

Rancho Santa Bárbara, breeding). Data additional to that cited in the synonymy above are Hacienda de San Rafael where observed by Wright (notes) "from January to May"; San Francisco Cañon, May 29, 1937, common; Rancho Santa Bárbara in pine and oak-pine associations to 5,500 feet in early June, 1937 (van Rossem notes).

ORDER CUCULIFORMES CUCKOO-LIKE BIRDS

Family CUCULIDAE Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis

COCCYZUS AMERICANUS OCCIDENTALIS RIDGWAY

CALIFORNIA CUCKOO

C.[occyzus] americanus occidentalis Ridgway, Man. No. Amer. Birds, 1887, 273 (western United States=Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona).

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis van Rossem, 1931 c, 249 (Saric; Guaymas; Agiabampo).—Bent, 1940, 64, in text (Guaymas).

Coccyzus americanus (not *Cuculus americanus* Linnaeus) Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 68 (Magdalena).—Salvin and Godman, 1896, 525, part (Moctezuma).—Shelley, 1891, 308, part (Moctezuma).

Summer visitant to riparian woodland over most of the State. The few records are well scattered zonally and geographically and with altitude extremes of sea level and 4,500 feet. Additional localities are Pilares, June 22, 1935 (Univ. Mich.); Rancho Carrizo, July 6, 1931 (Bishop coll.); Guirocoba, June 16 and 17, 1937; Rancho Santa Bárbara, June 11, 1937 (van Rossem notes). Dates extend from June 9 (Agiabampo) to September 22 (Rancho La Arizona).¹⁸

¹⁸ The validity of the race *occidentalis* has several times been questioned, most recently by Swarth (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., 13, 1929: 297-299), and it is true that a proportion of the smaller individuals are indistinguishable from *americanus*. Measurements of specimens of *occidentalis* in the Dickey collection are as follows:

8 breeding males from Rancho La Arizona (only a few miles from the Santa Rita Mountains).	
Wing, 139-148 (144.8)	Tail, 141-153 (148.0)
6 breeding males from southern California.	
Wing, 143-152 (148.3)	Tail, 140-155 (148.0)
1 breeding male from Bellingham, Washington.	
Wing, 155	Tail, 167
5 breeding females from Rancho La Arizona.	
Wing, 149-154 (152.0)	Tail, 149-155 (152.0)
6 breeding females from southern California.	
Wing, 148-155 (151.5)	Tail, 152-161 (155.8)
1 breeding female from Seattle, Washington.	
Wing, 159	Tail, 159

PIAYA CAYANA EXTIMA VAN ROSSEM

SONORA SQUIRREL-CUCKOO

Piaya cayana extima van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, No. 12, Sept. 30, 1930, 210 (Guirocoba, Sonora, México).—1931 c, 249 (Guirocoba); 1934 d, 436, in text (Guirocoba; Hacienda de San Rafael; Questa del Tigre).—Peters, 1940, 45 (southern Sonora).—Wetmore, 1944, 44, in text (southern Sonora; crit.).

Status uncertain. Presumably resident in the Tropical zone foothills of the extreme southeastern part of the State. The nine specimens collected to date have been taken in April, May, and June.

CROTOPHAGA SULCIROSTRIS PALLIDULA BANGS AND PENARD

NORTHWESTERN ANI

Crotophaga sulcirostris pallidula Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, No. 4, Jan., 1921, 365 (San José del Cabo, Baja California, México).—van Rossem, 1938 b, 91 (Sonora; crit.).

Crotophaga sulcirostris sulcirostris (not *Crotophaga sulcirostris* Swainson) van Rossem, 1931 c, 249 (Guirocoba).—Peters, 1940, 58, part (southern Sonora).

Common, though seemingly very local, summer visitant to the Tropical zone. This Ani is definitely migratory in Sonora, the first arrivals appearing at Guirocoba on May 6 in 1930, May 24 in 1931, and June 16 in 1937. Numbers vary considerably from year to year according to local testimony. The only other station to date is Tesia in the Mayo River valley, where common and evidently breeding June 19 to 22, 1937 (van Rossem notes). There are no data relative to fall departure.

GEOCOCCYX CALIFORNIANUS (LESSON)

ROADRUNNER

Saurothera californiana Lesson, Compl. Oeuvres Buffon, 6, 1829, 420 (La Californie=San Diego).

Geococcyx californianus Belding, 1883, 344 (Guaymas).—Salvin and Godman, 1896, 534 (Guaymas).—Price, 1899, 92 (lower Colorado River).—Ridgway, 1916, 75 (Sonora).—Cory, 1919, 348 (Sonora).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 249 (San Javier; Saric; Obregon; Tesia; 40 miles south of San Luis); 1934 d, 436 (Alamos).—Sheffler, 1931 a, 138 (Imuris).

Common resident of desert and semi-desert associations throughout the State. Most numerous in the Lower Sonoran and Tropical zone lowlands but penetrating locally to grasslands and cleared areas to at least 5,000 feet altitude. Additional localities are Guirocoba; Camoa (Bishop coll.); Pilares (Univ. Mich.); Agiabampo; San Francisco Cañon; Rancho Santa

Bárbara (van Rossem notes); Magdalena (Dawson notes); San Pedro River on the boundary; Sonoyta; Colorado River at Monument 204 (Mearns notes); Cerro Blanco (Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Geococcyx velox melanchima MOORE

SONORA LESSER ROADRUNNER

Geococcyx velox melanchima Moore, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, May 31, 1934, 459 (Guirocoba, Sonora, México; alt. 2,500 feet); 1938 a, 24 (Guirocoba).—Peters, 1940, 61 (southern Sonora).

Geococcyx affinis (not of Hartlaub) Shelley, 1891, 421, part (Sierra de Alamos).—Salvin and Godman, 1896, 536, part (Sierra de Alamos).—Ridgway, 1916, 81, part (Sierra de Alamos).

Rare inhabitant of the lower mountains in the extreme southeastern corner of the State. The only two individuals collected to date are one taken by Lloyd in the Sierra de Alamos, May 23, 1888 (examined in Brit. Mus.) and the type which was taken by Wright near Guirocoba on March 25, 1931.

ORDER STRIGIFORMES OWLS

Family TYTONIDAE Barn Owls

TYTO ALBA PRATICOLA (BONAPARTE)

BARN OWL

Strix Pratincola Bonaparte, Geog. and Comp. List, 1838, 7 [New name for *Strix flammea* Wilson] (northern parts [of America] = Pennsylvania).—Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 689 (Colony).

Tyto perlata pratincola Ridgway, 1914, 605 (Sonora).

Tyto alba pratincola van Rossem, 1931 c, 250 (Tecoripa; Saric; crit.); 1934 d, 436 (Alamos).

Probably a fairly common resident of Sonoran and Tropical zones, although recorded from but few localities. Noted at Colonia Lerdo in the Colorado delta by Rhoads in the winter of 1905; observed in the same region at San Luis on May 2, 1937 (van Rossem notes); not uncommon about Rancho La Arizona ["Saric"] in early May, 1937, and July, 1929; Tecoripa, March 14, 1929; Alamos, February 23, 1888; heard occasionally at Guirocoba in May and June, 1937 (van Rossem notes); San Bernardino Ranch, September 4, 1892 (Mearns notes).¹⁹

¹⁹ As previously mentioned (van Rossem, 1931c), the Tecoripa specimen is indistinguishable from *Tyto alba guatemalae* of Central America.