

The specimen is an xanthochroistic example of the race *bendirei*.—ROBERT K. SELANDER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, November 20, 1952.*

**American Golden-eye in Sonora, Mexico.**—While on a collecting trip during the month of February, 1951, I observed a pair of American Golden-eyes (*Bucephala clangula*) on a small lagoon three miles north of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. These birds swam about on this lagoon for the 10 days that we camped at Guaymas, and we had abundant opportunity to observe them. This species is not listed by van Rossem in his distributional survey of Sonoran birds (Occ. Papers Mus. Zool., Louisiana State Univ., no. 21, 1945).—ERNEST S. BOOTH, *Walla Walla College, College Place, Washington, April 30, 1952.*

**Additional Bird Records from Southern Nevada.**—The following records are noteworthy in as much as they either add to the list of native birds known to occur in Nevada or add distributional information on species rarely recorded from Nevada.

**Mountain Plover (*Eupoda montana*).**—Supplementing an earlier record (Gullion, Condor, 54, 1952:204) is an observation of a single bird of this species flushed from the shoulder of U. S. Highway 95 about nine miles southeast of Beatty, Nye County, on October 1, 1952. It was accompanied by a smaller, unidentified shore-bird.

**Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca*).**—On October 17, 1952, I saw a dove of this species in the center of Logandale, Clark County. It was not possible to attempt to collect this bird, but prolonged observation at very close range left no doubt as to the species identification. This dove has not been reported from Nevada previously.

**Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina*).**—On November 21, 1952, a dove of this species was collected in an *Atriplex lentiformis-Prosopis juliflora* (quailbrush-honey mesquite) thicket, at 1800 feet elevation, about four miles east of Las Vegas, Clark County. This specimen, a male, is now number 126599 in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California. This species has not been reported from Nevada previously.

This dove was foraging on the ground and its crop contained approximately 2640 (1.3 cc.) seeds of a small-seeded *Amaranthus* (pigweed); 150 (0.3 cc.) seeds of *Sphaeralcea* sp. (globe-mallow); and nine seeds of *Amaranthus albus*.

**White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).**—A second record for the state of Nevada is based upon an immature plumaged (but with double-layered skull) male taken in a quail trap with a dozen or so White-crowned Sparrows east of Las Vegas on November 25, 1952. This specimen is now number 126608 in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. It was an exceedingly fat bird.—GORDON W. GULLION, *Nevada Fish and Game Commission, Boulder City, Nevada, November 30, 1952.*

**The Breeding Distribution of *Chordeiles minor* in Mexico.**—At the time of Oberholser's revision of the subspecies of *Chordeiles minor* in 1914 (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 86), the southernmost known limits of the continental breeding range of this species were based on a specimen of *henryi* from Babicora, central-western Chihuahua, collected on June 21, 1902, and examples of *aserriensis* from Matamoros, extreme northeastern Tamaulipas, taken August 15 and 23, 1908. In the "Distributional Check-list of the Birds of Mexico. Part I" (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950:153), Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore extended the known breeding range of *henryi* south to Nombre de Dios, southern Durango. More recently two breeding birds were reported by Webster and Orr (Condor, 54, 1952: 310) from southern Durango (5 miles east of Cerro Prieto, and 29 miles west-northwest of Ciudad Durango; specimens examined at the California Academy of Sciences through the courtesy of Dr. Robert T. Orr).

Evidence is now at hand which indicates that the species breeds much farther south on the mainland of México than was formerly supposed. Dr. Alden H. Miller (MS) noted this species on July 1, 1952, in a tropical forest region 6 miles east of Nuevo Morelos, 1,600 feet, southwestern Tamaulipas. Warner and Mengel (Wilson Bull., 63, 1951:292) reported seeing and hearing *C. minor* every evening from July 15 to 28, 1942, over Boca del Río, Veracruz. An immature female collected there on July 23 was tentatively referred to *aserriensis* by Dr. Wetmore. Warner and Mengel also cited a reference in Loetscher's unpublished thesis "Ornithology of the Mexican State of Veracruz"