455), however, found that 10 per cent of 243 goldfinch nests were built in *Cornus stolonifera* in southern Michigan, and Stokes (Wilson Bull., 62, 1950:118) found goldfinch nests "commonly placed in red-osier dogwood" in Wisconsin.

The same bush has been used as a nest site by one or all three of the species in successive years. In several instances, in a single summer, either two or three of the species discussed here have built in the same clump or thicket or in nearby bushes.

One especially interesting example of nest site association, in panicled dogwood, was observed at Geddes Pond in 1952. On June 10, I found a Yellow Warbler nest with three young estimated to be four or five days old; a Traill Flycatcher nest was under construction in the same clump of dogwood 53 inches from the warbler nest. Three young flycatchers hatched on July 3 or 4. An American Goldfinch nest, begun about August 15, was placed 40 inches from the Traill Flycatcher nest and 23 inches from the Yellow Warbler nest. In 1953 both Yellow Warblers and Traill Flycatchers nested again in this same clump of dogwood. I did not visit the area until July 7, 1953, at which time the one remaining flycatcher flew from the nest at my approach; the warbler nest had been empty for some time.

At the University Botanical Gardens, two young flycatchers left their nest in a privet hedge on July 30, 1953. On August 20, I first noted a complete, empty goldfinch nest, in the same hedge, 40 inches from the flycatcher nest. Five goldfinches hatched on or about September 5.—ANDREW J. BERGER, *Department of Anatomy, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 10, 1953.*

The White-winged Crossbill in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon.—On September 17, 1953, while preparing some specimens of Red Crossbills, Mr. Ed Parker, a local forest Ranger, asked me how old a crossbill had to be "before they developed white markings on their wings." On questioning Mr. Parker he told me that since late August of that year a flock of crossbills "with white patches on their wings" had been seen at Big Cultus Lake, altitude 4668 feet, in the Deschutes National Forest. On September 19, 1953, Mr. Parker guided me to the exact spot where he had observed these birds. As our boat landed on the lake shore, an adult White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) was seen among the rocks beside an old campfire site. Between 4 and 5 p.m., we saw five more individuals. An adult male, a female and one immature were taken; the sex of the latter could not be determined.

To the best of my knowledge this species has not before been taken in the Cascade Mountains south of Mt. Rainier, Washington, and only once in the Wallowa Mountains (Miller, Condor, 40, 1938:226) of extreme northeastern Oregon.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, October 3, 1953.*

Yellow-headed Vulture in Tamaulipas, México.—Inspired by Wetmore's interesting and clarifying paper (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 40, 1950:415-417) on the Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes burrovianus*), and Heermann's (Dresser, Ibis, 1865:322-323) sight record of this species in the Brownsville region of Texas, presumably in 1864, we decided to look carefully for it during our visit to the Tamaulipas coast in the summer of 1953.

We had been in México only three days, but had trained our binoculars on several scores of Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) in the Tampico region before identifying the smaller yellow-headed species. On June 19 one was seen flying over sand dunes along the Gulf, east of Loma del Real. On June 23, we saw two birds perched together on fence posts along the Mante-Tampico highway 6½ miles south of Altamira. We did not identify a Yellow-headed Vulture again with certainty until July 20, when we saw two flying over the field at the Tampico airport.

On July 21, we obtained a specimen. A vulture that we identified as this species alighted on a fence post in the open, marshy *Spartina* flats, 8 miles north of Tampico and about a mile inland from the Gulf. As we approached it, a Turkey Vulture soared close and actually flew at the Yellow-headed Vulture, driving it from its perch and settling there itself—this in spite of the fact that there were many similar perches to either side. Fortunately the *burrovianus* alighted again only a few posts away. The larger *aura* showed definite signs of anxiety. Twice as we neared it, it made false starts, spreading its wings as though to fly, while the Yellow-headed Vulture seemed undisturbed by our presence, although we were actually closer to it. Blake (Birds of Mexico, 1953:64) called attention to this apparent tameness of the Yellow-headed Vulture. Having individuals of the two species so close together, we had excellent opportunity to compare them and were struck especially by the marked differences

in size and head coloration. These differences were apparent at well over a hundred yards with the aid of binoculars.

