

ability that most sight reports of *L. fuscus* in the eastern United States are correct as to species and are referable to *graellsii* is enhanced by the fact that this form migrates along the Atlantic coast of Europe and that New World sight records are from the Atlantic watershed at latitudes frequented on the usual Old World wintering grounds.—JOSEPH R. JEHLE, JR., 385 Grove Street, Clifton, New Jersey.

A Possible United States Breeding Area for the Violet-crowned Hummingbird.—On a field trip to the Guadalupe Mountains of southeastern Arizona and adjacent New Mexico, July 23 to 25, 1957, my brother John and I identified as many as six Violet-crowned Hummingbirds (*Amazilia verticalis*), and one was collected. This Mexican species is reported as "casual" in the United States (A.O.U. Check-list, 5th ed.: 306, 1957). The only previously known United States specimens are: one from Palmerlee, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, July 4, 1905 (Bishop, Auk 23: 337, 1906); another taken by H. H. Kimball near Paradise, Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, July 16, 1925 (Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci. 37 (3): 103-104, 1947); and an adult female collected by A. R. Phillips near Patagonia, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona on August 20, 1948 (personal letter).

Our first bird was seen on the 24th about a mile above the Johnson Ranch in Guadalupe Canyon, New Mexico. It pugnaciously chased from the area a male Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cyananthus latirostris*). After the chase we could not locate it again. Later the same day we saw another Violet-crowned Hummingbird in this canyon about 2 miles into Arizona from the state-line. It acted in the same manner as the first bird, except that it landed in a dead tree directly in front of us, so close that I could not shoot for fear of completely destroying it. We had an excellent study before it flew. All salient characters, including the clear white underparts, violet crown, and green back and tail, were carefully noted.

On the 25th we returned to the Arizona site. After waiting some time with no result, we went about a mile further up the canyon, where a Violet-crowned Hummingbird streaked over us heading for a blooming agave. The bird seemed nervous, and, as we approached, it darted into a grove of large sycamores. A Violet-crowned Hummingbird along with several Broad-billed Hummingbirds and Black-chinned Hummingbirds (*Archilochus alexandri*) were observed feeding at the agave. The Violet-crowned Hummingbird always appeared and left in the same direction. It came to the agave to feed every five to ten minutes. The bird acted in a manner suggesting that it was feeding young. When finally collected the bird proved to be a fine adult female with slightly enlarged ovaries and evidence of a recent brood patch. On the way back to our truck, a distance of two miles, we located three other individuals of this species. A violent rainstorm, the worst in many years, prevented further field work.

The greenish tail and the white wing edge of our bird agrees with Wetmore's (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 37(3): 103-104, 1947) description of *elliotti*, and Eugene Eisenmann of the American Museum of Natural History has examined the specimen and confirms the racial identification. This bird is now in the Fish and Wildlife Service collection at the U. S. National Museum.—SEYMOUR H. LEVY, Route 9, Box 960, Tucson, Arizona.

Function of Cryptic White in the White-necked Raven.—Courtship and hostile displays of birds frequently involve the use of contrasting colors and bold patterns. Common species in the United States that use black-and-white patterns in display include the Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca*), Mockingbird (*Mimus poly-*