

**Article X.**—LIST OF BIRDS COLLECTED IN NORTHWESTERN DURANGO, MEXICO, BY J. H. BATTY, DURING 1903.

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The collection of birds forming the basis of the present paper was made for the Museum by Mr. J. H. Batty, in the northwestern part of the State of Durango, Mexico, between Jan. 19, 1903, and Nov. 26, 1903. It numbers 829 specimens, representing 132 species. The principal localities, with the dates of collecting at each, are as follows<sup>1</sup>: (1) Rosario, altitude 7500 feet, on the Rio Florida, at the terminus of the Parral branch of the Mexican Central Railroad; Jan. 19–26. (2) Las Bocas, a dry river bottom on the Rio Florida, altitude 6800 feet; Feb. 5–11. (3) Rancho Santuario, an old "Spanish Grant" ranch, on the plains, altitude 7000 feet; Feb. 6–22. (4) La Boquilla, a pass in the San José Mountains, at 7000 feet; Feb. 12–14; (5) Villa Ocampo, or Ville de Campo, a few miles below Las Bocas, on the Rio Florida, altitude 7000 feet; Feb. 18–19. (6) Matalotes, at the head of the Arroyo Matalotes, at the base of the Sierra Madre, altitude 8000 feet; March 22–26. (7) Cienega de las Vacas, at the base of Sierra Madre, altitude 8500 feet; March 25–April 6. (8) Rio Sestin, one of the most fertile valleys of the region, altitude 7500 feet; April 4–21, May 3 and 4. (9) Rancho Baillon, in the foot-hills of a small range of mountains overlooking the Sestin Valley from the east, altitude 7800 feet; May 5–13, 21–24. (10) Arroyo del Buey, a deep, rocky cañon in the Sierra del Candella, altitude 7500 feet; May 21–29. (11) Guanacevi, altitude 8000 feet; Oct. 9–13. (12) San Andres, altitude 7000 feet; Nov. 2–13. (13) Sayupa, on the Sinaloa boundary, altitude 2500 feet, Nov. 21–26.

In the case of several species, the Durango birds are almost exactly intermediate between the representative subspecies of the southwestern United States and that of central Mexico and cannot properly be referred to either. In most of these cases, however, one or more of the specimens of the series show a leaning to one form or the other, and I have accordingly recorded them under the name of that subspecies, although the majority of the birds of the series may be as near the other form. The notes will in each case explain

<sup>1</sup>In describing these localities, I have made use of Dr. J. A. Allen's paper on the mammals collected in the same region, this Bulletin, Vol. XLIX, 1903, pp. 590, 591.

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the exact status of such intermediate forms. These species are as follows:

<i>Cyrtonyx montezumæ.</i>	<i>Pipilo fuscus.</i>
<i>Icterus bullocki.</i>	<i>Tachycineta thalassina.</i>
<i>Junco phæonotus.</i>	

The collector's field notes, giving the colors of the bill, feet, eyes, and other information, are distinguished by being enclosed in quotation marks. All measurements are in millimeters.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. E. W. Nelson of the Biological Survey for assistance in identifying several species.

1. *Querquedula cyanoptera* (Vieill.).—Two males, Rancho Baillon, May 9. "Rather common. Said to breed in May."

2. *Butorides virescens anthonyi* (Mearns).—One specimen, Rio Sestin, May 3. "Common. Arrives in April. Breeds in May."

3. *Fulica americana* Gmel.—Three specimens: Matalotes, 2 specimens, March 23; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, April 14. "Not common" at Matalotes.

4. *Numenius longirostris Wils.*—One specimen, Rancho Santuario, Feb. 22. "Common in flocks on dry hills."

5. *Oxyechus vociferus* (Linn.).—Three specimens; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, April 9; Rancho Baillon, 2 specimens, May 6. "Rather common. Breeds" at former locality. "Common. Breeds in April and May. Steady resident" at latter place. One of the May specimens is a young bird in downy plumage.

6. *Lophortyx douglasi douglasi* (Vig.).—One specimen, a female, Casa Blanca (alt. 1000 feet), date not given.

7. *Callipepla squamata squamata* (Vig.).—Eleven specimens, Rancho Baillon, May 5-13. "Rather common. Breeds in April and May."

8. *Cyrtonyx montezumæ mearnsi* Nels.—Eight specimens: Paraje de las Mujeres, 3 specimens, May 21; Arroyo del Buey, 1 specimen, May 28; San Juan (alt. 2000 feet), 3 specimens, Nov. 21; San José (8000 feet), 1 specimen in fall plumage. The collector's notes on the last specimen are as follows: "Iris dark hazel. Feet pale whitish blue, claws bluish white. Upper mandible dark horn, lower mandible bluish white. Breeds."

With the exception of the San José Mts. specimen, which is nearly typical of *mearnsi*, these specimens are intermediate between *montezumæ* and *mearnsi*, and are perhaps as near one as the other. All, however, have the crest fully as pale as in typical *mearnsi*. Two of the November specimens are in juvenal plumage, with the first feathers of the winter plumage appearing.

In the size of the white spots on the sides, in the shade of the upper parts, and in other respects, there is great variation in specimens of *mearnsi* from the southwestern United States (Texas and Arizona).

9. *Ortalis wagleri* Gray. — One specimen, Sayupa (2500 feet)  
Nov. 21.

10. *Scardafella inca* (Less.).—Three specimens: La Boquilla, Feb. 12; Rio Sestin, May 3 and 4. "Common. Breeds in May. Steady resident. Iris brownish red. Feet pale flesh color. Bill black. Base of lower mandible bluish white" (refers to the May 4th bird, an adult female).

11. *Melopelia leucoptera* (Linn.).—Six specimens: Las Bocas, 1 specimen, Feb. 8; La Boquilla, 1 specimen, Feb. 14; Rio Sestin, 4 specimens, May 3. "Iris reddish orange. Feet magenta. Bill black. Common. Breeds in early part of May" (Rio Sestin).

12. *Zenaidura macroura macroura* (Linn.).—Three specimens: Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, April 9; Cienega de las Vacas, 2 specimens, March 31.

13. *Columba fasciata fasciata* Say.—One specimen, La Cienega (alt. 7500 feet), no date given.

14. *Cerchneis sparveria phalcena* (Less.).—Five specimens: Rio Sestin, 2 specimens, April 9 and May 3; Santa Rosalia (8000 feet), Nov. 1. "Very common. Breeds," at first-named locality.

The first two specimens, both males, measure, respectively: wing 185 mm., tail 127; wing 197, tail 132 (but would be about 136 if unworn).

15. *Asturina plagiata* Schlegel.—One specimen, La Cienga (7500 feet), Nov. 1.

