

1962 (Audubon Field Notes, 17, 1963:65). A further record is of a bird seen by Mrs. David Kroll at Lodi, California, from November 27, 1953, to January 9, 1954.

The Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*), which is a rare vagrant in autumn in California, appeared in the Kroll's yard in Lodi. A Catbird was present there from January 1 to 9, 1954.—VERNA R. JOHNSTON, *Life Science Division, San Joaquin Delta College, Stockton, California, March 21, 1964.*

Black-crowned Night Herons in Durango, México.—On July 9, 1963, we observed at least 20 mature and immature Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) in the trees of a plaza in the heart of the city of Durango, México. This observation is apparently the first record of the species in the Mexican state of Durango.

Palmer (Handbook of North American Birds, 1, 1962:472-484) indicates that this species is unknown on México's Central Plateau, on which Durango is situated. However, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950:31-32) and Blake (Birds of Mexico, 1953:32-33) state that this species is known to breed in the Mexican states of Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Veracruz. Tapia (Condor, 54, 1952:360) records a colony in Mexico City's Chapultepec Park.

The small plaza in Durango, in the center of bustling automobile and pedestrian traffic, is only about half an acre in area. Scattered amid sidewalks, park benches, and a water fountain were a number of trees, some of which were 45 feet tall. Several bulky nests, presumably those of the night herons, were located approximately 25 feet from the ground in these trees.

We wish to acknowledge the cooperation of Rollin H. Baker, who directed the field trip during which these observations were made.—JULIAN P. DONAHUE, and CARLETON J. PHILLIPS, *The Museum and Department of Zoology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, March 3, 1964.*

Correction.—The phalarope taken by me on the Madera Ranch, Lea County, New Mexico, on October 4, 1962 (Condor, 66, 1964:160) has been re-checked and upon further examination and comparison with specimens proves to be a Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) rather than a Northern Phalarope. This constitutes the first record for the species in New Mexico.—BRUCE K. HARRIS, *Silver City, New Mexico, July 10, 1964.*