

Additional Distributional Records from New Mexico.—This note presents new data on the distribution and occurrence of several species or subspecies of birds in New Mexico, a state where, as pointed out by Hubbard (Condor 65:236, 1963), such basic information is still lacking for many forms.

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Unless otherwise noted the specimens were collected by me and are preserved in the Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB) at the University of New Mexico.

Squatarola squatarola. Black-bellied Plover. Bernalillo County, 5½ miles N Albuquerque, 25 August 1955, 1 male, collector J. S. Findley, MSB 338. Although there have been several recent spring and fall sight records from the state, Ligon (New Mexico birds and where to find them, 1961:115) describes this species as uncommon, and I know of only one other published reference to a specimen, that of Barber from Chavez County in October 1898 (in Bailey, F. M., Birds of New Mexico, 1928:254).

Caprimulgus vociferus arizonae. Whip-poor-will. Bernalillo County, Albuquerque, 5 November 1959, 1 male, collector J. S. Findley, MSB 585. This specimen represents the northernmost and one of the few lowland records in New Mexico for this species and is the only record known to me from between late August and early March from the state. Subspecific identification was made by Hubbard. Two other specimens, one from Socorro County, 11 miles S, 4 miles E Magdalena, Magdalena Mts., 10 July 1957, 1 male, collector J. S. Findley, MSB 496, and one from Catron County, Datil Mts., 5 miles W and 11 miles N Datil, 16 June 1964, 1 male, MSB 2493, are also from localities north of the previously reported northern limits of the species in the state.

Sphyrapicus varius daggetti × *nuchalis*. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Bernalillo County, Albuquerque, 13 March 1962, sex?, MSB 2298. According to Thomas R. Howell (*in litt.*), who examined the specimen, this bird is intermediate between *S. v. daggetti* and *S. v. nuchalis*, "perhaps a little closer to the former." Phillips, Marshall, and Monson (The birds of Arizona, 1964:73) term *S. v. daggetti* rare in Arizona and mention the existence of intermediate specimens from that state, but only *S. v. nuchalis* has been reported from New Mexico.

Dendrocopos scalaris symplectus. Ladder-backed Woodpecker. Union County, 3 miles W and 6 miles S Kenton, Oklahoma, 8 July 1964, 2 males, MSB 2558 and 2559; 3 miles W Kenton, Oklahoma, 11 July 1964, 1 male, 1 female, MSB 2569 and 2570. Hubbard has confirmed the identification of these birds. This race is listed from southeastern Colorado, western Oklahoma and much of Texas (American Ornithologists' Union Check-list, 5th ed., 1957:327) but not from New Mexico.

Sayornis phoebe. Eastern Phoebe. Union County, 5½ miles NE (by road) Folsom. An adult (sex?, MSB 2580) in very worn plumage and two juveniles (MSB 2578 and 2579) were collected by Clyde Jones and me in low willows along the Cimarron River on 11 July 1964. Although direct evidence is lacking, it seems probable that these birds were from a single family. This is apparently the second summer record of the species from the state, the other being that of Bailey (*op. cit.*:428), who found Eastern Phoebes nesting near Santa Rosa in 1903.

Riparia riparia. Bank Swallow. Colfax County, Moreno Creek, 7½ miles N and 2½ miles W Eagle Nest, 12 July 1963, 1 male, collector C. Jones, MSB 2262. According to Hubbard (*op. cit.*:237) there are few authentic New Mexican records for this species.

Parus atricapillus. Black-capped Chickadee. Valencia County, Los Lunas, 8 January 1962, 1 male, collector J. N. Durrie, MSB 802. This is apparently the southernmost specimen record for the state.

Sitta canadensis. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Rio Arriba County, Cienega Gregorio Lake (and 1 mile N Cienega Gregorio Lake), 7 miles E (and 1 mile N) Cuba, Jemez Mts., 22–26 July 1964, 4 juvenile males, MSB 2607, 2608, 2621, and 2622. Except for one presumed straggler taken on Mount Capitan on 13 July 1899 (Bailey, *op. cit.*:524) this species has not hitherto been recorded

in the state between early spring and mid-August. It is problematical whether these specimens represent an unusually early southward migration or a possible breeding in New Mexico.