16. *Urubitinga anthracina* (Licht.).—Two specimens, Rio Sestin, April 16 and 17. "Common. Breeds."

17. *Buteo swainsoni* Bonap.—One specimen, Rio Sestin, April 7. "Common. Breeds."

18. **Buteo borealis calurus** (Cass.).—Two specimens, San Andres (7000 feet), Nov. 9 and 13.

19. **Megascops asio aikeri** Brewst.—Three specimens: Santuario, Feb. 22; Rio Sestin, April 4 and May 3. "Common" at Santuario. "Rather common steady resident. Breeding" at Rio Sestin, May 3.

These specimens, which I refer provisionally to *aikeri*, differ greatly from a series of Arizona (Fort Verde) specimens of *cineraceus* in having the upper parts grayer, with the streaks broader, blacker, and more sharply defined. They closely resemble a bird from Vado, New Mexico, and also a specimen from Fort Wingate, New Mexico, labeled *aikeri* by Dr. J. A. Allen. If inseparable from *aikeri*, the known range of this subspecies is thus extended several hundred miles southward.

20. **Megascops trichopsis** (Wagler).—One specimen Rio Sestin, April 14. "Iris pale yellow."

21. **Asio wilsonianus** (Less.).—Three specimens, Las Bocas, Feb. 8 and 9.

22. **Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha** (Swains.).—Three specimens: Arroyo del Buey, May 28 and 29; San Andres (7000 feet), Nov. 13. Male and female, May: "Iris brownish red. Feet brownish black. Bill solid bluish black. Rather common. Frequents high mountains, pine lands, and oak woods."

23. **Geococcyx californianus** (Less.). — Fourteen specimens: Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, April 10; Rancho Baillon, 9 specimens, May 5-13; Arroyo del Buey, 1 specimen, May 28; Rio Campo, 2 specimens July 29 and 30; Guanacevi (8000 feet), 1 specimen, Oct 11. At Rancho Baillon a "rather common steady resident. Breeds." One specimen, dated May 13, is a young bird, not fully fledged.

24. **Trogon ambiguus** Gould.—One specimen, Arroyo del Buey, May 28.

25. **Ceryle americana septentrionalis** Sharpe.—Four specimens: Rosario, Jan. 26; Santuario, Feb. 6; Las Bocas, Feb. 10; Rio Sestin, April 9. Male, April 9, "iris hazel. Steady resident. Breeds in May."

26. **Ceryle alcyon** (Linn.).—Four specimens: Santuario, 3 speci-

mens, Feb. 7 and 16; Sayupa (2000) feet, 1 specimen, Nov. 21.

27. **Colaptes cafer collaris** (*Vig.*).—Twenty-six specimens: Rosario, 10 specimens, Jan. 19–21; Rancho Santuario, 1 specimen, Feb. 22; La Boquilla, 2 specimens, Feb. 13 and 14; Las Bocas, 7 specimens, Feb. 8 and 11; Cienega de las Vacas, 3 specimens, March 26; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, May 3; Arroyo del Buey, 2 specimens, May 28. Rio Sestin, May 3. “Common. Breeds. Steady resident.”

These specimens average about 6 mm. shorter in length of wing than a series of Arizona birds, in respect to size approaching the smaller and darker southern form, typical *cafer*. In color, however, they are even further from *cafer* than are the Arizona specimens.

Compared with the latter, the upper parts average distinctly paler and grayer—less tawny brownish, and compared with California birds, the difference is still greater. As there is considerable variation, however, in the exact shade of the upper parts, I do not think it is advisable to separate the Durango birds subspecifically.

The May specimen, a male, has a number of red-tipped nape feathers, also several on the extreme forehead and one in the supraloral region.

28. **Centurus aurifrons** (*Wagl.*).—Thirty-five specimens: Rosario, 8 specimens, Jan. 19–26; Santuario, 3 specimens, Feb. 6; Las Bocas, 6 specimens, Feb. 8–11; Ville Bocas, 1 specimen, Feb. 12; La Boquilla, 7 specimens, Feb. 13 and 14; Villa Ocampo, 1 specimen, Feb. 18; Cienega de las Vacas, 1 specimen, April 6; Rio Sestin, 6 specimens, April 9–May 4; Rancho Baillon, 2 specimens, May 5.

This species is stated by the collector to be a “common steady resident, breeding in May. Breeds mostly in cottonwood bottoms.” Of the April and May specimens, the iris is given as “brownish red” or “reddish brown,” the feet as “bluish apple green” or “whitish apple green” and the bill as “black” or “bluish black.”

Several of these specimens exhibit the peculiar conditions of plumage mentioned by Mr. Brewster<sup>1</sup> the black areas of parts of the wings and tail-feathers, and of the back in one bird, being replaced irregularly with pale brown.

One specimen, female, Jan. 20, has a single orange red feather in the center of crown.

29. **Melanerpes formicivorus formicivorus** (*Swains.*).—Twenty specimens: La Cienega de las Vacas, 3 specimens, March 26 and 31;

<sup>1</sup>Birds of the Cape Region of Lower California, p. 106.

Rio Sestin, 6 specimens, April 9-17; Arroyo del Buey, 11 specimens, May 22-28. "Rather common. Migratory, first seen in April. Said to breed" (Rio Sestin).

30. **Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis** *Baird*.—One specimen, La Cienega de las Vacas, March 31. This is a female, with lower part of throbt red.

31. **Sphyrapicus thyroideus** (*Cass.*).—One specimen, Las Bocas, Feb. 11.

32. **Dryobates villosus hyloscopus** (*Cab.*).—One specimen, an adult female, Arroyo del Buey, May 28.

This specimen differs from California and Arizona birds in having the white markings of head and back somewhat more restricted, the white wing spots slightly smaller, the black marks on sides of breast larger, the bill considerably shorter (exposed culmen 22.5 mm.), and the feet smaller. The wing, which is somewhat worn, measures 120.6. Additional specimens may show the desirability of separating the birds of this region from *hyloscopus*.

33. **Dryobates scalaris bairdi** (*Scl.*).—Eight specimens: Rosario 1 specimen, Jan. 20; Las Bocas, 2 specimens, Feb. 10; La Cienega de las Vacas, 3 specimens, March 30 and April 1; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, April 10; Rancho Baillon, 1 specimen, May 5.

These birds are a darker, smokier shade below than a series of Arizona specimens.

34. **Dryobates arizonæ arizonæ** (*Hargitt.*).—Eight specimens: Matalotes, 1 specimen, March 23; La Cienega de las Vacas, 6 specimens, March 30-April 3; Arroyo del Buey, 1 specimen, May 23. "Iris hazel. Rather common" at Cienega de las Vacas.

