

the root "thraupis" in the generic name. It must be admitted that a taxonomist can (albeit unconsciously) be influenced in his thinking on the matter of relationships by a bird's name, either vernacular or scientific.

In spite of Hellmayr's comment that the systematic position of *Oreothraupis* can only be determined by a study of its anatomy, I believe that evidence from the study of skins alone is strong enough to warrant its removal from the tanagers and its transfer to a position near (or possibly in) the genus *Atlapetes*.—ROBERT W. STORER, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Recent Additions to the Avifauna of Alabama.—Field work in Alabama has increased considerably in recent years, with the result that observers have collected species new to the state or first specimens of others that occur rather regularly. These records modify the A. O. U. Check-list (1957) status of the species concerned or provide specimen confirmation of sight records accepted by the Check-list. Except for the records of the White-faced Ibis at Marion, the Mottled Duck in May, 1955, the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher at Livingston, and the White-fronted Goose at Coden, all records since 1947 herein cited have been noted very briefly in *Audubon Field Notes* (Central Southern Region) for the appropriate season (1-12, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1947-1958). The present paper coordinates these records by species, rather than chronologically, and gives additional details. The following initials refer to collections where specimens are housed: DC—Alabama Department of Conservation, FSU—Florida State University, LSU—Louisiana State University, UA—University of Alabama, USNM—United States National Museum.

1. *Bubulcus ibis*, Cattle Egret—The only record is that of a specimen without any fat at all (UA) collected by James E. Keeler on Cochrane Causeway near Mobile, November 8, 1957.

2. *Dichromanassa rufescens*, Reddish Egret—The first record was that of five birds seen on Dauphin Island, July 23, 1955. The observer, Ralph L. Chermock, collected one (UA). This species has since proved to be a regular transient on Dauphin Island in small numbers (most seen, 5, July 23, 1955, and October 6, 1956); extremes, March 17 (Chermock) to April 21 (Imhof) and July 23 (Chermock) to October 20 (Dusi and others). Also one bird was seen on a farm pond 25 miles south of Montgomery, August 13, 1955 (L. E. Goodnight), and another at Gulf Shores, October 6, 1956 (Francis M. Weston and Goodnight). Additional specimens were collected September 23, 1955 (UA) and October 7, 1956 (FSU).

3. *Plegadis chihi*, White-faced Ibis—On May 30, 1956, Burt L. Monroe, Jr. found a freshly-killed specimen (LSU) at Gulf Shores. The specimen, a second-year bird, was identified by Newman, Lowery, and Belknap. Imhof and Lois McCollough found another specimen (UA, *chihi*, *vide* John W. Aldrich) on Dauphin Island, October 5, 1956. It was blind in one eye and had been run over by a car. At least a dozen additional sight records of *Plegadis* (most seen, 5, Petit Bois Island, June 17, 1956, Imhof and others) are for the period April 29 (1952, Furman, Wilcox Co., Keeler) to November 6 (1948, Gulf Shores, Weston and M. Wilson Gaillard). Except for one at Marion in the summer of 1956 (R. Snow), none of the observers saw white behind the eye; nevertheless, bearing in mind the geographic position of Alabama, the specific identity of these dark-faced birds must remain in doubt.

4. *Dendrocygna bicolor*, Fulvous Tree Duck—The only record is that of a

specimen (DC) obtained from a hunter by Roy Gaisser at Chuckfee Bay, ten miles north of Mobile on November 7, 1956.

5. *Anas fulvigula*, Mottled Duck—The only specimen (UA) was collected from a small *Salicornia* marsh at the western end of Dauphin Island, September 23, 1955, by W. W. Beshears, Jr. and Imhof. Six additional sight records are: May, 1955, west point of Dauphin Island (Eugene Collier); Grand Bay, Mobile Co., October 11, 1941, and July 12, 1944 (J. L. Dorn); West Fowl River, June 16, 1956 (O. L. Austin, Jr., and others); Cochrane Causeway, December 3, 1939, and December 29, 1954 (Dorn, AFN, 9:160). Many other probable records are mostly in summer on the outer islands and peninsulas, sometimes with young. Some are listed in Howell (Birds of Alabama, 1928:48). These suggest that this species probably breeds along the coast in small numbers.

6. *Anas cyanoptera*, Cinnamon Teal—The sole record is that of a male specimen (UA) obtained by Walter B. Jones at Chuckfee Bay during the period November 7-9, 1956.

