were heard in the Rincons.

Bubo magellanicus pallelescens. Western Horned Owl. Quite common in the Huachucas, frequently seen in the daytime, and heard calling almost every night. I was often directed to them by the blue jays, the commotion stirred up when the jays found an owl being audible a long ways from the center of the disturbance.

Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa. Burrowing Owl. One or two were seen in the colonies of prairie-dogs (*Cynomys arizonensis*), a few miles below the Huachucas.

Geococcyx californianus. Road-runner. Frequently seen in the foothills of the Huachucas. Most of the birds observed were singularly tame and unsuspecting.

Dryobates villosus hyloscopus. Cabanis Woodpecker. Sparingly distributed

through the higher parts of the mountains, from about 6000 feet upwards. Not observed in the Rincons.

Dryobates scalaris bairdi. Texas Woodpecker. Fairly common in the foothill region of the Huachucas, while a few were seen in the Rincon Mountains also. They are less dependent on the presence of large timber than most of the woodpeckers, and may frequently be seen feeding in the "greasewood" and on the flat-leaved cactus (*Opuntia*), sometimes a long way from trees.

Dryobates arizonæ. Arizona Woodpecker. Fairly common in the live-oak region in the Huachucas, and seen also in the Rincons. A male bird secured in the latter place on September 27 has one or two faded brownish feathers on the upper part of the dorsum, remnants of the old plumage, while in another secured October 1 the outermost primary has not acquired its full length. The molting period thus extends over quite a long period of time, from the middle of July to the first of October.

Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis. Red-naped Sapsucker. The first one seen, a female, was secured in the Rincon Mountains on September 27, several more being observed the following day. When we reached the Huachucas, October 1, the species was fairly abundant, and remained so the whole of our stay. It probably remains in the mountains throughout the winter.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus. Williamson Sapsucker. A single specimen, a female, taken in the Huachucas, at the head of Miller canyon, about 9000 feet on October 26, was the only one seen.

Melanerpes formicivorus aculeatus. Mearns Woodpecker. One of the most abundant species in the Rincons and in the live oak regions of the Huachucas. In a specimen taken on October 15 the exposed portion of the primaries is already beginning to fade to a dull brown.

Centurus uropygialis. Gila Woodpecker. A few were seen in the Rincons and in the foothills of the Huachucas, but it was not common in either place.

Colaptes cafer collaris. Red-shafted Flicker. By far the most abundant species of bird in the Rincon Mountains at the time of our visit. They were feeding on the wild grapes which grow in the greatest profusion in that region. Flickers were fairly abundant in the Huachucas also.

Phalænoptilus nuttalli. Poor-will. The Poor-wills had nearly all left the mountains when we arrived, and only one or two were heard calling. A bird flushed on a rocky hillside near the base of the Huachucas on October 23 was the last one noted.

Aeronautes melanoleucus. White-throated Swift. This species was observed on only one or two occasions, but is probably apt to visit the mountains at any time in the winter, as it is unquestionably a resident in the warmer parts of the territory, not so very many miles away.

Trochilus alexandri. Black-chinned Hummingbird. A few hummingbirds, not over three or four all told, probably of this species, were seen in the Rincon Mountains during the last week in September. This identification is not positive, as all that were seen were females, and none were secured.

Selasphorus platycercus. Broad-tailed Hummingbird. Three or four were seen, or heard flying by, in the Huachucas, the last being observed on October 3. The earliest date on which I have noted the species in these mountains is February 28 (1903).

Tyrannus verticalis. Arkansas Kingbird. A few were observed in the Rincons during the last week in September, but by the time we reached the Huachucas they had already departed.

Sayornis nigricans. Black Phoebe. One or two observed in the vicinity of Benson, along the San Pedro River, were the only ones seen.

Sayornis saya. Say Phoebe. Fairly common, both in the Rincons and along the base of the Huachucas. They were in the latter locality when I left, November 8, and would doubtless remain there through the winter months.

Contopus richardsoni. Western Wood Pewee. The only one seen was a single bird noted near the base of the Huachucas on October 29, probably an unusually late date for the species in this region. My earliest record of a spring arrival in these mountains is May 4 (1903).