35. **Chordeiles acutipennis texensis** (*Lawr.*).—One specimen, Rancho Baillon, May 9. "Iris dark hazel. Feet pale whitish brown. Bill solid black."

This specimen, a male, measures, wing 188, tail 111. The *maximum* length of wing given by Ridgway, in his Manual, is (converted into millimeters) 185. Of the sixty-two adult specimens, mostly from Texas and Arizona, constituting the Museum series, only three, all males, equal or exceed this bird in length of wing, the localities and measurements being as follows: Lomita, Texas, 188; Tucson, Arizona, 190; Jalapa, Vera Cruz, 189.

36. **Antrostomus vociferus macromystax** (Wagl.).—Two specimens, Arroyo del Buey, a female, May 22, and a male, May 28. "Entire eye bluish white. Stomach [of female] contained large beetles."

37. **Calothorax lucifer** (Swains.).—Six specimens, males and females, Rancho Baillon, May 10-23. "Iris hazel. Rather common. Breeds in May."

38. **Selasphorus platycercus** (Swains.).—One specimen, an immature male, Guanacevi, Oct. "Iris hazel."

39. **Trochilus alexandri** Bourc. and Muls.—One specimen, a female, Rio Sestin, April 10. "Common. Arrives in April."

40. **Coeligena clemenciæ** Less.—Twenty-seven specimens (22 males and 5 females): Rancho Baillon, 1 specimen, May 21; Arroyo del Buey, 26 specimens, May 22-28. "Iris hazel."

Careful measurements of 13 males and the 5 females of the series and 2 additional females reveal the fact that the sexes differ considerably in proportion, the females having shorter wings and tails, but longer bills than the males.

Males: wing, 74.2-80 (76.9); tail, 46.1-49.5 (47.6); bill, 22.1-24.7 (22.9).

Females: wing, 70.-73.6 (71.3); tail, 43.5-45.7 (44.9); bill, 24.8-27.5 (25.6).

41. **Eugenes fulgens** Swains.—Six specimens, all males: Arroyo del Buey, 5 specimens, May 22-29; Rancho Baillon, 1 specimen, May 24. "Iris hazel."

One specimen has the throat of a decided bluish green, but is otherwise typical.

42. **Pyrocephalus rubineus mexicanus** (Scl.).—Eight specimens: Villa Ocampo, 1 specimen, Feb. 18; La Cienega de las Vacas, 2 specimens, April 2; Rio Sestin, 5 specimens, April 10-13. "Common. Arrives in March. Breeds in May."

43. **Empidonax traillii traillii** (Aud.).—One specimen, Rio Sestin, May 4. "Common. Arrives in April. Breeds in May."

44. **Empidonax wrightii** Baird.—Two specimens, Rio Sestin, April 9 and 10. "Common. Arrives in April."

45. **Empidonax canescens** Salv. and Godm.—One specimen, Villa Ocampo, Feb. 19.

46. *Empidonax pulverius* *Brewst.*—One specimen, Cienega de las Vacas, April 3. Identified by Mr. E. W. Nelson.

47. *Empidonax fulvifrons pygmæus* (*Coues*).—One specimen, Cienega de las Vacas, April 3.

48. *Horizopus pertinax pallidiventris* (*Chapm.*).—One specimen, Arroyo del Buey, May 27. Agrees with Arizona specimens, but is a trifle darker below than the average.

49. *Horizopus richardsonii richardsonii* (*Swains.*).—Two specimens, Rancho Baillon, May 6 and 9. "Rather common. Arrives last of April."

50. *Sayornis saya* (*Bonap.*).—Five specimens: Rosario, 1 specimen, Jan. 19; Las Bocas, 2 specimens, Feb. 10; Villa Ocampo, 1 specimen, Feb. 19; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, May 4. "Rather common steady resident. Breeds in May" (Rio Sestin).

One specimen, a female, Las Bocas, Feb. 10, has the throat, breast, and especially the upper parts considerably darker than in the other specimens and also darker than in any of a series of birds from Texas, Arizona, California, etc. These parts do not show the brownish tinge of many specimens.

51. *Sayornis nigricans nigricans* (*Swains.*).—Two specimens Cienega de las Vacas, April 2.

52. *Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens* *Ridgw.*—Two specimens, Rio Sestin, April 11. "Common. Arrives in April. Breeds in May."

53. *Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens* (*Lawr.*).—Eleven specimens, Rio Sestin, April 9–May 3. "Common. Arrives in April. Breeds in May."

54. *Tyrannus vociferans* *Swains.*—Thirteen specimens: Cienega de las Vacas, 1 specimen, April 5; Rio Sestin, 11 specimens, April 7–May 4; Rancho Baillon, 1 specimen, May 10. "Very common. Arrives in April. Breeds in May."

55. *Otocoris alpestris aphrasta* *Oberh.*—Six specimens, five males and one female, Villa Ocampo, Feb. 18 and 19.

The five males exhibit considerable variation but are all undoubtedly referable to *aphrasta*. They differ from typical (Fort Verde, Arizona) specimens of *occidentalis* in somewhat paler and more uniform upper parts, the nape being slightly pinker, and the back



less "scorched," the darker centers less conspicuous, especially on the rump. Their wings measure 101 to 107, average 104.2.

Although without a sufficiently large series to settle the question to my satisfaction, yet the desirability of recognizing *aphrasta* seems to me open to doubt. In comparing *aphrasta* with *occidentalis*, Mr. Oberholser says that the former is "decidedly smaller, as well as somewhat less deeply colored." The color differences are slight, however, especially when the large amount of individual variation is taken into account, and in the specimens before me the difference in size does not hold. The average wing measurements of three Fort Verde specimens with scarcely worn quills is 102.4, only .4 greater than the average of *aphrasta* as given by Mr. Oberholser and actually less than the Durango specimens.

56. *Cyanocitta stelleri diademata* (Bonap.).—Thirty-six specimens: La Cienega de las Vacas, 1 specimen, Mar. 26; Arroyo del Buey, 30 specimens, May 24-29; San Andres, 1 specimen, Nov. 3; Cienega Corales, 4 specimens, Nov. 3. "Common. Breeding" at Arroyo del Buey.

These birds are not separable from Arizona specimens. There is a slight average difference in color which is difficult to express in exact terms, and the size is slightly less. The Durango specimens appear to average a trifle lighter and grayer above. A series of 7 males and 8 females from Durango measure respectively in length of wing, 142-150 (average 145) and 136-141 (average 138.1), and a series of 8 males and 8 females from Arizona measure, 147-153 (148.6) and 137-146 (141.5). The wing of the southern specimens thus averages 3.5 mm. shorter than that of the northern birds. Mr. Ridgway has also called attention to these differences. With a series of only 4 specimens from Durango, Zacatecas, and Jalisco, he states that he does not favor the subspecific separation of the southern birds.

