

situation in Chihuahua means that the well differentiated form of west Texas can be designated neither *grisea* nor *confinis* (see Twentieth Suppl. A.O.U. Check-list, Auk, 62, 1945:448-449) and should bear the name *Amphispiza bilineata opuntia* Burleigh and Lowery (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., no. 6, 1939: 68).—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 16, 1954.*

Notes on the Occurrence of Birds in Chiapas, Mexico.—Some of the following species apparently have not been recorded from Chiapas and others are supposed to be rare or else their ranges are poorly known.

Falco peregrinus. Duck Hawk. Occasionally I have seen individuals in spring, mainly near the seacoast, at Arriaga and Tonalá. I collected one adult female at Tuxtla Gutierrez on March 14, 1953.

Amaurolimnas concolor. Uniform Crane. On December 15, 1951, I found a half mummified specimen of this rare rail on the dry shore of a large brackish swamp near La Gloria, Arriaga. It is now specimen no. 357 in my collection.

Caprimulgus salvini. Tawny-collared Nightjar. I collected one female on June 18, 1949, at Rancho Santa Julia, Ocozocoautla. I am much indebted to Dr. Frank A. Pitelka and Dr. Robert A. Norris for the identification of the specimen.

Streptoprocne semicollaris. White-naped Swift. Although I have been unable to obtain specimens, large swirling flocks of this species were watched with binoculars several times during the fortnight I spent at ranch Nuevo Mundo, Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacan, altitude 1900 meters, April 15 to 30, 1952.

Catherpes mexicanus. Canyon Wren. The species is sedentary on the cliffs and canyons around Tuxtla Gutierrez and other regions of Chiapas. The following are some of my sight records: Three individuals were seen on March 8, 1946, at Cerro Mactumatzá; four individuals were seen on April 28 and three more on June 24, 1947, at Arroyo San Roque, Tuxtla Gutierrez. Several individuals were seen during my stay at Rio de la Venta, selvas de El Mercadito, Cintalapa, from May 16 to 30, 1949. One pair was seen on November 22, 1950, at Cerro de la Sepultura, Arriaga. I collected one female on February 4, 1948, at Loma Larga, Tuxtla Gutierrez.

Melanotis hypoleucus. White-breasted Blue Mockingbird. This species is a fairly common resident in suitable localities at altitudes from 1000 to 2000 meters. I have found it very common near Ocozocoautla (ranchos Meyapac, Santa Julia, and El Resinto), Tuxtla Gutierrez (Cerro del Sumidero, La Chacona), Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacan (Rancho Nuevo Mundo). I collected one male on September 18, 1945, at Montecristo, one female on June 2, 1954, at El Sumidero, Tuxtla Gutierrez, two males and one female on March 23, 1946, at Rancho Meyapac, and one male and two females on July 5, 1949, at Rancho Santa Julia, Ocozocoautla.

Granatellus venustus. Red-breasted Chat. Occasionally it is possible to encounter small flocks or lone individuals of this species in the hills around Tuxtla Gutierrez. From a flock of six birds I collected one male and one female on May 29, 1946, at El Zapotal. I collected another male from a flock of three on April 28, 1947, at Arroyo San Roque. Three more males and one female were collected on June 10, 1947, at Cerro Mactumatza; one male was alone and the female of the pair had a well developed brood patch. Aside from this record I have found occasional flocks or lone individuals, but because of the rarity of the species I have not collected more specimens. I have noted that the species gathers in flocks of up to eight birds, the sexes mixed, that break into pairs at the breeding season.

Icterus maculi-alatus. Bar-winged Oriole. I have collected the following specimens: One male, August 18, 1945, one female, May 12, 1951, Rancho Meyapac, Ocozocoautla; one male, April 24, one immature male and one adult male, July 15, 1949, Santa Julia, Ocozocoautla; one female, three adult males, and one immature male, May 22, 1954, Cerro Ombligo, Villa Allende; two females and three males, June 2, 1954, Cerro del Sumidero, Tuxtla Gutierrez. I found the species fairly common at Cerro Ombligo and Cerro del Sumidero, at least during May and June.

Passer domesticus. English Sparrow. Four years ago I recorded the first appearance of the species in Chiapas (Condor, 52, 1950:166). At present it has increased and is well established in Tuxtla Gutierrez, where there are about fifty birds living and nesting in the central park.

Passerina leclancherii. Orange-breasted Bunting. I watched several pairs and small flocks of three to five individuals feeding on the ground in March of 1950 and again in April of 1951 near the seacoast at La Gloria, Arriaga. I collected three here on March 23, 1950.—MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Instituto Zoologico del Estado, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, México, June 25, 1954.*