Empidonax difficilis. Western Flycatcher. An immature female was secured near the mouth of Miller Canyon, in the Huachucas, on October 1. It was the only individual of the species noted on the trip. My earliest spring record for the species is May 18 (1903).

Empidonax hammondi. Hammond Flycatcher. Two small flycatchers, an adult male and an immature male, were secured in the Huachucas, one at 5000 feet, the other at 5500 feet elevation, which, for the present, at any rate, I feel obliged to refer to this species. When I shot them I had no doubt that they were something else, and it is with considerable hesitation that I now refer them to *hammondi*. Through the courtesy of Mr. F. S. Daggett and Mr. Joseph Grinnell I was able to get together quite a series of this species, presenting several points of interest but containing nothing to duplicate my two birds. Two specimens collected by Mr. Daggett near Pasadena, California, during the same week in September, represent what are probably the extremes of what Mr. Ridgway designates as the "white-bellied" and the "yellow-bellied" phases of plumage. The first is an extremely light colored bird, grayish above and almost white below; the latter very dark colored, dark brownish olive above, breast buffy olive, and abdomen sulphur yellow. My two birds, absolutely alike in coloration, differ from both these, in that, above and below, they are decidedly *greenish*, with no trace of olive or olivaceous anywhere. The throat is gray; in sharp contrast to the rest of the underparts and the abdomen is yellow. Four specimens of *hammondi* taken in the Huachucas in September, 1895, are all more or less olivaceous on the back. It is possible that these two birds represent a hitherto undescribed species, but as the differences are all of color, there being apparently none of size or proportions, I hesitate to give them a name.

They were shot on November 2 and 4, making their appearance after a hard storm, no other *Empidonaces* having been seen for a month. They remained in the topmost branches of the live oaks, kept calling incessantly, and were extremely shy and hard to approach, in all these respects reminding me very much of the little *Ornithion imberbe* that is found in this region; and it was with a faint hope that they might belong to that species that I pursued them. The two were the only ones seen.

Empidonax griseus Brewster. Gray Flycatcher. An immature female taken at the base of the Huachucas on October 1 was the only one of the species observed.

Pyrocephalus rubineus mexicanus. Vermilion Flycatcher. An adult male seen in the foothills of the Rincon Mountains on September 22 was the only one observed during the trip.

Otocoris alpestris adusta. Scorched Horned Lark.

Otocoris alpestris occidentalis. Montezuma Horned Lark. Horned Larks were quite abundant on parts of the plains below the Huachuca Mountains, but very irregular in their distribution, there being large areas apparently well adapted to their needs where they could not be found at all. Some of the specimens

secured are typical *adusta* while others are referable to *occidentalis*. Both varieties were secured from the same flock, and they were apparently in about equal numbers.

Cyanocitta stelleri diademata. Long-crested Jay. In the Rincon Mountains but few of this species were observed, but in the Huachucas they were very abundant, as usual. They had quite completed their moult by October 1, and were in bright, fresh plumage.

Aphelocoma woodhousei. Woodhouse Jay. This species proved to be fairly abundant in the Rincon Mountains, but, as I have always found them in this region, shy and retiring, and very hard to approach. They seem to prefer rough, broken country, with plenty of thick underbrush, and are seldom seen in the larger timber. In the Huachucas their call note could occasionally be heard from high up on some brushy hillside, but they kept out of sight, and it was quite by accident that a quick snap shot brought down a specimen on the last day of my stay in the mountains.

Aphelocoma sieberii arizonæ. Arizona Jay. Quite abundant in the Rincon Mountains, and, in the Huachucas, very numerous and exceedingly noisy, as usual. Probably the most conspicuous species of bird in either range.

Corvus corax sinuatus. American Raven. One or two Ravens were seen flying overhead in the Huachucas.

Corvus cryptoleucus. White-necked Raven. I had always supposed this species to be a permanent resident in the vicinity of the Huachucas, but such apparently is not the case. A few were observed lingering in the foothill region and out on the plains, during the first week in October, but they gradually disappeared, and by the middle of the month were all gone. None were seen in the Rincons.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. Yellow-headed Blackbird. One or two Yellow-headed Blackbirds were seen near the San Pedro River, about twelve miles from the Huachucas, on the afternoon of September 30.