57. *Aphelocoma grisea* Nels.—Thirteen specimens: Rosario, 5 specimens, Jan 19-27; Santuario, 2 specimens, Feb. 16; Ville Bocas, 1 specimen, Feb. 12; Las Bocas, 3 specimens, Feb. 8 and 10; La Boquilla, 2 specimens, Feb 13 and 14.

Two of these specimens differ from the others in having the median chest feathers distinctly edged with pale blue. Measurements of the ten birds sexed as female by collector are as follows: wing, 126-138.5 (132.4); tail, 129.5-147.5 (137.4); exposed culmen, 23.5-25 (24.5) (eight specimens); tarsus, 33.4-40.3 (37.5). Only two of

these have wing and tail measurements respectively over 135 and 139 and possibly are wrongly sexed. One specimen, marked male, measures, wing, 144; tail, 151.5; exposed culmen, 26; tarsus, 41.4. Two other specimens marked as males, but probably really females, measure, wing, 135 and 129.5; tail, 143.5 and 138; exposed culmen, 24 and 25; tarsus, 38.3 and 38.9. There is little doubt that *grisea* and *cyanotis* are not *specifically* distinct but as my specimens do not show actual intergradation, I leave *grisea* as a full species.

58. ***Aphelocoma sieberii wollweberi*** (*Kaup.*).—Twenty-three specimens: Las Bocas, 5 specimens, Feb. 8–10; La Boquilla, 2 specimens, Feb. 13; Cienega de las Vacas, 15 specimens, March 26–April 4; Arroyo del Buey, 1 specimen, May 25. “Very common; resident all the year; breeds.”

59. ***Calocitta colliei*** (*Vig.*).—Two specimens: San Juan, 1 specimen, about Nov. 21; Sayupa, 1 specimen, Nov. 26.

I have called attention to the peculiarities of one of these birds in my report on Mr. Batty's collection from southern Sinaloa (this Bulletin, XXI, p. 359).

60. ***Corvus corax sinuatus*** (*Wagl.*).—Nineteen specimens: Rosario, 1 specimen, Jan. 27; Las Bocas, 4 specimens, Feb. 5–8; Villa Ocampo, 6 specimens, Feb. 11–19; La Boquilla, 3 specimens, Feb. 19; Santuario, 2 specimens, Feb. 20; Cienega de las Vacas, 1 specimen, April 6; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, April 10. “Common. Breeds in April and May on cliffs and in trees” (Rio Sestin, April). “Common. Breeding” (Cienega de las Vacas, April).

61. ***Megaquiscalus major macrourus*** (*Swains.*).—Five specimens: Rosario, 3 specimens, without dates, but which must have been taken between the 15th and 30th of January; La Boquilla, 1 specimen, Feb. 12.

These specimens, 4 of which are immature males and 1 an adult male, are not typical *macrourus*, differing in somewhat smaller size. The adult measures: wing, 181.5, tail, 217, culmen, from base 37. The bill of this bird is doubtless, however, abnormally short, the tip being less attenuated than usual. The immature birds, with shorter wings and much shorter tails, have slightly longer bills, but all the dimensions are less than those of a comparable bird from eastern Mexico.

62. ***Euphagus cyanocephalus*** (*Wagl.*).—Four specimens: Rosario, Jan. 20; La Boquilla, Feb. 14; Rio Sestin, April 11 and 14.

The three males measure: wing, 128-131.5 (130.2); tail, 101.5-105 (103.7); exposed culmen, 20-21.4 (20.5); one female, wing, 114; tail, 87; exposed culmen, 17.

63. *Sturnella neglecta* Aud.—Eleven specimens: Rosario; 1 specimen, Jan. 27; Las Bocas, 2 specimens, Feb. 8; La Cienega de las Vacas, 3 specimens, March 25-27; Rio Sestin, 4 specimens, April 9-14. "Very common resident all the year; breeds" (Rio Sestin).

64. *Icterus bullockii bullockii* (Swains.).—Fourteen specimens: Rio Sestin, 12 specimens, April 11-May 4; Rancho Baillon, 1 specimen, May 6. "Common. Arrives middle of April. Breeds in May and June."

This interesting series of birds is intermediate between *Icterus bullockii* and *I. abeillei* which must therefore be merged into one species and known respectively as *Icterus bullockii bullockii* (Swainson) and *Icterus bullockii abeillei* (Lesson).

The series is, as a whole, much nearer *bullockii* than *abeillei*, one extreme being almost typical *bullockii*, the other about midway between the two forms, strongly suggesting *abeillei*. Most of the birds are nearer the *bullockii* end of the series.

Four specimens are nearly typical *bullockii* but the rump averages less orange and more heavily washed with olivaceous, and the flanks are more perceptibly washed with olivaceous. One of these four has the sides of head directly back of auriculars slightly washed with black.

The next three birds have the flanks tinged with *blackish*. One of them has sides of neck more extensively blackish, the black post-ocular stripe much broader and the orange supraciliary stripe shorter.

Two others have the rump tinged with blackish, more black on upper tail coverts and the black of interscapulum encroaching somewhat on rump. One of these has the forehead spotted with black. In the other the forehead, between the supraloral stripes, is solid black. The flanks are washed merely with olivaceous in these two birds.

The three remaining specimens are about half-way between *bullockii* and *abeillei*. The olivaceous of the rump is restricted and mixed with black. In one the forehead is entirely black, in the others much restricted and mixed with black. The black post-ocular stripe is broader. One has the supraciliary stripe very short (only 15 mm. long instead of 21 or more as in *bullockii*). In this bird the feathers of side of neck and of auriculars are conspicuously

tipped with black. All three have sides of body strongly washed with black. The four specimens nearest *bullockii* average paler orange below. Two of the three nearest *abeillei* and most of the remaining birds average as orange as typical *bullockii*. Although there is a hiatus between *abeillei* and these specimens, there can be little doubt that specimens from somewhat further south would completely bridge this gap, and I have no hesitation in reducing *abeillei* to a subspecies.

65. *Icterus spurius* (Linn.).—Three specimens, all adult males, Rio Sestin, May 4. "Rather common. Arrives last of April. Breeds. These specimens are doubtless breeding birds. They measure: wing, 77-80 (78.3); tail, 72.2-75.7 (73.5).

