

for even superficial examination of some tiger beetles that we collected show that in one species (*Cicindela dugueti*) the northern and southern populations are quite distinct.

Van Rossem (*op. cit.*) records a total of 82 forms of birds for Tiburón. We saw but 28 species, six of which, as stated, proved to be new records. A few brief notes on these (new records marked by an asterisk) and on some of the other species, mostly migrants, may be given.

Pelecanus occidentalis. Brown Pelican. Extremely abundant. A flock of more than 400 birds was also present on a wide gravel bank at the southern end of the Isle de los Patos, a small satellite island north of Tiburón. A much larger number was present also on Alcatraz Island, three miles off Kino, where they are said to breed. The Seris consider the pelican to be good food and until the turn of the century its skin was their only clothing. One of the four Seri clans was named after it.

Fregata magnificens. Man-o'-war bird. A dozen or so individuals were present at the southern end of the island and between this point and Kino Bay on the mainland, but none was seen in the three days at the northern end of the island or in the preceding three days at Desemboque.

Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron. Three to four individuals.

Egretta thula. Snowy Egret. Six to eight individuals.

Florida caerulea. Little Blue Heron. One adult. All the herons were observed feeding on the flats in or near the tidal marsh at Tecomate.

**Guara alba*. White Ibis. Five individuals in company with the herons.

**Coragyps atratus*. Black Vulture. Two to three individuals of this species and of Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) were present throughout our stay on the northern plain.

**Numenius americanus*. Long-billed Curlew. Two to three individuals or flocks of 25 to 30 in company of large bands of 50 or more Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*).

Larus heermanni. Heermann Gull. Very common—the commonest gull.

Zenaida asiatica. White-winged Dove. Extremely common. All available perches on a good size mesquite growing near the Tecomate water hole were always occupied by several dozen individuals, the birds almost touching one another.

**Columbigallina passerina*. Ground Dove. Two individuals feeding together, probably a pair, were flushed once at Tecomate.

**Tachycineta thalassina*. Violet-green Swallow. Several individuals daily over the same area on the northern plain.

**Tangavivus aeneus*. Bronzed Cowbird. Two individuals, apparently males, were seen together on a shell bank at Tecomate.

Since all the new records are of species which are common residents or common migrants in Sonora, their presence on Tiburón was to be expected.

I wish to thank Allan Phillips of Tucson for comments and suggestions.—CHARLES VAURIE, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, December 31, 1952.*

The Incubation Patch in Males of the Suborder Tyranni.—The paper by Bailey (Condor, 54, 1952:121-136) on the incubation patch in passerine birds includes the generalization (p. 134) that "no males in this order have incubation patches." Almost all the specimens examined by Bailey belonged to the suborder Passeres. He admitted (p. 127) that his material for the rest of the order was scanty, only the Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) and the Western Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*) having been examined.

Data from Brazilian birds presented by Davis (Wilson Bull., 57, 1945:188-190) indicate that in the suborder Tyranni an incubation patch is by no means unusual in males and in some families is apparently the prevailing condition in that sex. Davis found incubation patches in males of the Dendrocolaptidae, Furnariidae, Formicariidae, Cotingidae and Tyrannidae. It is interesting to note that this condition may vary within a genus; I have examined three breeding male Traill Flycatchers (*Empidonax traillii*) and one Least Flycatcher (*E. minimus*), and Bailey (*op. cit.*: 128) an unspecified number of Western Flycatchers (*E. difficilis*). Incubation patches were absent in males of these three species of *Empidonax*. Davis, however, found a patch in a male of *E. euleri*.

Kendeigh (Illinois Biol. Monog., 22, 1952:101) states that only the female Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*) incubates. Later (pp. 234-235) he writes of the Tyrannidae: "All recent studies indicate that the female is solely responsible for incubation of the eggs, yet in the earlier literature there is frequent reference to the male sharing these duties in several species. Further attention should

be directed to this point." On June 18, 1949, I collected an adult male Crested Flycatcher about five miles north of Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County, New York. It had exhibited the typical agitated behavior of a bird with nest or young near at hand. Its plumage was fairly worn, and its testes measured about 7×4 mm. When the specimen was being prepared, it was found to have a typical well developed incubation patch as far as could be determined by macroscopic examination. The abdominal apterium was free of down feathers, and the skin appeared typically thickened and vascularized. Reexamination of the study skin (no. 23788 in the Cornell University Collection) shows that the abdominal skin at the sewed incision is noticeably thickened.

I might add parenthetically that I have examined breeding males of 41 species (representing 12 families) of the suborder Passeres other than those listed by Bailey, and have found incubation patches in none.—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, January 5, 1953.*

Franklin Gull on Pacific Coast of British Columbia.—The Franklin Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) is sufficiently rare on the Pacific Coast to warrant recording of additional occurrences. On August 23, 1952, I noticed a different gull in company with Bonaparte and Short-billed gulls at Point Holmes near Comox, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, but could not make sure of identification. However, the bird was still there on August 29 when I was able to look it over and to see the diagnostic markings. I was quite satisfied it was a young Franklin Gull. Munro and Cowan (*A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia, 1947:119*) give only three records for British Columbia, all in the interior of the Province.—THEED PEARSE, *Comox, British Columbia, January 12, 1953.*

Record of Starling in Humboldt County, California.—The heads and capes of a male and female Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) were found on April 18, 1952, on the Timmons Ranch about four miles northwest of Arcata, Humboldt County, California. The Starlings apparently were the victims of house cat depredation. In spite of close observation of many migrating flocks of Brewer Blackbirds that were common throughout the region at this time of year, no other Starlings were observed.

The next report of a Starling in Humboldt County was on December 1, 1952, when Larry Werter and Tom Barry found one dead on the Arcata Bottoms, two miles west of Arcata. Mr. William Wooten confirmed the identification of the bird and reported the item to the writer on December 8. Unfortunately the bird had been destroyed before its significance was known. It is believed that, to this date, the records of these three Starlings constitute the most western stations for the Starling in the United States.—FRED A. GLOVER, *Wildlife Management Department, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, January 5, 1953.*

Eastern Race of Yellow-bellied Sapsucker in Colorado.—On December 21, 1952, Miss Sadie Morrison observed a sapsucker at Morrison, Jefferson County, Colorado, in a small orchard, where it was feeding on frozen apples adhering to the trees. Due to the rarity of wintering sapsuckers in eastern Colorado, Dr. John L. Chapin and the undersigned visited the orchard the following day and tentatively identified the bird as an immature female of the eastern race. The bird was taken on December 23, and the identification verified, the plumage being in partial postjuvencal molt. This specimen (D.M.N.H. no. 26666) is the second substantiated record of the eastern race for Colorado. Niedrach and Rockwell (*The Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks, 1939:104*) list an adult male (D.M.N.H. no. 20497) collected on October 7, 1939, near Sullivan, Arapahoe County, 18 miles due east of Morrison.—A. LANG BAILY, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, January 10, 1953.*

Third Record of the Tropical Kingbird in California.—On the morning of October 7, 1952, I saw two kingbirds at Point Lobos Reserve State Park, Monterey County, California, which had a dull brown, forked tail. Both birds were observed alternately dashing into the air, then perching, in an open area which is dotted with *Baccharis* shrubs. At least one hour was spent in observation of the two kingbirds.

Later the two birds were shown to Laidlaw Williams who agreed that the back was olive green and that the tail was dull brown, without any white bordering or white tip, and distinctly forked.