

1931:52-56; Condor, 35, 1933:189-191; Wilson Bull., 46, 1934:25-36; Auk, 60, 1943:350-356; Auk, 66, 1949:154-163).

Friedmann (1943:356) listed Song Sparrows of the race *Melospiza melodia samuelis* as hosts of this cowbird; this was based on a record at Soap Lake, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, California. The nomenclature is in accord with that of the fourth edition of the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (1931), and thus refers to Song Sparrows now called *M. m. gouldii* in the fifth edition of the Check-list (1957). Additionally, Friedmann had earlier (1934:114) listed *M. m. santaecrucis* as a host, on a record made at Irvington, Alameda County, California; the nomenclature here is apparently that of Grinnell (Pac. Coast Avif., 18, 1927:119), and it also refers to Song Sparrows today called *M. m. gouldii*.

This confusion in nomenclature is of no significance in itself, but it renders obscure the relationship of cowbirds to hosts within a vegetation type to which Brown-headed Cowbirds are seemingly little attracted, that of the Pacific coastal salt-water marshes. Two instances of parasitism by cowbirds validly pertaining to *M. m. samuelis* as the host in a true salt marsh have already been published (Johnston, Condor, 58, 1956:29) but the significance of these records was not appreciated at the time. These two instances are the second and third known layings of cowbirds within the vegetation of salt marshes (see Friedmann, 1949:16). On San Francisco Bay marshes Song Sparrows place their nests within clumps of pickleweed (*Salicornia ambigua*), cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*), or gumplant (*Grindelia cuneifolia*). The nests of the Song Sparrows parasitized by Brown-headed Cowbirds were placed in gumplant shrubs, that is, in that vegetation most closely resembling the life form of some plants found within "normal" habitats of cowbirds. One egg of a cowbird was in each nest, the first of which was found on May 12, 1955, ten inches above ground level, containing two eggs of the host; the second nest was found on June 6, 1955, nine inches high, and contained three eggs of the host. The first clutch was deserted and the second, judged later from the beaten and plate-like appearance of the nest, hatched and fledged at least the cowbird.—RICHARD F. JOHNSTON, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, October 2, 1959.*

**Occurrence of the Osprey in Uruguay.**—Recently on two occasions I have observed the Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) in Uruguay, thus extending the known range of this hawk south to this country and to latitude 35° south on the Atlantic Coast of South America. Heretofore migratory Ospreys have been recorded south to latitude 42° in Chile, to Tucumán in Argentina, to Lambaré in Paraguay, and to Torres at 29° in Brazil (Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 1, no. 4, 1949:234-236).

On February 11, 1959, my wife and I were camping at Playa Penino, 30 kilometers west of Montevideo on the Río de la Plata. At this locality the salinity is low and fish are plentiful. Here an Osprey arose among a group of aquatic birds and was observed carefully for several minutes. On February 22 at the same place, an Osprey was again seen and watched as it caught a fish. The bird was in sight for an hour.—RODOLFO ESCALANTE, *Montevideo, Uruguay, October 22, 1959.*

**Another Record of the Baikal Teal in Northwestern Alaska.**—A pair of Baikal Teal (*Anas formosa*) was observed on May 28, 1959, at Cape Sabine, Alaska. The birds were flushed from a small tributary of the Pitmegea River at a point two miles from the Arctic Ocean. They flew across the river and landed on a gravel bar fifty yards away where they preened for several minutes before flying up the river. Conditions for observation were very good; it was a clear evening and the sun was at my back. I did not recognize the birds in the field, but instead made a detailed sketch of the male, which was later readily identifiable. The male was in breeding plumage. The markings of the male are so bizarre that there is no likelihood of misidentification. I was in the field at this locality from May 20 to 29, and from June 12 through August 11. The teal were not seen again.

This species was first recorded in North America by A. M. Bailey who collected a male on September 21, 1921, at Wainwright, Alaska (Condor, 26, 1924:195). Five records have been published subsequently. Two males were taken on King Island on May 23 and 25, 1931 (Bailey, Auk, 50, 1933:97). Collins collected a pair in breeding plumage on St. Lawrence Island on July 23, 1937 (Gabrielson, Auk, 58, 1941:400). A second pair in breeding plumage was taken at Wales on June 8, 1942, and a male was collected, also at Wales, on June 22, 1944 (Bailey, Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., Popular Series,

No. 8, 1948:165). Although only two of these records are of pairs taken in the breeding season, it has been presumed that the species probably bred in small numbers in western Alaska. It is reported that the first nesting record for Alaska has been obtained by Don Bleitz in June, 1959, at Hooper Bay (News from the Bird Banders, 34(3), 1959:40). No details of the nesting are given.

