

*Description*.—Adult males of *S. p. witti* are colored a glossy black dorsally and lemon-yellow ventrally. The basal half of the first seven primaries is white. The primaries and secondaries are tipped with white; this is particularly extensive on the inner vane of the outer secondaries. The inner secondaries are tipped with pale yellow. White is present basally on all tail feathers, and it extends into the distal half of the outer four pairs. Adult females are olive-green dorsally, dark brown instead of black on wings and tail, and a duller yellow ventrally than males. The crown feathers have black or dark brown centers. Males in immature plumage resemble adult females; sometimes they have a partly black dorsal plumage and sometimes they have few or no white-patterned rectrices. The latter character is possessed by immature females. The colors of the soft parts are as follows: iris dark brown; bill gray, with yellow base and tip of upper mandible dark brown; mouth-lining gray and yellow; feet and legs brown or gray-brown.

Specimens collected in June and July were in reproductive condition, and although nests were not found, it is presumed that nest building occurs in July, or possibly in late June.

*Range*.—The Tres Marias Islands, Nayarit, México (María Madre, María Magdalena, María Cleofas and San Juanito).

*Acknowledgments*.—A little more than half the total specimens are now in the Museum of Zoology at the University of British Columbia, and the remainder were borrowed from the following institutions: British Museum (Natural History), American Museum of Natural History, California Academy of Sciences, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Los Angeles County Museum, Occidental College, Smithsonian Institution, and the University of California at Los Angeles. The assistance of the curators of these collections is gratefully acknowledged. This work was done as part of a comprehensive study of the passerine birds of the Tres Marias Islands, undertaken with the cooperation of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, the Dirección General de Caza and Departamento de Prevención Social, México, D.F. Financial support was given by the National Research Council of Canada. The new subspecies is named after Mr. L. Witt, who has prepared a large number of museum specimens of this race.—P. R. GRANT, *Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, April 13, 1964.*

**Bird Records from San Luis Potosí, México.**—On December 30, 1963, in the Sierra Madre Oriental of eastern San Luis Potosí, 20 miles west of El Naranjo, at about 4200 feet elevation, a flock of ten Aztec Thrushes (*Ridgwayia pinicola*) was observed for about 30 minutes. The birds were feeding on the ground in a pine-oak forest and seemed unalarmed at our close approach. The sexes seemed present in about equal numbers.

Miller and Griscom (Mexican Check-list, 1957:186) fail to mention San Luis Potosí as a state of occurrence for this species, although the nearby states of Coahuila and Hidalgo are mentioned. The Texas Ornithological Society's Booklet "Birds of Eastern San Luis Potosí and Southern Tamaulipas, México" (1961), likewise does not record the species in San Luis Potosí.

On the same day, 15 miles east of the previously described area, in a cloud forest along a small stream our party observed a Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*). The bird allowed us to study it for a considerable time before it flew. Moore (Mexican Check-list, 1957:258) lists this species as wintering in the Mexican lowlands from southern Veracruz to Chiapas and Campeche, migrating through Tamaulipas. Hence, our record seems either to represent a stray bird or an extension northward of the winter range of the Kentucky Warbler about 1000 miles. These observations were made in company of Michael Flieg, Walter George, and Steve Hanselmann.—DAVID A. EASTERLA, *Department of Biology, Kansas City Junior College, Kansas City, Kansas, January 13, 1964.*

**Bird Records from Southern Oregon.**—One of the birds that Gabrielson and Jewett placed on the hypothetical list in their "Birds of Oregon" (1940:605) was the Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*). The senior author remembers seeing this species along Bear Creek near Medford in southern Oregon when he was a boy. The late E. Raymond Driver of Central Point reported to us the following observations of Black Phoebes in Oregon: in the autumn of 1939 near Grants Pass; near Medford, January 7, and October 2, 1940. Richardson has a record of two that he watched for several hours in Medford in August of 1942 and another was seen in 1943. He saw one near a small pond in Ashland on November 3, 1961. A pair of phoebes has nested for several years under a concrete

bridge near the Applegate River. Birds at this site were first seen about 1953 by Thomas McCamant, formerly of Medford, and have been found nesting every year since. Both Mrs. Leroy R. Thompkins of Talent and Joseph H. Hicks of Medford have good pictures of these birds and of the nest. In May of 1961 birds were seen near two other bridges farther up the Applegate River by Sturges and Dr. John R. Reynolds of Ashland.

