

bird as a study skin and identified it as *L. c. benti* (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology no. 135382). This identification was confirmed by A. H. Miller who examined the specimen later. There appear to be no other published records of this race from Nevada, although Linsdale mentions an individual obtained on the Arizona side of Lake Mead, November 14, 1938 (Condor, 53, 1951:245).

In his discussion of the race *grinnelli* in Nevada, Griscom (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 41, 1937: 133) states that "in recent years summer specimens have been collected in the Charleston Mountains and the Shell Creek Range." Linsdale repeated this information (1951:245). However, in his geographical summary for Nevada, Griscom (1937:161) lists no records of *grinnelli* from the Shell Creek Range, although a specimen of that race from the Quinn Canyon Range is mentioned. Because he does list an example of *bendirei* from the Shell Creek Range in his summary, it appears that there has been a confusion of localities and that there remains no basis for the recording of *grinnelli* from the same range. An unreported specimen from White Pine County, on deposit at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (no. 72356), was taken by H. S. Fitch on June 27, 1937, in bristle-cone pines at the head of Deadman Creek, 10,500 feet, on Mount Moriah, Snake Range. No data on gonad condition for this male were recorded by the collector. The bird is large (wing 97.9, culmen 19.1, bill depth 10.8 mm.) and it has been placed with the race *grinnelli*, with the reservation that an approach to the *benti* shape of bill is apparent.

Linsdale (1951:244-245) overlooked two records mentioned in the literature in summarizing the localities of occurrence for the species in Nevada, that of Bond for Wilson Peak, Lincoln County (Condor, 42, 1940:221) and that of Miller for the Pine Forest Mountains, Humboldt County (Auk, 52, 1935:468).

It is apparent from the information presented here that our understanding of the distribution of the species in Nevada is based in large measure on records of vagrant and non-breeding birds. An appraisal of the extent of intergradation of the races *grinnelli*, *bendirei*, and *benti* in the Great Basin region awaits the further collection of birds decisively known to be on their breeding grounds.

The author is indebted to Alden H. Miller for the opportunity to present the records from Elko County, to Ira La Rivers of the University of Nevada for arranging transportation to the Big Meadows area, and to John S. Spencer for assistance in the field.—NED K. JOHNSON, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, September 24, 1957.*

Jungle and Domestic Fowl, *Gallus gallus*, in the Philippines.—The following notes are of our impressions, rather than systematic observations, of a situation interesting enough to put on record. In appearance many domestic fowl differ from jungle fowl only in detail, but recent introductions of modern domestic breeds have resulted in variegated birds. The jungle fowl lives on large and medium-sized islands in forest, extensive bamboo areas, and forest edge, and it forages into adjacent fields. It returns to forest trees to roost and it is a wild, shy bird. The domestic bird is widespread, co-extensive with settlement, lives about Filipino houses, where it is fed, and forages into nearby fields. It roosts near or under houses and it is very tame. Interbreeding takes place occasionally; this is sometimes arranged by man to vitalize strains of fighting cocks, and it is sometimes natural. However, in our experience, there are no half wild populations of intermediate habitat such as one would expect if the birds interbred freely.

On Siquijor Island, now largely settled, the progressive destruction of the forests has presumably eliminated the jungle fowl from most of the island. We found it only in the largest block of forest, an area of 500 hectares in rugged territory. The jungle fowl was absent from the next largest forest, an apparently suitable block of 400 hectares on fairly level ground. Perhaps this is an indication of the smallest area of habitat jungle fowl can occupy. It is noteworthy that the jungle fowl is absent from very small islands. By contrast, the domestic fowl can thrive in a dooryard and its immediate surroundings.

The domestic and the jungle fowl are conspecific; probably both descended from the red jungle fowl of India. The domestic fowl, probably more than 3000 years old, has been carried by man over most of the temperate and tropical parts of the world. But a wild type has been introduced, or established by feral birds reverting to a jungle fowl type, only locally in the Malay-Pacific area. In the Pacific area also, there are jungle fowl with an admixture of domestic breeds, and in parts of southern Asia there are half-wild, mixed populations. However, in the Philippines the two forms exist, side by side, each widespread, as though they were each phylogenetically more closely related within them-

selves than to each other. They may represent different colonizations or introductions. Now they seem equivalent to two ecological subspecies kept apart by habitat preferences. Perhaps heritable wildness versus tameness is the controlling factor. The fact that one strain has been developed by man does not make it less real. These fowl in the Philippines seem to present a model of how ecological speciation can take place.—D. S. RABOR, *Silliman University, Dumaguete, Negros, Philippine Islands*, and A. L. RAND, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, November 12, 1957*.

