

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 Babícora, 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"

(Cornell Univ.) to a female specimen (identified by Dr. Oberholser and others as *chapmani*) in the Princeton Museum of Zoology which was taken from a nest with two eggs on the beach near the city of Veracruz on July 5, 1930. Davis (Condor, 55, 1953:91) reported observations of this species on July 26 and 29, 1951, at a camp 3 miles north of Tzitzio, Michoacan.

Working in the state of Chiapas, one of us (Alvarez; see Condor, 54, 1952:113) found a breeding pair on June 25, 1947, at Meseta Copoya, 4.3 miles south of Tuxtla Gutiérrez and collected an adult female with a newly hatched chick, July 2, 1949, at Rancho Santa Julia, 9.3 miles north of Ocozacoautla. He also obtained two adult males at Rancho Santa Julia on April 24, 1949.

Meseta Copoya is a region of rolling flats sparsely covered with groves of broad-leafed trees lying within the Arid Lower Tropical Zone at an altitude of between 1970 and 2300 feet. During the summer nighthawks of this species are commonly seen flying at dusk here and in the general vicinity of Tuxtla Gutiérrez.

Rancho Santa Julia is situated at an altitude of 3576 feet in a region of low hills characterized by grassy slopes intermixed with thick groves of broad-leafed trees. The climate is humid and the region is frequently covered with fog. *Chordeiles minor* occurs here in fair numbers throughout the year but is more numerous in the summer. This nighthawk also may nest in the open fields near the tropical jungles at El Ocote, 25 miles northwest of Ocozacoautla, where it has been observed in June and August.

The specimens from Chiapas have been compared with examples of the North American races of this species in connection with a study of the western North American forms by Selander (MS). In color the adult female is quite unlike either *henryi* of northern México, Arizona, and New Mexico, or *aserriensis* of northeastern México and southern Texas, lacking for the most part the rufescent or tawny markings of the former and the abundant ashy vermiculations of the latter. Curiously enough, the specimen closely approaches some darker variants of *hesperis* from Nevada and California, especially in having the dorsal mottles coarse and whitish. The under parts are washed with dull gray-brown which is of a shade not exactly matched by specimens of *hesperis*. The specimen is smaller than the average of *henryi* or *hesperis*, especially in length of tail, and approaches *aserriensis* in this respect. The two adult males (which, considering the date of their collection, may have been migrants) have some of the rufescence of *henryi* but differ from most examples of that race in having coarser and more sparsely distributed dorsal mottles and in being less tawny ventrally, especially on the breast. All the Chiapas specimens have thinner and less numerous light bands on the two central rectrices than do examples of *hesperis* and *henryi*, the tail appearing much darker in general aspect. The white wing-patch of the male is very small and does not extend to the outer web of the two outer primaries. Specimens of *henryi* occasionally show this condition but generally have a somewhat larger wing-patch than is seen in the Chiapas birds.

The foregoing records suggest that *C. minor* breeds locally throughout México (excluding Lower California and the Yucatan peninsula). The breeding range possibly extends south through Central America in view of the circumstance that Eisenmann (Wilson Bull., 63, 1951:184) reported seeing and hearing this species "every evening of June and July in 1948, 1949, and 1950" in Juan Franco, a suburb of Panama City, Panama. This note has been prepared with the intention of pointing out the gaps in present knowledge of the distribution and geographic variation of this species in the southern portion of its range in the hope that ornithologists working in México and Central America will make special effort to obtain additional specimens and observations.—ROBERT K. SELANDER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California*, and MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo Zoológico, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México, February 14, 1953*.

English Sparrows Nesting within Nest of Red-tailed Hawks.—During the latter part of April, 1952, a pair of Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) was observed nesting in a grove of valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*) on the J. E. Montgomery Ranch three miles southeast of Davis, California. The hawks were using an old nest, fifty feet above the ground, used in the previous year. When revisited during the early part of June, the nest contained four downy young Red-tails. While examining the ground below the nest, a familiar chirping of young English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) was heard coming from above. Binoculars disclosed a bulky grass nest interwoven among the large sticks and twigs of the Red-tails' nest. The entrance to the sparrow nest opened to the south and was within a foot of the young hawks.