

ADDITIONAL BIRD RECORDS FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA

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SUPPLEMENTING an article by the writer published in *The Auk* (XLIII, July, 1926, pp. 347-362), entitled "Notes from Northwestern Lower California, with the Description of an Apparently New Race of the Screech Owl", it is now possible, as the result of additional field work, to add materially to the list of species worthy of record. In connection with the data here given, the writer acknowledges the coöperation of Mrs. May Canfield and Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., who collected some of the specimens that are mentioned. He also wishes to thank for their assistance Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the U. S. Biological Survey, and Dr. Joseph Grinnell and Mr. H. S. Swarth, of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, who provided identifications in certain cases where the writer was in doubt. All *Passerella* records listed herewith have been subjected to the close scrutiny of Mr. Swarth, who is an authority on this genus.

Columba fasciata fasciata. Northern Band-tailed Pigeon. A single female of this pigeon was collected two miles south of La Joya, at Valladares Creek, on the west slope of the Sierra San Pedro Martir, September 29, 1926. The bird flushed from a cascara bush, where it was feeding on the ripe, black, bitter berries. A flock of about 200 was seen many times during late November and early December, 1926, when the writer was camped at Rancho San Pablo, ten miles southeast of Alamo. The birds remained in the vicinity to feed on acorns, of which there was an abundant crop.

Melopelia asiatica trudeaui. White-winged Dove. While the White-winged Dove was recorded in *The Auk*, the collecting of an immature bird, October 1, 1926, at San José, altitude 2500 feet, seems worthy of additional citation. This specimen was taken in the cottonwoods, near the front yard of the ranch house, and, from the development of its plumage, could not have been hatched a great distance from the place, thus marking a very late date for the nesting of the species.

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. Turkey Vulture. A single buzzard flew past camp, at Rancho San Pablo, ten miles southeast of Alamo, very early on the morning of December 3, 1926. This was the last time this species was observed during the writer's stay there, until December 14.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus. Southern Bald Eagle. A pair of these eagles was seen several times during the latter part of October, 1926, flying over the area about Laguna Hanson, in the Sierra Juarez. The only other occurrence of Bald Eagles in northwestern Lower California known to the writer is that of a pair which occupies a nest located in a huge sycamore tree in Guadalupe Canyon, about 45 miles below the International Boundary.

Sphyrapicus varius daggetti. Sierra Red-breasted Sapsucker. This sapsucker was also recorded in the previous paper and the following records are supplementary: a male taken at Laguna Hanson, Sierra Juarez, October 14, 1926; and two more males taken at Rancho San Pablo, ten miles southeast of Alamo, December 1, 1926, and December 5, 1926, respectively.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus. Williamson Sapsucker. Found as a migrant in the pine belt of the Sierra Juarez, near Laguna Hanson, and four specimens, all females, taken there October 11, October 14, October 30, and November 3, 1926.

Empidonax difficilis difficilis. Western Flycatcher. An immature bird of this species was taken on October 18, 1926, and marked a late and the only occurrence of an *Empidonax* during our stay at Laguna Hanson, Sierra Juarez, from October 8 to November 3, 1926.

Carpodacus cassini. Cassin Purple Finch. One female specimen of this species was taken October 25, 1926, at Laguna Hanson in the Sierra Juarez.

Loxia curvirostra stricklandi. Mexican Crossbill. These birds were not uncommon in the pines about Laguna Hanson in the Sierra Juarez. They usually were seen in family parties, and four streaked young were collected during October, 1926. The young were rather noisy and seemed to be always begging the accompanying parents for food. This would seem to indicate their presence in the region as breeding birds.

Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys. White-crowned Sparrow. A male of this form, taken at La Grulla, Sierra San Pedro Martir, on September 28, 1926, marks the writer's earliest fall record for Lower California.

Zonotrichia coronata. Golden-crowned Sparrow. First taken on October 13, 1926, when Mrs. May Canfield captured an immature female at Laguna Hanson in the Sierra Juarez. At Rancho San Pablo, ten miles southeast of Alamo, this species was fairly common during early December and was seen afterwards, although only two specimens were taken.