Sialia sialis sialis. Eastern Bluebird. Sandoval County, Corrales, 17 February 1964, 3 males, 1 female, collectors Niles and J. S. Findley, MSB 2362-2365. Hubbard (*op. cit.*:237) and Harris (Condor 66:160, 1964) furnished the only two previous specimen records for New Mexico. Judging by several sight records, in addition to the above specimens, Eastern Bluebirds apparently invaded central New Mexico in some numbers in early 1964.

Vireo bellii medius. Bell's Vireo. Socorro County, 1 mile E and 1 mile N Escondida, 29 May 1964, 1 male, MSB 2414. To my knowledge the only other specimen of this race from New Mexico is Monson's (Condor 48:240, 1946) from near San Antonio, about 15 miles south of the above locale.

Vireo olivaceus. Red-eyed Vireo. Union County, 3 miles W Kenton, Oklahoma, 10 July 1964, 1 male, MSB 2575. This bird, singing in open cottonwood-willow riparian woodland when collected, is the first specimen of the species from the state.

Vermivora luciae. Lucy's Warbler. Dona Ana County, 3 miles W and 1½ miles N Radium Springs, 4 June 1964, 1 male, MSB 2442. Though this species is apparently a regular if uncommon breeder in the Rio Grande Valley of southern New Mexico, this area is not included in its listed normal range in the AOU Check-list (*op. cit.*:485). Monson (*op. cit.*) also took a specimen in the Rio Grande Valley near San Antonio.

Seiurus aurocapillus cinereus. Ovenbird. Socorro County, Springtime Canyon, San Mateo Mts., 14 May 1961, 1 male, MSB 667. This is the second specimen of the Ovenbird from New Mexico. Valentine (Condor 46:208, 1944) collected the first, Harris (Auk 82:649, 1965) reported a third. The MSB bird agrees with *S. a. cinereus* in being distinctly grayer backed than May specimens of the nominate race.

Cardellina rubrifrons. Red-faced Warbler. Catron County, Datil Mts., 5 miles W and 11 miles N Datil, 16 June 1964, 1 male, 1 female, MSB 2484, 2492. The Datil Mountains are north of any previously reported locality for this species in the state.

Passerina cyanea. Indigo Bunting. Sandoval County, 2 miles S and 2½ miles W Bernalillo, 21 June 1964, 1 first-year male, collector J. S. Findley, MSB 2545; Corrales, 5½ miles S and 2½ miles W Bernalillo, 23 June 1964, 1 adult male, collector Findley, MSB 2550. See following species account.

Passerina amoena. Lazuli Bunting. Sandoval County, Corrales, 5½ miles S and 2½ miles W Bernalillo, 23 June 1964, 1 adult male, collector J. S. Findley, MSB 2551. These buntings are of interest in a number of respects. The above locale is the southernmost probable breeding record of *P. amoena* in the state; *P. cyanea* has been collected, to my knowledge, only twice previously in New Mexico (Ligon, *op. cit.*:308, and Zimmerman, Audubon Field Notes 16:498, 1962), and this is the first breeding season record of the two congeners occurring together in New Mexico.

The above three specimens were examined for evidence of hybrid ancestry using the characters described by Sibley and Short (Auk 76:445, 1959), and appear to be pure examples of their respective forms.

I know of but one prior sight record for *P. cyanea* from this area, that of Findley on 10 June 1962 (Audubon Field Notes 16:498, 1962), but numerous sightings by Findley indicate that both kinds of buntings were rather common here during the summer of 1964.

Aimophila ruficeps. Rufous-crowned Sparrow. Union County, 3 miles W and 6 miles S Kenton, Oklahoma, 8 July 1964, 1 male, MSB 2555. Although recorded in southeastern Colorado and western Oklahoma, the northernmost record for this species in New Mexico has long been that of Bailey (*op. cit.*:731) from 10 miles north of Cabra Springs, north of Santa Rosa, on 25 June 1903.

