

gratitude to Mr. Miguel Angel Monné for the determination of the insects in the stomach contents.—JUAN C. ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN, *Sociedad Taguató de Ciencias Naturales and Zoología Agrícola, Ministerio de Ganadería y Agricultura, Montevideo, Uruguay, March 21, 1963.*

**Notes on Three Species of Waterfowl in Uruguay.**—*Anas discors*. Blue-winged Teal. On March 31, 1957, a male was collected in Uruguay as reported by Escalante and Gomez Haedo (Condor, 59, 1957:398-399). Stewart and Aldrich (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 69, 1956:29-36) earlier had described two races of the Blue-winged Teal: *Anas discors orphna* that breeds in the salty and brackish marshes along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and the nominate race, *Anas discors discors*, widespread in the interior regions of North America. These authors reported several wintering localities for both subspecies, the southernmost records for *A. d. orphna* being in Colombia and Cuba and for *A. d. discors* in Venezuela and the West Indies. The specimen from Uruguay of 1957 has now been checked at the United States National Museum by John W. Aldrich and found to be *Anas discors discors*. I express my gratitude for his help. Therefore the nominate race has the southernmost record (lat. 34° S) of migration within the species.

*Cygnus melancoryphus* and *Coscoroba coscoroba*. Black-necked and Coscoroba swans. Delacour (Waterfowl of the World, 1, 1954:53-56, 67-70, maps 6 and 9) points out that these birds are only winter visitors in Uruguay and that the northern limit of the breeding range for *melancoryphus* is between latitudes 35° and 40° S (map 9), south of San Antonio Cape, Argentina. For *Coscoroba* the northern limits of breeding are about latitude 40° S (map 6), in Argentina. These statements are wrong in view of several reports and observations which indicate breeding in Uruguay. Wetmore (U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 133, 1926:69-70) said that *melancoryphus* was a common bird on January 31, 1921, at Laguna Castillos (Dept. Rocha). Casares (Hornero, 8, 1944:525-528, photographs 1-5) reports sight records and photographs of nesting birds and downy young of *melancoryphus* in the period from August 16, 1943, to February 25, 1944, at Río San Juan (Dept. Colonia); the birds recorded in photograph 5, made on November 11, are adults and downy young of *melancoryphus* and two adults of *coscoroba*. Arredondo (Ornitología del Uruguay, Rev. Nacional, 1953:174-179), Director of the eastern national parks, obtained at Laguna Negra (Dept. Rocha) chicks, young, and eggs of *melancoryphus* and *coscoroba* with a view to breeding them in captivity.

My own records of these species are as follows: Black-necked Swans were recorded throughout the year at Lagunas del Sauce, Diario, José Ignacio and Aguas Blancas (Dept. Maldonado); in the latter locality I noted chicks, young, and adults from November, 1952, to February, 1953.

Coscoroba Swans were seen at Laguna de Rocha (Dept. Rocha) on January 20, 1954, when hundreds of birds were seen. At Punta del Chileno (Dept. Maldonado), on September 30, 1959, three adults were swimming 100 meters off shore. At Punta Ballena on the same date, 11 birds were flying inland from the sea. At the mouth of Arroyo Maldonado on March 27, 1961, six birds were on the wing. In Departamento Montevideo, at Punta Carretas on March 31, 1955, a pair was sitting on salt water near the rocky coast. At Santiago Vazquez on January 18, 1963, a wild pair was seen in a pool at Lecocq's Zoological Park; park officers (Sres. R. Langón and I. Gonzalez) told me that a pair nested at the pool and raised chicks and young in the summer of 1961-62. At Playa Penino (Dept. San José, 30 kms. W Montevideo) on February 22 and 29, 1960, 14 coscorobas, six with juvenal dark marks on the dorsal plumage, were sitting on the water and were seen on the wing.

Accordingly there is plentiful evidence that Black-necked and Coscoroba swans breed and are permanent residents in Uruguay. They have been recorded the year round along 600 kilometers of coast along the rivers and the Atlantic Ocean.—RODOLFO ESCALANTE, *Montevideo, Uruguay, March 21, 1963.*

**A Record of the Indigo Bunting in Northwestern California.**—There have been several published accounts of the Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) in California. Grinnell and Miller (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27, 1944:574) list several sight records in the San Francisco Bay area, Bleitz (Condor, 60, 1958:408) reports a breeding pair in Los Angeles County, and Williams (Condor, 63, 1961:341) reports trapping a bird of this species in Monterey County. I can find no records of this species north of the San Francisco area on the Pacific coast.

On January 9, 1963, Dr. Clarence Crane saw a male Indigo Bunting in his yard at Ferndale,