A Correction in Identification of the Zone-tailed Hawk as a Mexican Black Hawk.

—In the Condor (59, 1957:143), a northern breeding record for the Mexican Black Hawk (*Buteo gallus anthracinus*) in New Mexico was reported. A follow-up study was made in this same nesting area in the following year, 1957.

An adult female was collected August 23, 1957, at the conclusion of nesting, and it is now identified as a Zone-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albonotatus*) rather than as a Mexican Black Hawk. This bird was identified by J. Stokley Ligon, Carlsbad, New Mexico, and is now in his collection, numbered 2029.

Between April 11 and August 23, 1957, the nest in a ponderosa pine, occupied by hawks in 1956, was observed periodically by the authors. The same nest platform was used again in 1957 with dead branches, fresh limbs of skunk brush, and *Ribes* added. On April 11, one adult was found near the nest site, and it was presumed that a second bird was also in the area. On April 27, the female flushed from the nest; on May 13, the nest was inspected and it contained two well-incubated eggs; on June 26, two fuzzy white young hawks were in the nest. Only one young survived to leave the nest. The adult female was taken on August 23 to document the species identification. The juvenile and the adult male were still present in the area at the date of collection. No further check was made of the remaining birds.

The northernmost published record of the Zone-tailed Hawk in New Mexico was reported from southwestern New Mexico near Fort Bayard on May 21, 1911, by Mrs. Bailey (Birds of New Mexico, 1928:166). Cited also in Bailey, one Zone-tailed Hawk was noted August 8, 1901, in Turkey Canyon of the Guadalupe Mountains, just a few miles from the New Mexico border inside Texas. This species has been seen in New Mexico in recent years in the White and Capitan mountains, Otero and Lincoln counties, more than in any other area (letter from J. Stokley Ligon, November 1, 1957). In the same letter, Mr. Ligon stated that Mr. V. Montgomery of Roswell, New Mexico, had seen two hawks, August 15, 1957, in the Pine Lodge area on the northeast slope of the Capitan Mountains.

The nest discovered in Mills Canyon, seven miles west of Mills, Harding County, in 1956, and under more detailed observation in 1957, indicates a sizeable northern extension of the previous range of this bird. The airline distance from Fort Bayard to the nest site in Mills Canyon is 307 miles north-east. The second most northern sight record, the Pine Lodge area in the Capitan Mountains, is approximately 175 miles slightly southwest from Mills Canyon. From these observations, it can be tentatively concluded that the Zone-tailed Hawk may soon be reported from new northern New Mexico locations.

We are indebted to Richard Johnston, Joe T. Marshall, Jr., George Sutton, and Alexander Wetmore, whose interest in the earlier Condor article led to further analysis of the identification of this hawk.—WAYNE H. BOHL and ELMO TRAYLOR, *New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Santa Fe, New Mexico, November 27, 1957*.

Specific Relationships in the Genus *Elanus*.—As many as five species have been recognized within the kite genus *Elanus* (Mathews, Birds of Australia, vol. 5, 1916:205). The generally accepted treatment of the genus is that of Peters (Birds of the World, vol. 1, 1931:192–193), who recognized seven forms divided among four species (other subspecies have been described or revived in subsequent years). Of all of these forms, only two, the Australian *notatus* and *scriptus*, are sympatric. The latter differs not only from *notatus* but from all the other forms in a number of characters, some of which will be discussed here. I have examined all the forms of this genus, including the unique type of *wahgiensis* Mayr and Gilliard, in the American Museum of Natural History. Omitting *scriptus*, the situation is one of a widely-ranging group of allopatric, geographically-replacing forms. Most of the authors who have written of *Elanus* have mentioned the striking similarity of all forms, particularly between the Australian *notatus* and the American *leucurus* (cf. Hartert, Die Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna, vol. 2, 1914:1185). The differences among this group of forms are all relatively minor, involving principally size, shade of gray of the upper parts, and degree of development of the