to contain dead embryos). At my approach the two chicks hurried out of the nest, down the dike bank and into the borrow pit where their mother was calling loudly and performing distraction displays Recording the nest as having been partially successful, I moved on to check on the progress of other nests. However, eight days later, on July 13, I happened to pass the site again and found the female back on her nest incubating the unhatched eggs. I do not know the exact date of her return, but I found her at the nest on each of the next three days, July 14, 15, and 16, before she finally abandoned the three addled eggs. During this period, her identity was confirmed twice by observation of her colored neck tag.

Apparently, soon after leaving the nest, the bird's two young became lost, or possibly they were killed by California Gulls, which nest in large numbers at Ogden Bay, and Odin (Auk, 74, 1957:185-202) cites several instances of their predation on young waterfowl in northern Utah; following this the hen returned to incubate what remained of her original clutch in response to an incubation drive that persisted even after the time of hatching.—JOHN M. GATES, *Utah Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Logan, Utah, January 24, 1958.*

Kiskadee Flycatcher in San Jose, California.—On February 1, 1958, a Kiskadee Flycatcher (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) was observed in a residential area at San Jose, California. According to residents the bird had been in the vicinity for about four months. The only other record of this species for California was that of a female taken in 1926 at Inglewood, Los Angeles County (Wyman, Condor, 29, 1927:23).

The bird was observed for about 20 minutes at close range, and the black and white stripes on the head, yellow crown-patch, sulphur-yellow underparts, rufous wings, and relatively short tail were all evident and clearly established its identity as a Kiskadee Flycatcher. The bird was observed feeding on bread placed out as food for birds by the residents of the area. This may in part explain its survival for at least four months in this locality. Whether it is an escaped caged bird or a natural stray was not determined.—H. THOMAS HARVEY, *San Jose State College, San Jose, California, February 10, 1958.*

Some Prey of the Pygmy Owl.—Two observations of the Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*) securing food have been noted at the Hopland Field Station at Hopland, Mendocino County, California. On December 21, 1957, at 1:30 p.m., a Pygmy Owl carrying a meadow mouse (*Microtus californicus*) was seen flying rapidly about four feet above the ground. The adult mouse, which was recovered, was still warm and had probably been caught under an oak tree whence the owl had flown; it weighed 55.4 grams. The owl, which has been catalogued at the Field Station, was a female weighing 76.1 grams. The stomach of the owl was distended by its contents of a juvenal deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) and a Jerusalem cricket.

The second observation was made earlier in the year at 8:00 a.m. when a Pygmy Owl was heard and seen falling to the ground in a struggle with a Nuttall's Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos nuttallii*). On the ground the owl held firm as the woodpecker struggled a few more seconds. After some moments hesitation, the owl flew with its prey to a branch 50 feet away. At this point the sudden approach of another observer caused the owl to drop its prey and take flight.—ELBERT M. BROCK, *University of California Field Station, Hopland, California, February 27, 1958.*

A Range Extension of Meleagris gallopavo mexicana into Southwestern New Mexico.—The A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, Fifth Edition, 1957, lists *Meleagris gallopavo merriami* as the only race of Turkey occurring in southern New Mexico. A specimen collected in 1957, however, indicates that the range of the race *Meleagris gallopavo mexicana* extends north into Hidalgo County, New Mexico. On May 16, 1957, an adult female Turkey was caught in the Peloncillo Mountains of Hidalgo County, New Mexico. The exact collection site was in Section 7, Township 33, Range 21, at approximately 5000 feet elevation. This location is about 7½ miles north of the Mexican border and 3½ miles east of the Arizona border. The bird was sent to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and there identified by A. Starker Leopold as *M. g. mexicana* (MVZ 135247). The Turkey weighed ten pounds. It had a five- to six-inch beard, and the largest ovum measured 11 mm. Only one other verified collection of *M. g. mexicana* has been made in this general area. A female (U. S. Nat. Mus. 126718) was collected on May 31, 1892, by Mearns and Holzner in the San Luis Mountains on the México-New Mexico boundary line (John W. Aldrich, 1957, *in litt.*).

Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950) list *mexicana* as occurring as far north as Chihuahua, México. Although the specimen collected in 1892 was taken on the border, the bird collected in 1957 extends the range of this Mexican race into southern New Mexico.