Spizella atrogularis. Black-chinned Sparrow. Bernalillo County, Embudo Canyon, Sandia Mts., 27 April 1964, 1 male, 1 female, collector J. S. Findley, MSB 2396 and 2397. Ligon (*op. cit.*:300) cites Cuchillo, about 115 miles southwest of the above locality, as the northernmost point of record of this species in the state. However, there have been recent summer sight records from the Magdalena Mountains and a specimen (MSB 2462) taken on 8 June 1964 in the San Mateo Mountains of Socorro County, both north of Cuchillo. *S. atrogularis* may thus be a regular,

although overlooked, inhabitant of chaparral-covered hillsides of the Rio Grande Valley to at least north-central New Mexico.—DAVID M. NILES, *Museum of Southwestern Biology, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Present address: Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.) 1 March 1964.*

A New Subspecies of the Virginia Rail from México.—The Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) has been known as a breeding bird in México since 1904, when E. A. Goldman collected the first specimens and a set of eggs and photographed the nest of the species in the marshes at the headwaters of the Rio Lerma, State of México (Goldman, Condor, 10:181, 1908 and Smithsonian Misc. Publ. 115, 1951). Friedmann (in Ridgway and Friedmann, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50(9):93, 1941) cited five supposed breeding localities for the species in México ("Valley of Mexico; Lerma; possibly Santa Cruz, Sonora; Tizimin, Yucatan"). The Check-list of the Birds of México, Part One (Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, Pac. Coast Avifauna, 29:84, 1951) gives the range as "Resident in Baja California and possibly Sonora, a local colony in the Distrito Federal; the only record for Yucatan is June 23." Actually the only valid published nesting record for México other than Baja California is that of Goldman. I know of no published record for the Valley of México, and it is somewhat of a puzzle as to how this came into the literature. The Yucatán record was properly discredited by Paynter (Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull., 9:88, 1955).

The Virginia Rail is actually a rather widespread and apparently sedentary nesting species in México. Recent collections made during investigations of the birds of the fresh-water marshes of México have provided material for comparisons of the population with the northern nominate population from which it is separated by about 1000 miles. The Mexican population is an apparently undescribed subspecies and may be known as:

***Rallus limicola friedmanni* new subspecies**

Type. Adult (?) male no. 19,545 University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History; San Pedro Techuchulco, State of México, collected 4 June 1961 by Robert W. Dickerman. Original field number 9768. From mated pair, testes 11×3 mm, weight 82.3 g, little fat, light molt.

Diagnosis. Coloration similar to that of *Rallus limicola limicola* but paler, less richly colored; dorsally, with paler and more olivaceous edges to the interscapulars and tertials; ventrally, more pinkish, less cinnamon. The rufous of the bend of the wing averages paler, though there is much variation in this character. There are no differences in size.

Remarks. Within the series of the nominate form in the collection of the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History there is evidence of foxing; specimens taken 50 years ago or more show a paling of the edges of the dorsal feathers when compared with specimens taken recently. Within the series of 12 specimens in that collection taken since 1926, none will fit comfortably within the series of *friedmanni*. In the series of adult *friedmanni*, in fresh to moderately worn plumage only one breeding bird (MMNH 11,425) is more richly colored dorsally and is completely inseparable from the recent series of *limicola*. In the series of 10 adults taken at San Pedro Techuchulco within the nesting season, there is some individual variation. Apart from the specimen mentioned above, two others (MMNH 11,431 and 11,400) are slightly darker dorsally although still easily separable from *limicola* on the characters given above. These three are the darkest specimens of the entire series of *friedmanni*. A worn nesting female taken after the above comparisons were made has more extensive dark central areas in the dorsal feathers and is in general darker than five other *friedmanni* on hand at this later date, and may also be indistinguishable from *limicola*. The remaining five adults are as pale dorsally as the type and form with the rest of the Mexican specimens a highly uniform series. Thus, 19 or 20 adults out of the total series of 21 recently taken birds in varyingly worn breeding plumage are separable from the nominate form. Due to the changes in older specimens by foxing, no attempt was made to identify subspecifically a series of 14 specimens taken by Wilmot W. Brown, Jr. at San Mateo (= San Mateo Atenco ?) in the Lerma Valley, October and November 1905. One specimen in this series still retains some black juvenal feathers, and the entire series may well represent the local popula-