Agelaius phoeniceus subsp.? Red-winged Blackbird. Some large flocks of Red-winged Blackbirds were seen at the same place as the last mentioned species on November 8, but I was unable to get any specimens. On a previous visit to this region I took breeding specimens of *A. ph. neutralis* at a spot twenty miles further down the river, so it is possible the birds seen were of that variety.

Sturnella magna hoopesi. Mexican Meadowlark.

Sturnella neglecta. Western Meadowlark. There were a few Meadowlarks in some fields below the Huachucas, but, as I have always found them in this region, they were extremely shy and hard to approach. They were feeding in fields of tall grass, waist high or higher, flushing generally at from fifty to sixty yards. After much tramping and futile burning of powder, I succeeded in landing six specimens, five of which appear to be *Sturnella neglecta*, the other a male example of *S. magna hoopesi*.

Icterus parisorum. Scott Oriole. While driving from Benson to the Rincon Mountains on September 22, numerous small flocks of Scott Orioles were observed passing overhead, evidently migrating, most of those seen appearing to be high plumaged males. None were noted in the Rincons, but when we reached the Huachucas there were a few still lingering in the foothill region, the last being observed on October 9. It is rather singular that in the late summer this species seems to disappear from the mountains for a time, as in previous visits to the Huachucas I saw none during the latter part of July or in August, though they breed commonly enough. My earliest spring record for this region is March 31 (1903).

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Brewer Blackbird. About the middle of October

many flocks were seen, evidently migrating, flying in a southerly direction along the base of the Huachucas.

Carpodacus cassini. Cassin Purple Finch. Arrived in the Huachucas on November 5, when I secured an adult male at the summit of the range. My latest date for this species in the spring is May 11 (1903).

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. House Finch. Seen on several occasions near the mouth of Miller Canyon, in October. In my experience it is not a common species in this region at any time.

Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus. Green-backed Goldfinch. Not seen in the Rincons, but fairly common in the foothill region of the Huachucas early in October. They disappeared before the end of the month.

Spinus pinus. Pine Siskin. Fairly common in the pine region of the Huachucas, from 8,500 feet upwards, during the whole of our stay. Not observed in the Rincons.

Passer domesticus. House Sparrow. A number of "English" Sparrows were observed in the streets of the town of Benson. The last time I visited the town, in June, 1903, they had not yet reached it.

Calcarius ornatus. Chestnut-collared Longspur. An abundant migrant on the plains below the Huachucas. All through the month of October they were observed passing overhead, flock after flock, but comparatively few were seen to alight.

Poœcetes gramineus confinis. Western Vesper Sparrow. Quite common on the plains below the Huachucas but not seen elsewhere.

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus. Western Savanna Sparrow. There were one or two fields near the base of the Huachucas, where the ranchers had attempted to raise grain, and in these enclosures I found a number of Savanna Sparrows. They were not seen elsewhere.

Centronyx bairdi. Baird Sparrow. I had previously found this species quite abundant in the plains below the Huachucas in the spring of the year, but on this occasion, after much careful search and hard tramping, I was able to secure but two specimens, both taken on October 24, one an immature male, the other a high plumaged old female.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. Intermediate Sparrow. Fairly common in the foothills of the Huachucas during October. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, in my experience more abundant than *gambeli* in this region in the spring, was not seen at all.

Spizella socialis arizonæ. Western Chipping Sparrow. Exceedingly abundant, both in the Rincons and in the foothill region of the Huachucas.

Spizella breweri. Brewer Sparrow. A single specimen was secured on the Huachuca Plains on October 28.

Junco oreganus shufeldti. Shufeldt Junco. Arrived in the Huachucas on October 18, and became fairly abundant a few days later. But very few adult males were seen.

Junco mearnsi. Pink-sided Junco. Not at all abundant; first seen on October 18. My latest date for this species in the spring in the Huachucas is April 15 (1903).

Junco caniceps. Gray-headed Junco. Arrived on October 29 and became quite abundant shortly afterward. The latest date at which I have taken this species in this region in the spring is May 2 (1896).

Junco phænotus palliatus. Arizona Junco. This species was not observed in the parts of the Rincon Mountains we visited, but in the Huachucas it was, as usual, exceedingly abundant from 5500 feet upward. An old female shot on

October 3, is still in the midst of the moult, and ragged-looking birds were observed up to about the middle of the month. Young birds taken the end of October are, in every respect, absolutely indistinguishable from the adults.