Passerella iliaca altivagens. Alberta Fox Sparrow. Recorded by specimens taken as follows: a female at El Rayo, October 12, 1926, an immature female at Laguna Hanson, October 29, 1926, a female at Laguna Hanson, November 16, 1926, and a male at Laguna Hanson, November 18, 1926.

Passerella iliaca unalascensis. Shumagin Fox Sparrow. A single specimen of this race was taken at La Grulla in the Sierra San Pedro Martir, September 28, 1926.

Passerella iliaca sinuosa. Valdez Fox Sparrow. Found to be fairly common in the Sierra Juarez, at both El Rayo and Laguna Hanson, from October 12 to October 30, and recorded at Rancho San Pablo, ten miles southeast of Alamo, November 22 and 26, 1926.

Passerella iliaca schistacea. Slate-colored Fox Sparrow. Fairly common at Laguna Hanson and El Rayo in the Sierra Juarez from October 13 to November 11, 1926.

Passerella iliaca fulva. Warner Mountains Fox Sparrow. A single specimen of this race was taken at Laguna Hanson, in the Sierra Juarez, October 13, 1926.

Passerella iliaca megarhynchus. Thick-billed Fox Sparrow. Two specimens were taken at Laguna Hanson in the Sierra Juarez, a male on October 13, and an immature female on November 14, 1926.

Passerella iliaca canescens. White Mountains Fox Sparrow. This race was fairly common at Laguna Hanson in the Sierra Juarez from October 12 to October 30; and a single bird was taken November 22, 1926, at Rancho San Pablo, ten miles southeast of Alamo.

Passerella iliaca monoensis. Mono Fox Sparrow. This race proved to be the most commonly represented of all the fox sparrows, and specimens were taken from October 11 to November 18, 1926, at Laguna Hanson and El Rayo, in the Sierra Juarez, and again at Rancho San Pablo, ten miles southeast of Alamo.

As anticipated in the article in *The Auk*, more field work in Lower California during the fall has resulted in the capture of eight forms of the sixteen known in the genus *Passerella*. Yet there still remains much to be discovered regarding the wintering of the fox sparrows. The specimens taken, however, have enlarged the known winter ranges and, in some cases, the extent of this enlargement has been surprising, especially in regard to the form *sinuosa*. The forms *monoensis* and *schistacea* apparently winter commonly through the mountainous region, though they have also been found fairly common at points in Southern California during the winter. The forms *fulva* and *stephensi* have been recorded during the winter, but only from a mere scattering of specimens taken in California, which did not define their winter ranges. It was to be expected that these two forms would be found in this northern part of Lower California. Such, however, was not the case, and, with the taking of but a single specimen of *fulva*, and none at all of *stephensi*, their whereabouts during the winter months is, as yet, unsolved.

Piranga hepatica oreophasma. Arizona Hepatic Tanager. When en route to the summit of the Sierra San Pedro Martir, on September 25, 1926, a female tanager of puzzling identity was shot from a large live oak tree one mile south of La Joya. The bird was exceedingly tame and was in the company of a flock of a dozen Western Tanagers (*Piranga ludoviciana*). The specimen was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser of the United States Biological Survey, who was the original describer of the race.

Hylocichla ustulata ustulata. Russet-backed Thrush. A single fall record: an immature female collected at Laguna Hanson, in the Sierra Juarez, October 12, 1926.

Ixoreus naevius meruloides. Northern Varied Thrush. Three records: a female collected November 17 and another female collected November 18, 1926, at Laguna Hanson, in the Sierra Juarez; and on November 26, 1926, while camped at Rancho San Pablo, ten miles southeast of Alamo, the writer shot at, but did not secure, a male Varied Thrush, as it was drinking from a small rill at dusk.

Sialia currucoides. Mountain Bluebird. A flock of a dozen was seen at Rancho San Pablo, ten miles southeast of Alamo, December 5, 1926.

Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, February 18, 1927.