The occurrence of a mated pair of Baikal Teal in late May at Cape Sabine, coincident with the onset of breeding in the local population of Pintails, strongly suggests that the species nests occasionally in northwestern Alaska. This locality is 200 miles north of previously recorded pairs.

This observation was made while the writer was engaged in a project supported by the Arctic Institute of North America under contract with the Office of Naval Research.—WILLIAM J. MAHER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, September 22, 1959.*

**Occurrence of Slaty and Dwarf Vireos in Jalisco, México.**—In the course of field work in the Sierra de Autlán, 12 miles south of Autlán, southwestern Jalisco, México, in April of 1959, one of my Mexican assistants, Nazario Chávez, had the good fortune to collect specimens of both the Slaty Vireo (*Neochloe brevipennis*) and the Dwarf Vireo (*Vireo nanus*). These represent considerable extensions of the known ranges of these species.

According to the Mexican Check-list (1957), *Neochloe brevipennis* was known previously from Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Guerrero [also occurs in Morelos, see p. 88 of this issue.—editor]. *Vireo nanus* was previously known from Oaxaca, Guanajuato (5 mi. NE Irapuato), and Michoacán.

Our camp, in the Sierra de Autlán, was at an estimated elevation of 8000 feet in humid pine-oak forest. The vegetation zone name used here follows Leopold (Ecol., 31, 1950:507-518), but the zone itself, in the Sierra de Autlán, is not typical of Leopold's pine-oak forest. The oaks at this locality were very tall (60 to 90 feet) and were festooned with mosses, liverworts, and other epiphytes. There was a dense understory of rank herbaceous plants. Both of these vireos were called in to the vicinity of the collector by use of a combination of "squeaking" and "pigmy owling," using in the latter case the bell-like notes of *Glaucidium gnoma*, which is also present in this range.

Other species of interest, found in association with the two vireos at this locality, included the Chestnut-sided Shrike-vireo (*Vireolanus melitophrys*), the Scaled Antpitta (*Grallaria guatemalensis*), the Olivaceous Woodcreeper (*Sittasomus griseicapillus*), the Aztec Thrush (*Ridgwayia pinicola*), and the Caziqwe Hummingbird (*Lampornis amethystinus*), and a single Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*) which was caught in a nylon "mist" net placed across a small, heavily wooded arroyo. This last specimen also represents an extension of the known range of this species.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology at Los Angeles, for financial aid to complete my field studies, and also for much moral support and encouragement. All specimens mentioned above are deposited in the collections of the Foundation.

The specimen of the Slaty Vireo has been compared with the type of *Neochloe brevipennis browni* at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and proves to be referable to the nominate race *N. b. brevipennis*.—W. J. SCHALDACH, JR., *Colima, México, September 22, 1959.*

**Rare Migrants in Death Valley National Monument, California.**—On the morning of May 10, 1959, a single Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) was observed in good light for several minutes at Wildrose Campground, elevation 4000 feet, in the Panamint Mountains, Inyo County, California. The bird was walking along a small ditch and seemed unafraid at my close approach. This species is not listed by Grinnell and Miller (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:409) as recorded east of the Sierra Nevada in California. Linsdale does not include the species in his list of the birds of Nevada (Condor, 53, 1951:228-249).

A single male Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) was seen at Cow Creek, in Death Valley National Monument on May 25, 1959. It was perched on a tamarisk tree for several minutes which afforded me a very good observation before it flew up canyon toward the Funeral Mountains. The species was recorded in Mono County in 1901 (Fisher, Condor, 4, 1902:11). This is the nearest record in the state. Linsdale lists the species as "transient" in Nevada, and one of the two existing Nevada records occurred in the Toyabe Mountains, Nye County, east of Death Valley.—ROLAND H. WAUER, *Death Valley National Monument, Death Valley, California, August 5, 1959.*