

*Oriturus* Bonaparte, *Consp. Gen. Avium*, 1, (pt. 2): 469, 1850. Type, by subs. desig., *Oriturus mexicanus* Bonaparte = *Aimophila superciliosa* Swainson (Bonaparte, 1856).

The San Francisco Brown Towhee becomes *Pipilo fuscus wrangeli* (Bonaparte).

*Oriturus wrangeli* "Brandt" Bonaparte, *Consp. Gen. Avium*, 1, (pt. 2): 470, 1850 [ (As. s. maxime or.) = (probably) San Francisco, California].

—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *University of California, Los Angeles, California*.

**Fuertes Red-tailed Hawk in northern Mexico and Arizona.**—In the Dickey collection are three specimens of the Red-tailed Hawk which are to be referred to *Buteo jamaicensis fuertesi* Sutton and Van Tyne. Since they extend the range of that race as now understood it may be well to record them. All are fully adult.

11,065 Mouth of Bonita Canon, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, Feb. 7, 1915; collected by A. J. van Rossem.

23,760 Colonia Pacheco, Chihuahua, Mexico, May 15, 1909; collected by H. H. Kimball.

27,619 Reserve, Catron County, New Mexico, no date, collected by H. H. Kimball.

In the British Museum is a typical adult female, No. 90.4.26.140, taken at Hermosillo, Sonora, Nov. 23, 1887, by (or for) F. Ferrari-Perez. This specimen was identified by me in 1933 as *kriderii* and re-identified in 1938 and 1939 as *fuertesi*. The breeding range of *fuertesi* should, therefore, be extended south, east of the Sierra Madre, to west-central Chihuahua; the winter range to southeastern Arizona and central Sonora. Incidentally, the breeding race throughout Sonora is *calurus*, even in the extreme northeast.

It is of interest to note the similarity in the color patterns of *fuertesi* and *Buteo jamaicensis costaricensis* of southern Mexico and Central America, that is to say in the contrast of dark-colored upper parts with light under parts and nearly, or quite, immaculate thighs. This contrast is, of course, much greater in *costaricensis*, but it is obvious that *fuertesi* has affinities in that direction and that it forms a good connecting link between *costaricensis* and the northern races. It is well to re-emphasize the characters of *fuertesi* as given by the original describers since it is obvious that some authorities consider it to be a generally pale colored race.

I am indebted to Dr. George Sutton for confirming my identification of the Arizona specimen.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *University of California, Los Angeles, California*.

**Audubon's Autobiography.**—On October 12, 1820, Audubon set out from Cincinnati on a voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It was a collecting trip. He had determined to gather a portfolio-full of water-color drawings of birds, after the manner of Alexander Wilson, though to larger scale and with better artistry. He kept a journal, a record of the trip, for his sons to read; and on a rainy day (November 28) he filled half a dozen pages with a story of his own life. This journal was first published in 1929, by the Club of Odd Volumes, and the publication was represented to be a word-for-word transcript of the original. Francis Hobart Herrick in 1917 had brought to light the facts of Audubon's parentage (supplanting the legend that in his later years Audubon himself had begun), and Mr. Stanley Clisby Arthur in 1937 in his 'Biography' (Chapter 6) brought forward the early story first mentioned above, and called attention to alterations that had been made in the manuscript—alterations of no little significance, when considering this particular subject of Audubon's parentage. Mr. Arthur gave on page 118