Aimophila cassini. Cassin Sparrow. Several were seen in some fields of tall grass near the mouth of Miller Canyon. It was almost impossible to secure specimens, from their habit of lying until almost trodden upon, and then darting off in zig-zag flight through the grass, to repeat the performance when followed up. An immature female shot on October 25 is in the midst of the moult, covered with pin feathers, and others seen during the first week in November were quite as ragged in appearance.

Aimophila ruficeps scotti. Scott Rock Sparrow. Fairly abundant on the rocky hills of the Rincon Mountains. An adult male secured on September 25, and others seen at the same time, were in the midst of the moult. A few were seen in the Huachucas.

Melospiza lincolni. Lincoln Sparrow. A single bird was seen in the Huachucas on October 11.

Pipilo maculatus montanus. Mountain Towhee. A few were seen in the Rincons, while in the Huachucas they were abundant from the summit almost, but not quite, to the base of the range. Immature birds taken the last week in September and during October are not appreciably different from adults.

Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus. Canyon Towhee. I have never in the spring or summer seen this species as abundant in the Huachucas as it was throughout the foothill region this fall. Early in October all the birds seen were moulting, and very ragged in appearance, and specimens with pin feathers on them were taken as late as October 22.

Oreospiza chlorura. Green-tailed Towhee. This species was seen in abundance in the chaparral country between Benson and the Rincon Mountains, on September 22, evidently migrating. It was also met with in the Rincons, and later a few were seen in the foothills of the Huachucas, the last observed being on October 30. My earliest fall date for the species in the latter range is September 1 (1902).

Zamelodia melanocephala. Black-headed Grosbeak. A very few were seen in the Huachucas during the first two weeks in October, the last observed being a female secured October 16. My earliest date for the arrival of the species in this region is April 20 (1902).

Calamospiza melanocorys. Lark Bunting. Seen in abundance along the San Pedro River between Fairbanks and Hereford on September 30. It is rather singular that the species was not observed anywhere else.

Piranga hepatica. Hepatic Tanager. A very few were seen at various times in the lower parts of the Huachucas, below 5500 feet, the last observed being on October 25. My earliest record for the arrival of this species in the Huachucas in the spring is April 11 (1902). An adult male taken October 1 had nearly completed the moult.

Piranga rubra cooperi. Cooper Tanager. An immature female taken in the Rincon Mountains on September 23, 1907, was the only one of the species observed.

Tachycineta thalassina lepida. Northern Violet-green Swallow. Seen at various times during the whole of our stay in the mountains.

Ampelis cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing. Several small flocks were seen in the Huachucas during the first week in October. In my experience this is anything but a common species in southern Arizona.

Phainopepla nitens. Phainopepla. A single bird, an adult male, seen at the

mouth of Miller Canyon on November 4, was, strangely enough, the only one of the species observed during the trip.

Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides. White-rumped Shrike. Fairly common in the foothill region of the Huachucas, and on the plains below. An immature male taken on October 9, had not quite finished the moult.

Vireo huttoni stephensi. Stephens Vireo. Observed only in the Huachucas, where two or three were seen in the live oaks, all below 5500 feet.

Dendroica auduboni. Audubon Warbler. Several were observed on my first visit to the summit of the Huachucas, on October 3, and they were later found quite abundantly in the pines, but not in the lower parts of the mountains. Var. *nigrifrons* had apparently left the mountains before we arrived.

Dendroica nigrescens. Black-throated Gray Warbler. A single bird seen at the mouth of Miller Canyon on October 31 was the only one observed on the trip. My earliest date of arrival for the species in this region is March 31 (1903).

Dendroica townsendi. Townsend Warbler. One was observed at the summit of the Huachucas, about 9000 feet, on October 3. The earliest fall arrival I have record of was seen on August 19 (1902).

Oporornis tolmiei. Tolmie Warbler. One or two were noted near the summit of the Huachucas on October 3. My earliest fall record for this region is August 21 (1902).

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata. Pileolated Warbler. One or two were seen in the oak belt of the Huachucas during the first week in October.

Setophaga picta. Painted Redstart. A single bird seen near the mouth of Miller Canyon on October 5 was the only one observed. The earliest date at which I have seen the species in the Huachucas is March 15 (1903).

