

**Real de Arriba, Mexico, as a Deppe Locality.**—Brodkorb (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., No. 459, 1942:5-7) has outlined the problem concerning the true location of "Real Arriba" in the state of Mexico. His statement that "it cannot be finally proved until another collector visits the spot to see whether Deppe's species actually occur there" led the present authors to pay particular attention to the species which have been recorded from "Real Arriba" as listed by Brodkorb when they visited the area on July 28 and 29, 1946.

Real de Arriba, Mexico, is situated in the valley of the Rio Temascaltepec at an altitude of 5850 feet, a scant three miles southeast of the town of Temascaltepec, which is only 350 feet lower at 5500 feet. The canyon between Real de Arriba and Temascaltepec trends northwest and southeast. It is enclosed on three sides by high, conifer-covered mountains but opens to the northwest where the Rio Temascaltepec flows to join the Rio Balsas.

The character of the vegetation indicates that Real de Arriba lies in an area intermediate between the tropical and temperate zones, for elements of both are present. Pines and oaks come down to the town, but bananas and other tropical plants flourish on the floor of the valley. On the dry, open portions of the canyon walls occur tree-yuccas and tuna cactus. Along the Rio Temascaltepec, alders and willows are mixed with dense semi-tropical growth.

The following species listed by Brodkorb (*loc. cit.*) as having been recorded from "Real Arriba" were collected by the authors: *Myadestes obscurus*, *Myioborus mimatus* and *Basileuterus rufifrons*. In addition *Trogon mexicanus* and *Vireo griseus* were commonly observed. *Junco phaeonotus* was noted 11 miles east of Real de Arriba, at 9000 feet. It undoubtedly follows the pines from this point to the ridges above Real de Arriba. *Ortalis vetula* was not found, but the natives assured us that chachalacas were common southwest of Temascaltepec at lower altitudes. This is possibly also the case with *Thryothorus pleurostictus*. It seems certain that any species which has been recorded from Temascaltepec would also occur at Real de Arriba, for no barrier exists between the two places. Of the remaining four species, *Dendroica nigrescens* is a migrant, *Vermivora superciliosa* and *Basileuterus belli* are restricted to higher country, which we did not investigate, and *Meloxone kieneri* may well have been present, but overlooked.

In addition to the species mentioned above, the following were collected: *Myiochanes pertinax*, *Thryothorus felix*, *Melanotis caerulescens*, *Catharus aurantiirostris*, *Sialia mexicana*, *Piranga erythrocephala*, *Guiraca caerulea*, *Pipilo fuscus*, *Aimophila rufescens* and *Spizella passerina*. The following species were observed: *Coragyps atratus*, *Cathartes aura*, *Scardafella inca*, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*, *Catherpes mexicanus*, *Carpodacus mexicanus* and *Spinus psaltria*.

In conclusion, it is felt that Brodkorb's designation of Real de Arriba, state of Mexico, as synonymous with the "Real Arriba" of Deppe is well founded.—CHARLES G. SIBLEY and JOHN DAVIS, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, August 19, 1946.*

**Notes on the Cedar Waxwing at Tucson, Arizona.**—There appear to be few published fall and winter records of the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) for the Tucson region, Arizona. Swarth (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 10, 1914:64) stated that this species is "of rare and irregular occurrence" in Arizona. He reported migrants at Tucson in March, May, and June. We have the following records to add:

December 1, 1940. Six were seen on the bank of Rillito Creek north of our home, six miles north-east of Tucson. They were in a catclaw bush, climbing about in a clump of mistletoe (*Phoradendron californicum*), evidently eating the berries.

December 22, 1940. One was seen near the old Fort Lowell ruins northeast of Tucson. It was eating the fruit of a hackberry tree (*Celtis reticulata*). This occurrence was reported in the 1940 Christmas bird census (Aud. Mag. Suppl., 1941:139).

October 21, 1945. Seven were seen at Binghamton Pond in hackberry trees. They remained there all forenoon, obviously attracted by the large, red berries, which, we noted, they swallowed whole.

December 1, 1945. One was in our front yard on Kleindale Road. At 2:20 p.m. it came to our pyracantha bush and ate ten of the red berries. At this time of the year the berries are only moderately pulpy, not juicy. They contain five small, black seeds which are probably indigestible. After a 10 minute rest in a near-by mesquite the Cedar Waxwing returned to the bush and ate ten more berries. Again it rested in the mesquite, this time for 15 minutes. Then it ate seven berries. The next rest period was longer—26 minutes; only six berries were eaten afterward. All the berries were swallowed whole. The total was 33 berries in 51 minutes. These pyracantha berries measured from 6 to 7 mm. in diameter; 33 of them occupied a space of about 9 cc. and weighed 3½ grams. It looked like a rather bulky meal. Hartman (Auk, 63, 1946:59) gives the arithmetic mean body weight of the Cedar Waxwing as 33.8 grams. Using this value for our bird we obtain a food consumption of close to ten per cent of the body weight.