66. *Molothrus ater obscurus* (Gmel.).—Three specimens, Rancho Baillon, May 5. "Common. Arrives in March; breeds in May." The two males measure: wing, 103.5-104.5 (104); tail, in both, 72.3; the female: wing, 91.5; tail, 62.5.

67. *Calamospiza melanocorys Stejn.*—One specimen, Rancho Baillon, May 12. "Rather common. Breeds in May."

68. *Guiraca caerulea lazula* (Less.).—Six specimens, Rancho Baillon, May 7-13. "Rather common. Breeds in May."

69. *Zamelodia melanocephala* (Swains.).—Three specimens, Arroyo del Buey, May 28 and 29.

70. *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuata* Bonap.—Sixteen specimens: Rosario, 2 specimens, Jan. 26; Rancho Baillon, 10 specimens, May 5-10. "Rather common. Steady resident. Breeds in May."

These specimens do not appear to be typical *P. sinuata sinuata*. All have more or less dusky mixed in with red of loreal, orbital, and malar regions. The upper parts, although pale, are grayer than in typical birds.

71. *Oreospiza chlorura* (Aud.).—Four specimens, Rio Sestin, April 11-16. "Common. Arrives in March."

72. *Pipilo maculatus megalonyx* (Baird).—One specimen, a male, Cienega de las Vacas, March 26. "Not very common."

This specimen is nearest *megalonyx* but shows a decided approach to true *maculatus*. The rump is distinctly browner than the brownest of a large series of Arizona birds, and the grayish brown margins to the interscapular feathers are browner and broader. The measure-

ments are as follows: wing, 87; tail, 101.5; exposed culmen, 13.1; tarsus, 27; hind claw, 11.1; length of white patch on outer rectrix, 33.

73. **Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus** (Baird).—Fourteen specimens: Rosario, 1 specimen, Jan. 19; Las Bocas, 1 specimen, Feb, 11; Matalotes, 2 specimens, March 23 and 24; La Cienega de las Vacas, 4 specimens, April 2 and 3; Rio Sestin, 2 specimens, April 11 and May 3; Rancho Baillon, 1 specimen, May 5; Arroyo del Buey, 3 specimens, May 22-27. "Common steady resident. Breeds in May."

I provisionally refer these birds to *mesoleucus*, but they are not typical of this subspecies. The color of the upper parts averages decidedly darker and less brownish, and the crown with the rufous brown duller and more restricted. According to Mr. Ridgway, *mesoleucus* reaches only into northern Sonora and Chihuahua, and the form from northwestern Durango should be *potosinus*, which reaches southern Chihuahua. These specimens appear to be on the whole nearer *mesoleucus*, however. Only one specimen has not a decidedly rufescent or reddish brown crown, and all have the relatively longer tail characteristic of the northern form. Four April specimens from Las Vigas, Vera Cruz (doubtfully referred by Mr. Ridgway in his synonymy to *potosinus*), are darker and browner above than the Durango birds, the crown *not* decidedly rufescent, the tail shorter.

74. **Melospiza lincolнии lincolнии** (Aud.).—Two specimens, Rio Sestin, April 11 and 17. "Common steady resident. Said to breed in May."

75. **Plagiospiza superciliosa** (Swains.).—Ten specimens, Arroyo del Buey, May 26 and 27. "Iris hazel."

76. **Aimophila ruficeps scottii** (Sennett).—Nine specimens: Rio Sestin, 2 specimens, April 11; Arroyo del Buey, 5 specimens, May 24-28; Cienega Corales (7000 feet), 1 specimen, Nov. 3. "Common steady resident. Iris hazel."

Compared with Arizona specimens, these birds have the upper parts duller, not such a light, bright *rusty* brown as in the more northern birds, and the under parts average whiter. There is, however, great variation, no two of the birds having the color of the upper parts precisely alike.

77. **Amphispiza bilineata grisea** Nels.—Fifteen specimens, Rancho Baillon, May 7-11. "Common, breeding. Frequents barren mesquite hills."

I have no specimen of *grisea* for comparison with these birds, and they may not be typical. They are much less brownish above than Arizona birds (*deserticola*), only one of them being distinctly brownish and closely resembling Arizona specimens. The wing measures 61.6–68.5 (av. 65.7), but only one less than 64.4.

78. ***Junco caniceps*** (*Woodh.*).—Six specimens, Cienega de las Vacas, March 30–April 3. “Iris hazel. Feet and bill brownish flesh” (male).

This species does not appear to have been previously recorded from further south than northeastern Sonora and northern Chihuahua.

79. ***Junco phæonotus palliatus*** *Ridgw.*.—Two specimens, Arroyo del Buey, May 21 and 28. Male: “Iris light orange. Feet pale brownish white. Upper mandible dark horn, lower mandible brownish white.” Female: “Iris hazel.”

These birds are perfect intermediates between *phæonotus* and *palliatus*. In general coloration, they are very near the northern form but the head is appreciably darker gray than the average and the rump slightly tinged with olive. The extent of the white patches on the tail feathers, however, is similar to that of typical *phæonotus*.

80. ***Spizella socialis arizonæ*** *Coues.*.—Five specimens: Villa Ocampo, Feb. 19; Matalotes, March 24; Rio Sestin, April 8; Arroyo del Buey, May 23; Guanacevi (young), Oct. 13. “Rather common. Arrives in March” (Rio Sestin).

These specimens agree in coloration with Arizona birds. The measurements of the three spring birds, a male and two females, are as follows: wing, 70–72.6 (71.7), tail, 61.6–63.1 (62.5). The February specimen, wing 76, tail 64.8. From the dates of the spring birds there can be no doubt that this species breeds in northern Durango, which is much further south than its breeding range has previously been known to extend.

81. ***Spizella pallida*** (*Swains.*).—Two specimens: Rosario, Jan. 26; Rancho Baillon, May 13. The following is noted on label of latter specimen, a female: “Feet pale whitish brown. Upper mandible reddish brown tipped with brownish black, lower mandible dark brownish flesh color.” The date of this bird seems very late for a migrant.

The January specimen is paler and less heavily streaked than most United States birds but closely resembles two winter specimens

from northern Sonora. Practically the only difference in coloration that I can see between such birds and some specimens of *Spizella breweri* is the greater brownness of the former, and the greater contrast between median and lateral crown stripes. United States birds almost invariably have the tail a trifle shorter than the wing but both of these Durango specimens have it slightly longer than the wing.

82. **Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys** (Forst.).—Four specimens: Rosario, 1 specimen, Jan. 26; Rancho Baillon, 3 specimens, May 7 and 10. "Rather common steady resident; said to breed in May."

83. **Chondestes grammacus strigatus** (Swains.).—Two specimens, Rancho Baillon, May 8 and 12. "Not very common."

