

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*.

Hydranassa tricolor. Louisiana Heron. One bird was observed by the party on August 24 near Hinojosa but it could not be secured. The species has apparently not been reported before from the State of Chihuahua.

Anas diazi. Mexican Duck. In view of the comments of Gabrielson *et al.* (Auk, 80, 1963:359) concerning the rarity of this species in the Río Grande drainage, it is of interest to report that we saw these birds daily between August 21 and 31. Isolated birds or small groups of up to ten were recorded. None was collected.

Buteogallus anthracinus. Black Hawk. One bird seen on August 27 near Falomir, one pair on August 28 near Ruidosa, and one bird on August 29 near San Pedro; all were in the vicinity of the river.

Aquila chrysaetos. Golden Eagle. One subadult was seen on August 21 near Piedras Negras and a pair (large immature female and small adult male) on August 25 near Santo Domingo.

Porzana carolina. Sora. One seen on August 29 near San Pedro.

Tringa solitaria. Solitary Sandpiper. Although this species is common in New Mexico, there are but few records for Chihuahua. Allen (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893:27-42) reported it at the Sonora-Chihuahua border in April and October, and Marshall (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 32, 1957:73) collected it in western Chihuahua in April. One specimen was collected by us on August 21 near Santa Clara; one was observed near Manga on August 22 and one near Ruidosa on August 28.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed Cuckoo. One was well observed on September 1 at the mouth of Pequis Cañon, but it could not be obtained. The species has apparently never been recorded previously in Chihuahua.

Calothorax lucifer. Lucifer Hummingbird. Two males were collected on August 25 near Santo Domingo and one male near Falomir on August 26. A nonbreeding female was collected at Pulpito (Sonora-Chihuahua border) on August 6, 1952, by Marshall (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 32, 1957:81). There are no other records of the species from Chihuahua. In view of the nesting of the Lucifer Hummingbird in the Big Bend region of southwestern Texas (Pulich and Pulich, Auk, 80, 1963:370-371) and the occurrence of birds in summer in this area, it is surprising that the species has not previously been reported from adjacent Chihuahua.

Selasphorus rufus. Rufous Hummingbird. Migrant birds were collected on August 20 near Guardiola, on August 21 near Santa Clara, on the 26th near Falomir, and on the 28th near Ruidosa.

Tyrannus tyrannus. Eastern Kingbird. On August 25 one bird was observed near Beneficio but could not be obtained. This species has apparently not been recorded previously from Chihuahua.

Empidonax traillii. Traill Flycatcher. One was collected on August 28 near Ruidosa.

Seiurus noveboracensis. Northern Waterthrush. One bird was collected on August 20 near Guardiola. It apparently constitutes the first record for Chihuahua.

Calamospiza melanocorys. Lark Bunting. Seen on three occasions: flock of about 20 on August 19 near Babisas, 2 or 3 on August 30 at Cuchillo Parado, and about 20 birds on September 1 at Alamo.—FRANÇOIS VUILLEUMIER, *Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts*, and JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *Clarion State College, Clarion, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1964*.

New Records of Uruguayan Birds.—Three of the following four records of Uruguayan birds were obtained while we were primarily engaged in collecting mammals and their ectoparasites, with an expedition from the American Museum of Natural History. The expedition, supported by funds from the United States Army Medical Research and Development Command, Grant DA-MD-49-193-63-G82, visited the South American Republic of Uruguay from December 2, 1962, to May 31, 1963. The fourth record was obtained by Sr. Eugenio Gerzenstein of Montevideo. All plants mentioned below were identified by Sr. Ricardo Praderi of the Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo.

Laterallus leucopyrrhus. Red-and-white Crake. On February 26, 1963, Barlow caught a Red-and-white Crake in a small marsh in a heavily grazed pasture six kilometers southeast of Melo, Department of Cerro Largo, Uruguay. The bird was caught in a mouse trap, one of a line of fifty such traps set for marsh-dwelling cricetines. The marsh itself was situated between two low grass-covered sandy hills and was separated by several hundred meters from the nearest habitat of the same type.