A review of sight records by Ligon (Wildlife of New Mexico, 1946:20) disclosed the presence of native Turkeys in the Animas Mountains of New Mexico as late as 1908. After 1908, the absence of reports of Turkeys in the area suggested their disappearance. The Animas Mountains extend northward from the San Luis Mountains and both ranges are a few miles east of the Peloncillo Mountains.

Between 1929 and 1939, four separate transplants of Turkeys, totaling nineteen females and nine males of the race *merriami,* were made in the northern portion of the Animas Mountains when it was believed that native Turkeys had been exterminated from that area. It should be noted that the Turkey habitat in the Animas and Peloncillo mountains is quite different from that found in the range of *merriami.* From interviews with ranchers and Game Department personnel, it is surmised that the transplanted *merriami* did not become adapted to this area and disappeared rapidly after the last release. Sight records by ranchers and Game Department personnel since 1940 indicate that *merriami* is not present in southern Hidalgo County but that *mexicana* has moved from adjacent México into suitable areas. Further collections of specimens from both the Animas and Peloncillo mountains are planned in an effort to substantiate this belief.—WAYNE H. BOHL, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California,* and SIDNEY PAUL GORDON, *U. S. Forest Service, Grass Valley, California, February 16, 1958.*

On the Distribution of Day's Barbet.—In August, 1950, I collected a specimen of Day's Barbet (*Capito dayi*) on the upper Rio Teles Pires, the eastern headwaters of the Rio Tapajóz in the northern part of the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil. This locality is about 600 kilometers from the locality on the Rio Madeira from which Cherrie (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, 1916:394) described this species. Since the Madeira–Guaporé and the Teles Pires–Tapajóz river systems are adjacent, the occurrence of this species in the Rio Teles Pires was not surprising. However, the discovery of Day's Barbet on the lower Rio Tocantins, in the State of Pará, was unexpected. A specimen collected by native hunters at Marabá was sold to me by J. Hidasi. In August, 1957, I secured another specimen in the eastern Tapajóz region, on the upper Rio Cururú in the State of Pará. This record partially bridges the gap of about 1000 kilometers in the distribution of the species, between the Rio Teles Pires and the Rio Tocantins.

The three specimens, all adult, correspond closely in size and color with a series of nine birds in the Museu Nacional at Rio de Janeiro. This series was collected by the Commissão Rondon in the Guaporé region (Rio Guaporé, Javarí, Jaurú) in 1908, 1909, and 1914. The measurements of the Rondon specimens are as follows: wing, six males, 92.2 mm. (90-94); tail, five males, 52.8 mm. (51–54); for three females, wing, 91.3 mm. (90–94) and tail, 53.0 mm. (52–54). My specimens from the Rio Tapajóz are a male, weighing 65 grams, with a testis 5 mm. long, and a female weighing 66.5 grams, with an ovary 9 mm. long. The male measures: wing, 89, and tail, 54 mm. The female measures: wing, 90, and tail, 52 mm. The wing and tail of the specimen from Marabá, a male, measure 90 and 52 mm., respectively. The white upper breast feathers of all 12 specimens are somewhat stiff. Some of the males have a few scarlet feathers in the dorsal white patch; the female from the Rio Cururú has a scarlet feather over each eye.

The stomach of the specimen from the Rio Teles Pires contained spiders; the bird had a larva of a sucking fly of the genus *Philornis* on its neck and a helminth in its body cavity. Mallophaga were present on its feathers. The stomach of the specimen from the Rio Cururú contained fruit.—HELMUT SICK, *Fundação Brasil Central, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, December 1, 1957.*

Geographical Variation in the Vocalizations of the Western Meadowlark.—Until recent years our knowledge of the extent of geographical variation in the vocalizations of birds has been limited and generally of a subjective nature. The advent of modern technological advances in the fields of sound recording and analysis has opened up new vistas of research and some progress has already been made. There are now enough observers with access to the necessary field and laboratory equipment to make such geographical comparisons feasible. We submit the following data to illustrate how collaboration among workers in bio-acoustics can contribute toward this goal.

The characteristic call note of the Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), phonetically described as the *chupp,* has been analyzed and interpreted in connection with another study (Lanyon,