The specimen was a male with unenlarged testes (7×2.5 millimeters). We made color notes on the fleshy parts of the freshly killed bird, as follows: bill, ivory; irides, blood red; dorsal skin of head from cere to eyes, rose; skin of crown, bright blue in center, narrowly edged with light green; skin around eyes, chin, back of head and nape (to the feathers), yellowish orange; tarsi and feet, dark gray, with white depressions between the scales, giving an overall effect of light, ashy gray. The bird was not fat, but, unfortunately, we had no way of determining the weight. Its stomach contained part of a frog (possibly *Rana pipiens*) which appeared to be fresh.

The bird was undergoing a regular, bilateral molt, involving both body and flight feathers. The outermost two primaries were old and somewhat worn, the next two were still sheathed, and the inner primaries were fresh and of full length. The lateral pair of rectrices and two middle pairs were in molt. One of the latter was apparently full grown and no longer sheathed at the base. The specimen measured: wing chord, 442 mm. (note molt of primaries); tail, 208; and culmen from cere, 21.

Cathartes burrovianus apparently has not been recorded in the state of Tamaulipas heretofore. We did not record it north of Loma del Real, but we spent relatively little time in the more northern parts of the coastal area.

We will probably never know whether the "Mexican Vultures" which Dresser (*loc. cit.*) mentioned were actually *burrovianus* or not, but the possibility of that species occurring in the lower Rio Grande valley now seems slightly less remote to us. Although the Yellow-headed Vulture is fairly readily identifiable in the field, there is enough chance for error to demand that additional northern records be based on collected specimens. In view of Dr. Wetmore's remarks (*op. cit.*) on size variation within the species, collection of additional specimens from the north is warranted in any case.

The specimen we collected is now in the collection of George M. Sutton of the University of Oklahoma.—Richard R. Graber and Jean W. Graber, *Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, December 15, 1953.*

Notes from Panamá and the Canal Zone.—In the course of a year's residence in the Panama Canal Zone, from June, 1950, to June, 1951, several species of birds were seen whose occurrence in this area seems to be noteworthy.

Aythya collaris. Ring-necked Duck. On February 25, 1951, while scanning the lake formed by damming of the Caimito River, just east of Red Tank, Canal Zone, a group of 12 diving ducks was spotted with 10×50 and 7×50 binoculars at about three hundred yards' distance. One adult, full-plumaged male Ring-neck was easily identified in the group, showing the black back and white mark in front of the wing very well. The bird was also observed with a 40x telescope in excellent light. The group flew while we were observing them, incidentally showing the gray wing stripe and black back of the male bird, and our impression is that at least the majority of the duller birds were females or immatures of this species. Lesser Scaups (*Aythya affinis*) had been observed by us on the same lake, and the possibility of females of that species being among the group must be entertained in the absence of positive identification. However, the identity of the lone male is beyond all doubt. This record represents a southern extension, from Guatemala, of the known wintering range of this species.

Buteo jamaicensis. Red-tailed Hawk. On December 23, 1951, while hiking on the Chiva Chiva trail, on the Pacific slope of the Canal Zone, a large buteonine hawk with characteristic rusty-red upper tail surface was observed at about five hundred yards' distance. The upper view was unmistakable as the bird cruised and wheeled slowly a few hundred feet off the ground. A resident subspecies (*costaricensis*) breeds as far south as the mountains of western Panamá, but Griscom in his Panamá check-list (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 78, 1935:261-382) does not record it beyond Veraguas. It is uncertain whether our bird was a wanderer of this race or a representative of one of the migratory northern subspecies.

Larus pipixcan. Franklin Gull. On June 2, 1951, at Gatun locks in the Canal Zone, a flock of approximately fifty individuals of this species was noted, wheeling at low heights (50 to 100 feet) over the area. Plumages varied from nondescript immature to full adult, with the distinctive broad white band separating the black wing tips from the gray of the remainder of the wing as a prominent mark. There is a possibility that the flock was mixed with Laughing Gulls (*L. atricilla*), but all