

Psaltriparus melanotis lloydi Sennett.—Lloyd's Bush-tit was found to be common in the Del Carmens, occurring in flocks in the lower oak forests, elevation 7000 feet. This bush-tit was observed in August and the first half of September. A male was collected at El Jardin, September 5. We know of no previous records from Coahuila.

Setophaga picta picta Swainson.—A male Painted Redstart was collected on August 11 in oak and juniper forest at Vivoras Spring, Del Carmens, elevation 7000 feet. Two others were observed on August 25 in thick pine forest in Vivoras Canyon, at 9000 feet. These are the first records for northern Coahuila.

Pyrocephalus rubinus flammeus van Rossem.—The Vermilion Flycatcher of California and Arizona has recently been separated from the bird occurring farther east by van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7: 353, 1934). A male, taken near Santo Domingo, east of the Del Carmens, on July 24, has been identified as this subspecies. Vermilion Flycatchers are common summer inhabitants of the plains and valleys south of Santo Domingo, east of the Del Carmen escarpment and the Santa Rosa Mountains. Apparently *flammeus* occurs along the Mexican border at least as far east as northern Coahuila. This form has also been recorded in the Big Bend region of Texas by Van Tyne and Sutton (op. cit., pp. 54-55) who cite a number of breeding records for Brewster County.

Passerina ciris pallidior Mearns.—Painted Buntings are common summer residents of the foothills of the northern Del Carmens and occur on the plains, east of these and the Santa Rosa Mountains, between Conejo and Muzquiz. A male was taken on July 25 at Piedra Blanca and a female at Jardin del Sur, September 1. There appear to be no previous summer records for Coahuila.

Aimophila ruficeps boucardi (Sclater).—Rufous-crowned Sparrows were found on open hillsides and mesas up to the edge of the oak forest at 7000 feet. The climax vegetation of the habitat in which they occur consists of lechuguilla, maguey, screwbean, and sotol. A specimen, identified as *boucardi*, was collected August 22 on the mesa east of Chuperosa Canyon in the Del Carmens. This subspecies is a resident of Hidalgo, Puebla, Tamaulipas and southern Coahuila. Its presence in northern Coahuila, close to the United States border, has not been previously recorded.

Amphispiza bilineata grisea Nelson.—Black-throated Sparrows were common in the screwbean-maguey-sotol association of the Del Carmens between 5000 and 7000 feet and were observed on the plains near the Rio Grande and Chihuahua State line. A male, collected at Jardin del Sur, elevation 7000 feet, on September 1, has been identified as this subspecies, extending its range in Mexico some distance to the north of the central Mexican Plateau.

Junco phaeonotus palliatus Ridgway.—An adult male was collected from a group of three on August 14 in the pine and Douglas-fir association in Vivoras Canyon, elevation 8500 feet. Two were observed in oak and madrona forest in Chuperosa Canyon, August 22, elevation 7500 feet. Red-backed Juncos probably breed in the higher regions of the Del Carmen and Santa Rosa Mountains. The only other records for this form in Coahuila have been of birds taken in the southern part of that State.

The authors are indebted to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, U. S. Biological Survey, for the identification of the above-mentioned specimens.—ERNEST G. MARSH, JR., University of Texas, Austin, Texas, AND JAMES O. STEVENSON, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Four extra-limital records.—TEXAS RED-TAILED HAWK, *Buteo jamaicensis fuertesi*, IN CALIFORNIA.—Skin Number A299, female, Brandt Collection, taken in

Rose Canyon, San Diego County, California, by Griffing Bancroft, Jr., March 23, 1929, is a typical bird of this newly described race. This identification is confirmed by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, and appears to be the first record of this well-marked hawk for the State of California.

A FAR-SOUTHERN RECORD FOR *Falco subbuteo jugurtha*.—Skin Number A31, female, Brandt Collection, taken by D. Townsley at Rumani, Southern Rhodesia, is from the collection of Captain C. D. Priest. This North African Hobby has thighs the same color as its breast, and not rufous as in the European bird. The previous most southern record of this rare Hobby was one taken at Gambia on the west coast by W. P. Lowe, hence this appears to be the first record for South Africa.

Falco sparverius fernandensis IN CHILE.—In a collection of twelve *Falco sparverius cinnamominus* taken by Carlos S. Reed in the vicinity of Santiago, Chile, is one that is very much redder and richer colored throughout, marking it a typical example of the insular form that occurs on the Juan Fernandez Islands far off the coast. This skin is Number A105, male, Brandt Collection, taken June 12, 1932, by Mr. Reed. Thus it may be that the island form migrates to the mainland in winter although this is the first record of that bird on continental Chile.

Belonopterus chilensis cayennensis.—In 'The Auk,' vol. 53, p. 457, 1936, Mr. John A. Griswold, Jr., describes the first recorded occurrence of this bird in Panama, and the first record north of South America. The two birds described were taken on May 17, 1936. In the Brandt Collection is a female of the same species, Number C106, taken by H. Wedel at Port Obaldia, Republic of Panama, on August 27, 1934. This individual seems to be the first bird of this species collected north of South America although I have failed to record it until now.—HERBERT W. BRANDT, *Cleveland, Ohio*.

Audubon copper plates, additions and corrections.—The recent increased activity in Auduboniana is the justification for an extension of my remarks that appeared in an earlier issue of 'The Auk' (vol. 51, pp. 343-349, 1934) on the whereabouts of the copper plates for the elephant folio of the 'Birds of America' by J. J. Audubon. During the spring of 1937 the estate of John Barton Payne was settled and a copper plate, No. 297, of the Harlequin Duck, was purchased therefrom by the Attic Book Shop, of Washington, D. C., which disposed of it to John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, Maryland. This is one of the comparatively large plates, being the second plate in part 60. Unfortunately Mr. Payne's heirs have no information at all about the plate or its source.

Two of the plates recorded in the aforementioned article as missing are in the lounge of the New York Zoological Society in New York City. These two plates—99, Cow Bunting, Cow-pen Bird; and 112, Downy Woodpecker—formerly belonged to Miss Grace H. Dodge, of New York.

Through the death of Chester F. Tolles, plate No. 322, of the Red-headed Duck, has now passed into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Mabelle Tolles Marvin, of Ansonia, Connecticut.

In my former list, plate No. 338, of the Bimaculated Duck, was inadvertently noted as being owned by Norline instead of Eveline W. Brainerd.

The present status of Audubon copper plates is that of fifty-two plates actually accounted for, thirty-one are deposited in public institutions and twenty are privately owned. There are in addition either seven or eight plates the present whereabouts of which is unknown but which are undoubtedly stored in some attic or basement.—PHOEBE KNAPPEN, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*