Anthus pensilvanicus. American Pipit. A few were seen in some flocks of shore larks, on the plains, a mile or two below the Huachucas, on October 28. It does not appear to be a very common species in southern Arizona, and this is the only occasion on which I have seen it in this region.

Toxostoma rufum. Brown Thrasher. It was one of the surprises of the trip when I secured a male bird of this species, on October 5, near the mouth of Miller Canyon, in the Huachucas, where it was feeding in company with several Palmer Thrashers. I believe that this is the first time the species has been recorded from Arizona, which is far beyond the normal limits of the race.

Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri. Palmer Thrasher. In the lower parts of the Huachucas, up to about 5000 feet, this species was quite common, much more so than I have ever found it in the spring. It was not observed in the Rincons, though there is no apparent reason why it should not occur there.

Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi. Cactus Wren. A few were seen in the foothills of the Huachucas, but they were not at all abundant.

Salpinctes obsoletus. Rock Wren. Fairly common along the base of the Huachucas, and very abundant on the rough, rock-strewn hills of the Rincon Mountains.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. Canyon Wren. Seen both in the Huachucas and in the Rincon Mountains, but not common in either range.

Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus. Desert Wren. Found both in the Rincons and in the Huachucas. In the latter range they were seen up to about 6000 feet, the same as during the summer months, and in about equal numbers. They are undoubtedly resident.

Troglodytes aedon parkmanii. Parkman Wren. A single bird remained for

several days, about the middle of October, around a house in the lower part of Miller Canyon. It was the only one of the species seen.

***Certhia familiaris albescens*.** Sierra Madre Creeper. Fairly common throughout the Huachucas during October, but in daily lessening numbers. The species does not remain in the mountains through the winter.

***Sitta carolinensis nelsoni*.** Rocky Mountain Nuthatch. A few were seen in the Rincon Mountains. In the Huachucas they were abundant, mostly in the lower parts of the range.

***Sitta pygmæa*.** Pigmy Nuthatch. The Pigmy Nuthatch appears to be a bird of the pine woods altogether. In the Huachucas it was not seen below 8000 feet at any time, and at the end of October was the only species of bird common at that altitude. It was not met with in the parts of the Rincon Mountains we visited.

***Bæolophus wollweberi annexus*.** Bridled Titmouse. As usual this bird was found in the greatest abundance in the oak belt of the Huachucas, while in the Rincons it was one of the few species that was fairly common. Moulting specimens were taken September 26, and in October young and old were indistinguishable in plumage.

***Psaltriparus plumbeus*.** Lead-colored Bush-tit. This species proved to be unexpectedly rare in the Huachucas. I was in the mountains two weeks before I met with it, and then it was only occasionally that I would run into a flock. It was not seen in the Rincons at all.

***Regulus calendula*.** Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Very common in the Huachucas. Early in October they were frequently met with in flocks of twenty or twenty-five, but their numbers were greatly lessened by the end of the month. I believe that a few undoubtedly remain in the mountains through the winter.

***Myadestes townsendi*.** Townsend Solitaire. A single bird was seen near the mouth of Miller Canyon on October 10.

***Hylocichla guttata guttata*.** Alaska Hermit Thrush. Two specimens referable to this race were secured on October 29 and November 6, respectively. Very few Hermit Thrushes of any sort were seen.

***Hylocichla guttata auduboni*.** Audubon Hermit Thrush. A female of this variety was secured in the Huachucas on October 11.

***Sialia mexicana bairdi*.** Chestnut-backed Bluebird. One or two small flocks were seen in the Rincon Mountains. In the Huachucas the species was not as abundant as I have found it during the summer months, and was most frequently met with in the foothill region.

***Sialia arctica*.** Mountain Bluebird. Seen on the plains below the Huachucas. The first flock was observed on October 28, and the species was afterwards met with on several occasions.

Chicago, Illinois.

THE MEXICAN BLACK HAWK

By GERALD BAMBER THOMAS

DURING the fall and winter of 1905 and spring of 1906 it was my pleasure to observe quite extensively the habits of one of the most, if not the most interesting of our Raptores, the Mexican Black Hawk (*Urubitinga anthracina*). Nearly all my observations were confined to the little colony of British