84. **Coturniculus savannarum bimaculatus** (Swains.).—Two specimens, Rosario, one Jan. 19, the other without date.

85. **Poœcetes gramineus confinis** Baird.—Five specimens, Rosario, Jan. 19–26.

86. **Rhynchophanes mccownii** (Laur.).—Five specimens, Villa Ocampo, Feb. 18.

87. **Spinus pinus pinus** (Wils.).—One specimen, Cienega de las Vacas, March 30.

88. **Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus** Oberh.—Two specimens, a male and a female, Guanacevi, Oct. 13.

89. **Carpodacus mexicanus rhodocolpus** (Cab.).—Five specimens: Las Bocas, Feb. 10; La Cienega de las Vacas, March 30; Rio Sestin, April 17 and 18 and May 3. "Rather common steady resident. Breeding."

One of the two males is scarcely different from *C. m. frontalis*.

90. **Piranga hepatica** Swains.—Seven specimens: La Cienega de las Vacas, 1 specimen, March 26; Arroyo del Buey, 5 specimens, May 23 and 28; 1 without data. "Common, migratory. Arrives in April. Breeds in May."

91. **Piranga rubra cooperi** Ridgw.—Twenty-five specimens, all Rio Sestin, April 7–21. "Common. Migratory. Arrives in April. Breeds in May. Found principally in cottonwood bottoms."

Twenty-one are adult males, four are females. These specimens

have somewhat smaller bills than typical examples of *P. r. cooperi*, but otherwise agree with this form.

92. ***Stelgidopteryx serripennis*** (*Aud.*).—Two specimens, Rio Sestin, April 15 and May 3. "Rather common; breeding" (on label of May bird).

In his 'Key'<sup>1</sup> to the species of *Stelgidopteryx*, Mr. Ridgway makes use of the color of the under tail coverts to distinguish *S. serripennis* from *S. ridgwayi*. The former is said to have the "under tail coverts entirely white"; in the latter they are described as "not entirely white, the two longer feathers having a terminal or subterminal spot of dusky or blackish."

Examination of the Museum series of *S. serripennis* shows that in this species the under tail coverts are not infrequently marked with more or less conspicuous spots of dusky, varying greatly in extent and intensity. Of the series of 59 specimens, 8 are thus marked. Five of these are from New York, one from Pennsylvania, one from Westminster Junction, British Columbia, and one from Rio Sestin, Durango (April 15). Of these 8 birds, 5 are marked male, and 3 female. Apparently, therefore, the variations in the color of the under tail coverts are purely individual.

93. ***Tachycineta thalassina lepida*** (*Mearns*).—Four specimens: Rio Sestin, 3 males, April 9 and 12; Arroyo del Buey, 1 female, May 29. "Common. Arrives in April."

With the exception of one of the males these specimens are nearly or quite typical *T. t. thalassina* in color, but agree in size with *T. t. lepida*.

The excepted male is on the whole nearer to *lepida*, agreeing with it in size and, to some extent, in color. The back is almost as green as that of the average *lepida*, but the upper tail coverts are less bluish than those of all, except possibly one or two, of a series of 29 specimens of the northern form.

The wing measurements of these specimens are as follows: ♀, 105; purplish-backed males, 108 and 117; greenish-backed male, 112.

94. ***Hirundo erythrogaster*** *Bodd.*—One specimen, Rio Sestin, April 13. "Common. Arrives in April. Breeds in May."

This specimen, a female, is an example of the dark type of western Barn Swallow. The middle and posterior lower parts are as dark below as those of any eastern United States male in the collection

<sup>1</sup>Birds of North and Middle America, Part III, p. 57.



and are closely approached by only one out of the 17 eastern adult females. Other western females in the collection are as dark as this one, while some are as pale below as the average eastern female.

The differences between specimens from the opposite sides of North America seem to me not sufficiently constant to justify the recognition of *H. e. palmeri*.

The chestnut of the throat is fully as dark in the eastern as in the western birds. In 6 out of the 15 eastern adult males in the collection, there are very evident indications of the complete dark chest band seen in *H. rustica, i. e.*, traces of the upper as well as of the lower edge of this band. In none of the 14 western males before me is more than the lower edge of the band indicated, except on sides of chest.

95. **Petrochelidon lunifrons melanogaster** (*Swains.*).—Eight specimens, Rio Sestin, April 9–18. “Common, migratory. Arrives in April; breeds in May.”

By the latest authority<sup>1</sup> the sexes in this subspecies are said to be alike, but the present series indicates a difference in this respect. In the three birds marked female, the forehead is decidedly paler than in the five other specimens, which are all marked male. In the female the forehead is scarcely if at all darker than the rump, while in the male it is much darker.

A series of 17 Cliff Swallows from Fort Verde, Yavapai Co., Arizona, (all but one taken in April or May) is intermediate between *P. l. lunifrons* and *P. l. melanogaster*, and must be referred to *P. l. tachina* with which they closely agree in both size and color. It is evident that the range of the latter subspecies must be extended from southwestern Texas to, at least, as far west as central Arizona.

Measurements of the wings of the Arizona specimens are as follows: male (7 specimens), 101–105 (av. 103.4); female (9 specimens), 99–107 (av. 103).

96. **Progne subis hesperia** *Brewst.*.—One specimen, Arroyo del Buey, May 29. This is marked “♀” by the collector but is evidently<sup>1</sup> an immature male (first nuptial plumage).

According to the latest authority<sup>2</sup>, *P. s. hesperia* is confined to the Pacific coast district. The Durango specimen, however, is a typical example of the paler form, having the under tail coverts pure white, and the forehead, fore crown, and collar conspicuously pale.

<sup>1</sup> Ridgway, *Birds of North and Middle America*, Part III, p. 51.

<sup>2</sup> Ridgway, *Birds of North and Middle America*, Part III, p. 35.

[May, 1906.]

Dr. Mearns remarks<sup>1</sup> that "the status of the Arizona martin is unsatisfactory. Its measurements agree closely with those of *Progne subis hesperia* Brewster, except that the tarsus is slightly longer. In coloration its upper parts most resemble *hesperia*, its under parts *subis*." With the same specimens before me as were examined by Dr. Mearns, I fail to see that the Arizona birds are not unquestionably referable to *hesperia*. They certainly agree with the latter in the color of the under tail coverts, which appears to be the best if not the only real character of *hesperia*.<sup>2</sup> A single breeding female from western Texas (Fort Davis) is also referable to the paler form.

97. **Phainopepla nitens** (*Swains.*).—Nineteen specimens: Rosario, 1 specimen, Jan. 19; Las Bocas, 1 specimen, Feb. 11; Matalotes, 1 specimen, March 26; Rancho Baillon, 15 specimens, May 5-13, and (one) June 11. "Common steady resident. Breeds."