In 1961, Richardson reported on the nesting of Tricolored Blackbirds (*Agelaius tricolor*) in Jackson County, Oregon (Condor, 63, 1961:507). The marsh where the colony nested in 1960 was drained in 1961 and he found them nesting in a wild blackberry patch one mile east of Eagle Point. He watched a flock of about 1500 in the fields near Emigrant Lake in the winter of 1963.

Raymond Driver had several records of Harris Sparrows (*Zonotrichia querula*) at his feeder near Central Point. G. F. Hamlin took two of the sparrows near Medford on February 1 and 2, 1912, respectively. They are now in the Jewett Collection. Sturges took a specimen in his banding trap in Ashland in March of 1962. It is now in the Carl Richardson Bird and Mammal Collection of Southern Oregon College.

Blue-gray Gnatcatchers (*Poliophtila caerulea*) have been seen each spring on Roxy Ann Butte near Medford for the past several years. On May 17, 1963, Mr. Hicks located a pair and their nest on the southeast slope of the butte. The nest was about three feet from the ground in a clump of *Ceanothus cuneatus*. At that time the nest appeared to be completed and on May 24 there were three eggs. On June 11 there were three young in the nest. The young were found dead on the ground the next morning. Mr. Hicks, Sturges and several others have pictures of the adults, young and the nest. The adults were seen again on June 27. The A.O.U. Check-list (1957:450) indicates the range of this species extends north to Trinity and Siskiyou counties in California which are just south of Jackson County in Oregon. Gabrielson and Jewett do not list it for Oregon.

Johnnie Linn, Jr., of Medford reported seeing a Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus sava-narum*) near the Hoover Ponds in the Camp White area of Jackson County on May 30, 1963. Ralph Browning saw one in the same area. On June 6, Mr. Hicks and Sturges watched two of these sparrows in that area that appeared to be nesting, but no nest was found. Hicks saw lone birds on June 17 and 26. They were seen carrying insects in their bills. He took five colored slides of them sitting on a fence but at too great a distance for any one picture to prove identification. Viewed together they are fairly conclusive. On August 15 he saw two immature Grasshopper Sparrows in the same area.

We are indebted to Mr. Hicks and the other observers for the use of their notes in the preparation of this report.—CARL RICHARDSON and FRANKLIN W. STURGES, *Ashland, Oregon, January 21, 1964.*

**Notes on Some Birds from the Río Conchos, Chihuahua, México.**—From August 17 to September 2, 1962, a party of four from the University of Illinois consisting of Kenneth L. Williams, Edward O. Moll, John E. Williams, and François Vuilleumier surveyed the herpetofauna along the Río Conchos in northeastern Chihuahua, México. Daily field observations on birds were also made. Collection of birds was limited to the species that could not be identified with certainty by sight. Most of the birds taken (preserved in alcohol for anatomical studies) are now in the possession of Walter J. Bock at the University of Illinois. The record specimens were deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

An estimated average distance of twenty kilometers was traveled by canoe each day between Julimes, Chihuahua, and the mouth of Pequis Cañon. The vegetation bordering the Río Conchos in this region is composed principally of willow (*Salix*) and cottonwood (*Populus*). Further inland this tree zone is replaced by dense stands of mesquite (*Prosopis*). Apart from this belt restricted to the river banks the vegetation is a desert-shrub type composed characteristically of creosote bush (*Larrea*) on level areas. On slopes creosote is mixed with ocotillos (*Fouquieria*), cacti (chiefly *Opuntia*), and yucca (*Yucca*). The topography presents an alternation of lowland areas, devoted to irrigated agriculture and mountain ranges cut by steep canyons. For details of the itinerary and a map of the area, see Smith, Williams, and Moll (*Herpetologica*, 19, 1963:205-215).

We acknowledge the help of John Bull, who identified *Empidonax traillii* and confirmed the identification of *Selasphorus rufus*, and of Eugene Eisenmann, who confirmed the identification of *Calothorax lucifer*.