

above started the southward migration with their parents is, of course, problematical.—J. O. STEVENSON, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

Black Robin in Tamaulipas, México.—The late winter of 1951 was marked by the severest freeze in the memory of most residents of northeastern México. Heavy frosts in early February killed or damaged tropical vegetation on the Atlantic slope at least as far south as Jacala, Hidalgo. My friend Frank Harrison, of the Rancho del Cielo, five miles northwest of Gómez Farías, Tamaulipas, generously supplies the following data on minimum temperatures recorded by him during this period: February 1, -6°C .; February 2, -4° ; February 3, -2° , with snow in the morning. During the extremely dry weather following the freeze, Mr. Harrison attracted many birds, including flocks of twenty to thirty Blue-hooded Euphonias (*Tanagra elegantissima*), to pans of water. In late February he collected an unfamiliar dark bird which he saw feeding on mulberries in his clearing. The specimen proves to be a subadult male Black Robin (*Turdus infuscatus*). Its measurements are: wing, 129 mm.; tail, 98; culmen, 20.5; tarsus, 26. The bill and feet must have been bright yellow in life for even in the dried specimen (now in the Sutton collection) they are pale yellowish brown.

Dominant trees in the Rancho del Cielo cloud forest (elevation 1200 meters) are the sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), oaks (*Quercus* spp.), *Magnolia schiedeana*, and *Podocarpus Reichei*.¹ Among the more common breeding birds are the Singing Quail (*Dactylortyx thoracicus*), Mexican Trogon (*Trogon mexicanus*), Green Jay (*Xanthoura yncas*), and Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus mexicanus*).

During parts of April, May and June of 1948 I spent five weeks collecting birds in this region, but only once, in late April, did I see what appeared to be a Black Robin. On that occasion a dark, robin-size bird went skulking through the heavy forest about a mile from Mr. Harrison's clearing. Since then several observers, especially Byron Harrell of the University of Minnesota, have devoted many weeks to study of cloud forest birds thereabouts without encountering *Turdus infuscatus*. The species apparently has not heretofore been reported from Tamaulipas. The extreme cold spell and equally severe drought may have been responsible for the species' appearance.—PAUL S. MARTIN, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.*

¹ For a brief account of the vegetation in this unique Tamaulipas habitat, see Sharp, *et al.*, 1950, *Soc. Botánica de México Bull. No. 11*, p. 1-4.