The measurements of the 9 adult males of this series are as follows: wing, 97.5-102.5 (100.3), tail, 98-106 (102.3). California specimens are much smaller, a series of 5 adult males measuring: wing, 90-93.5 (91.9); tail, 91-95.5 (93.4). Arizona birds are intermediate in size, but there is so much difference in the two extremes that it seems as if some division of the species would be desirable to emphasize this fact.

98. **Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides** (*Swains.*).—Eleven specimens: Rosario, 1 specimen, Jan. (15-30); Las Bocas, 3 specimens, Feb. 8 and 10; La Boquilla, 1 specimen, Feb. 13; Santuario, 1 specimen, Feb. 16; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen; Rancho Baillon, 4 specimens, May 6 and 10. "Common steady resident. Breeds."

The fact that four of these eleven specimens had one or more white feathers in the crown led to an examination of the entire Museum series of *Lanius ludovicianus*. The results seem to show that this species in all its forms has more than an ordinary tendency to partial albinism about the head. Of the 128 specimens examined, 22 possessed from one to three white feathers in the pileum, usually in front edge of crown, in a few cases in forehead, posterior edge of crown or in its lateral border.

99. **Vireo huttoni stephensi** *Brewst.*—Four specimens: La Cienega de las Vacas, 2 specimens, March 26 and 31; Arroyo del Buey, 2 specimens, May 23 and 24.

<sup>1</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1902, p. 919.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Dwight, Auk, 1905, p. 37.

100. **Vireo belli medius** *Oberh.*—One specimen, Rancho Baillon, May 8. Wing, 53.5; tail, 47.3.

101. **Lanivireo solitarius cassinii** (*Xantus*).—Two specimens: La Cienega de las Vacas, 1 specimen, March 29; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen April 10.

102. **Lanivireo solitarius plumbeus** (*Coues*).—Two specimens: Rio Sestin, April 13 and May 4. "Rather common."

103. **Setophaga picta picta** *Swains.*—Sixteen specimens: Las Bocas, 2 specimens, Feb. 11; Matalotes, 1 specimen, March 22; La Cienega de las Vacas, March 30–April 5; Rio Sestin, 3 specimens, April 8 and 9; Arroyo del Buey, 1 specimen, May 22. "Common. Arrives in March. Breeds in May."

104. **Wilsonia pusilla pileolata** (*Pallas*).—Two specimens: Rio Sestin, male, April 13; Rancho Baillon, female, May 6. The collector's note on the latter specimen gives this species as a breeder.

105. **Wilsonia pusilla chryseola** *Ridgw.*—One specimen: a male, Rio Sestin, May 3.

106. **Icteria virens longicauda** (*Lawr.*).—Three specimens: Rio Sestin, 2 males, May 3 and 4; Rancho Baillon, 1 male, May 13. "Arrives in May. Breeds."

107. **Geothlypis trichas occidentalis** *Brewst.*—Three specimens: Rio Sestin, April 9–12.

These specimens are not typical *occidentalis*, being larger. They are probably intergrades between *occidentalis* and *melanops*. Their measurements are as follows: wing, 60.5; tail, 61; w., 60.5; t., 58; w., 58.5; t., 58. The smallest specimen is a very rich orange yellow below, being unequaled in this respect by any one of the series of about 80 male western Yellow-throats now before me. The feathers of the vertex and the occiput are more or less extensively yellow beneath the surface, and the sides of the neck are also yellowish.

108. **Geothlypis trichas arizela** *Oberholser.*—One specimen, an adult male, Rio Sestin, April 11.

I refer this specimen to *arizela* rather than to *occidentalis* chiefly on account of the very narrow whitish head band. The band is decidedly tinged with gray and is oblique, owing to the unsymmetric form of the black mask. The measurements of this bird are: wing, 57; tail, 54; exposed culmen, 11.

109. *Dendroica æstiva sonorana* Brewst.—Two specimens: a male and a female, Rio Sestin, April 11 and 14. "Common."

The female is unusually large for this form, the wing (63 mm.) being two millimeters longer than that of any other female in the Museum series of some 30 specimens, mostly from Arizona. Possibly it should be referred to *D. æ. dugesi*.

110. *Dendroica auduboni auduboni* (Townsend).—Six specimens, 4 males and 2 females, April 9–14.

Three of the males are of average size; the fourth is unusually large and with the black of under parts very extensive. The wing measures 82.8, tail 62.5. Only one specimen in the large Museum series equals this in length of wing, while only two others closely approach it (wing 82). These three birds are all from El Dorado Co., California. This specimen thus shows an approach to *D. a. nigrifrons* and is possibly an actual intermediate, but the colors of head and upper parts are as in typical *auduboni*.

111. *Helminthophila celata orestera* (Oberh.).—Seven specimens, Rio Sestin, April 4–13. These are typical *orestera* in both color and size. Their measurements are as follows: 3 males, wing 63–63.5 (63.2), tail 48.8–50.5 (49.9); 4 females, wing 58.5–62 (60.7).

112. *Helminthophila celata lutescens* Ridgw.—One specimen, a male, Rio Sestin, April 9. Of the eight Orange-crowned Warblers in the present series, seven are typical *orestera* as above recorded, but the eighth must be referred to *lutescens*. It is typical of this form in color, but not quite so in size, being a trifle large (wing 61.5, tail 48.5). It is decidedly brighter colored both above and below than any of the 3 males of *orestera* and as it is, at the same time, slightly smaller, it is probably true *lutescens*, and not merely an aberrant example of *orestera*.

113. *Anthus pensilvanicus* (Latham).—Two specimens: Villa Ocampo, Feb. 19; Rio Sestin, April 10. "Stragglers only seen."

The April specimen is gaining many new feathers on crown, back, and under parts, and a new pair of central rectrices.

114. *Toxostoma curvirostre curvirostre* (Swains.).—Twenty specimens: Rosario, 2 specimens, Jan. 19 and 24; Las Bocas, 5 specimens, Feb. 8 and 11; Boquilla, 1 specimen, Feb. 14; Rancho Santuario, 2 specimens, Feb. 16 and 22; La Cienega de las Vacas, 1 specimen, March 28; Rio Sestin, 5 specimens, April 9–May 4; Rancho

Baillon, 3 specimens, May 6 and 9; Arroyo del Buey, 1 specimen, May 28. "Common steady resident, breeding in May. Native name, Pite cochi."

