

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