115. **Mimus polyglottos leucopterus** (Vig.).—Eleven specimens: Rio Sestin, 9 specimens, April 9–May 3; Rancho Baillon, 2 specimens, May 6. "Common; migratory; arrives in April; breeds."

116. **Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus** Oberh. — Twenty-six specimens: Matalotes, 2 specimens, March 23 and 26; La Cienega de las Vacas, 8 specimens, March 27–April 4; Rio Sestin, 9 specimens, April 9–May 3; Rancho Baillon, 5 specimens, May 10–June 10; Arroyo del Buey, 2 specimens, May 27. "Common steady resident. Breeds." Two specimens (May 10 and 11) are young birds, not fully grown.

117. **Catherpes mexicanus albifrons** (Giraud).—Two specimens: Cienega de las Vacas, a female, March 30; Rio Sestin, a male, April 10.

The range of this form of *Catherpes* has not been supposed to extend as far west as northwest Durango but judging by their proportions these specimens appear referable to *albifrons*; whether *polioptilus* is a valid form or not. They are intermediate in size (length of wing) between *conspersus* and typical *mexicanus*, but have the bill as long as in the latter. Their coloration is much nearer that of *conspersus*. Male: wing, 62.2; exp. culmen, 23.7. Female: wing, 58; exp. culmen, 20.

118. **Salpinctes obsoletus notius** Ridgw.—Eight specimens: Rancho Baillon, 3 specimens, May 9 and June 10; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, April 11; Guanacevi, 3 specimens, Oct. 10 and 13; La Cienega, 1 specimen, Nov.

Judging by the very slight differences in proportion between these specimens and a series from the United States, the Durango birds are referable to *S. o. notius*. As there are no young birds in the series, it is uncertain whether the character of young birds from this region would confirm this identification or not. The desirability or recognizing *notius* seems to be very doubtful, the chief or only color characters being in the juvenal plumage, and the adult differing from *obsoletus* only by a very slight and overlapping difference in proportions. The Durango specimens are, if anything, a trifle darker and grayer above than United States birds.

The four spring and summer specimens (2 ♂, 2 ♀), and the four fall birds measure, respectively, as follows: wing, 67.6, tail 50.8, exp. culmen, 18.1; wing 69, tail 54.1, exp. culmen, 17.2.

119. *Heleodytes brunneicapillus obscurus* Nelson.—Eight specimens, Rancho Baillon, May 6–13. “Breeding. Found in dry, barren hills of mesquite, about 7000 feet altitude. Rather common.”

The measurements of the six adults of this series (omitting the very greatly worn tail of one female), are as follows: 2 males: wing, 81–82.6 (81.8); tail, 76–78.5 (77.3); exp. culmen, 19.7–21.8 (20.8). 4 females: wing, 76.3–78.4 (77.4); tail, 72–75 (73.4); exp. culmen, 19–19.7 (19.4). In color these specimens seem to be typical *obscurus*,—decidedly darker than Arizona and Texas birds.

120. *Certhia familiaris albescens* (Berlepsch).—Four specimens: La Cienega de las Vacas, 1 specimen, April 3; Rio Sestin, 1 specimen, April 10; Arroyo del Buey, 2 specimens (one a young bird not full grown), May 22.

121. *Sitta carolinensis mexicana* Nels. and Palm.—Seven specimens, all adults: Matalotes, 1 specimen, March 23; La Cienega de las Vacas, 4 specimens, March 28–April 3; Arroyo del Buey, 1 specimen, May 28; San Andres, 1 specimen, Nov. 2.

122. *Auriparus flaviceps flaviceps* (Sund.).—Two specimens, Rancho Baillon, May 8 and 9.

123. *Psaltriparus melanotis lloydi* (Sennett).—Five specimens, Cienega de las Vacas, March 27–April 5.

As nearly as I am able to judge these are typical *lloydi*.

124. *Penthestes sclateri* (Kleinschmidt).—Three specimens: Las Bocas, 1 specimen, Feb. 10; Cienega de las Vacas, 2 specimens, March 31.

125. *Bæolophus wollweberi annexus* (Cass.).—Seventeen specimens: Matalotes, 1 specimen, March 26; Cienega de las Vacas, 13 specimens, March 27–April 3; Arroyo del Buey, 2 specimens, May 22 and 27.

These specimens closely agree with United States birds and are appreciably different from Jalisco specimens which are typical *wollweberi*.

126. *Regulus calendula cineraceus* Grinnell.—One specimen, a male, Rio Sestin, April 13. “Very common.”

This specimen is very pale and gray above. Wing, 60; tail, 46.5.

127. *Polioptila plumbea* (Baird).—Four specimens, Rancho Baillon, May 10.

One of these is a young bird, not fully grown. The two adult males appear to be perceptibly paler, both above and below, than United States birds, at least those from Arizona. This species has apparently never before been found breeding as far south as Durango.

128. *Myadestes townsendi* (*Aud.*).—One specimen, Cienega de las Vacas, March 31.

129. *Sialia sialis azurea* (*Baird*).—Five specimens: Las Bocas, 1 specimen, Feb. 9; Matalotes, 1 specimen, March 22; Cienega de las Vacas, 2 specimens, March 30 and April 2; Arroyo del Buey, an adult male, May 27.

The May specimen measures: wing, 104; tail, 71.5.

130. *Sialia mexicana bairdi* *Ridgw.*.—Twenty specimens: Arroyo del Buey, 17 specimens, May 22–28; Guanacevi, 3 specimens, Oct. 9. One of the latter, a female, is moulting from juvenal to first winter plumage.

The ten breeding adult males differ little if any in size from Arizona specimens, but possibly average slightly larger. The length of the wing of this series of males, roughly measured, is 106.4–112 (av. 109.7). These specimens exemplify the extreme chestnut-backed type of coloration. The back is broadly and solidly chestnut in every specimen, in one only having a little blue in the median line. The cinnamon of the under parts is also very extensive. These reddish-brown areas are distinctly paler in comparison with Arizona and Colorado specimens.

The Durango females differ from those of Arizona, etc., in having the upper side of head and neck decidedly bluer. This is shown in both the October and the May specimens.

131. *Ridgwayia pinicola* (*Scl.*).—One specimen, an adult female, of this peculiar species, Arroyo del Buey, May 28. "Iris hazel."

Wing, 123.5; tail, 83; exposed culmen, 19.3 (wing and tail both somewhat worn).

132. *Merula migratoria propinqua* *Ridgw.*.—Ten specimens: La Boquilla, 1 specimen, Feb. 13; Rio Sestin, 2 specimens, April 10; Arroyo del Buey, 7 specimens, May 24–28.

These do not differ appreciably either in color or size from breeding specimens from the Sierra Nevada in California (El Dorado Co.).