7. *Tryngites subruficollis*, Buff-breasted Sandpiper—The only specimen is one (USNM) collected by Ernest Byford from a flock of 5, probably 14 others, located and identified by Eugene Cypert and others at Garth Slough, Wheeler Refuge, September 14, 1955. Two were still present on September 23 (Atkeson, *Wilson Bull.*, 68: 326-327). Five additional sight records are: Stroud, Chambers Co., August 10, 1952 (Henry M. Stevenson); Tuscaloosa, September 7, 1938 (Stevenson); Northport, Tuscaloosa Co., September 24, 1938 (Stevenson); Gulf Shores, September 12, 1955 (Julian and Rosemary Dusi); and Spring Hill College Golf Course, September 26, 1941 (Dorn).

8. *Himantopus mexicanus*, Black-necked Stilt—A bird seen on Dauphin Island, October 6, 1956 (Stephen M. Russell and Edwin O. Willis), was collected the next day (FSU) by Lovett E. Williams. The only other record is that of one at Romar Beach near Gulf Shores, August 9, 1953 (Stevenson).

9. *Tyrannus dominicensis*, Gray Kingbird—One of a group of four seen on Dauphin Island, August 24, 1956, was collected (UA) by Stevenson. Except for two Louisiana records, this is the westernmost record of the species. It has bred at Fort Morgan since 1950 when Stevenson saw a pair building on May 14 (Stevenson, *Auk*, 68: 510-511). C. W. Summerour saw dependent young on July 4, 1952, and Dorn also saw young in June or July, 1954. Extreme dates at Fort Morgan are: May 1 (1954, Imhof and many others) and September 25 (1957, Keeler).

10. *Muscivora forficata*, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher—Imhof and McCollough collected an immature (UA) on Dauphin Island, October 5, 1956, and another was seen there October 7, 1956 (Russell and Willis). Two other coastal records are for Fort Morgan, 5 miles east of Dauphin Island, December 27, 1954 (Austin), and April 21, 1956 (Monroe, Weston, and Williams). Inland there are three spring records: Autaugaville, May, 1889 or 1890, specimen not preserved (Lewis S. Golsan, Howell, *op. cit.*: 185); Livingston, Sumter Co., April 24, 1953 (Amy Mason); and Cullman, June 2, 1957 (David Brown, *vide* B. B. Coffey, Jr.).

11. *Anthus spragueii*, Sprague's Pipit—Two records for Birmingham, April 15, 1958 and October 17, 1956, both by Imhof, on an abandoned airfield. The October bird is the only Alabama specimen (UA). Edith L. Clark recorded the species at the Gadsden Airport on February 26, 1956 (eight birds), and on September 29, 1956 (one). The only other record is that of one at Foley, Baldwin Co., April 13, 1957 (Stevenson).

12. *Dendroica nigrescens*, Black-throated Gray Warbler—On October 7, 1956, on Little Dauphin Island, Robert T. Lynn identified one which was seen by many others and collected later that day (FSU). A male seen in a cedar on Dauphin Island, October 18, 1957 by Imhof, Gaillard, and Harriett H. Wright, is the only other record.

13. *Sturnella neglecta*, Western Meadowlark—Prior to January, 1957, the only record was that of a singing bird at Fort Morgan, March 19, 1949 (Stevenson, Auk, 67: 396). Between January 11 and March 15, 1957, and between November 29, 1957 and March 23, 1958, birds were seen in at least 8 localities with a maximum of 20 at Marion (McCullough and Imhof). Specimens (UA) were collected at Marion, February 16, 1957 (Imhof and McCullough) and near Hartselle, Morgan Co., March 4, 1957 (Monroe). Sight records are from Limestone, Jackson, Perry, Baldwin, and Mobile Counties by numerous observers.

14. *Melospiza lincolni*, Lincoln's Sparrow—On November 3, 1956, in Birmingham, Imhof and others mist-netted three of these skulkers and preserved one (UA). Howell made the first sight record at Florence, May 4, 1912 (Howell, *op. cit.*: 246). Over two dozen other records are for the period April 11 (1937, Birmingham, Stevenson) to May 25 (1941, Florence, Stevenson); October 19, 1957 (Dauphin Island, Imhof); and at Marion up to ten birds between February 8 and March 15, 1957, and two from December 27, 1957 through January, 1958 (McCullough).

15. *Calcarius lapponicus*, Lapland Longspur—From a flock of 22 at the Gadsden Municipal Airport, Imhof collected two (UA) on January 21, 1956. This species was first recorded from Alabama when Imhof saw flocks throughout January, 1944 at the same locality. It has been noted every winter since 1949-1950 in at least 6 localities south to Marion, Prattville, and Montgomery during the period December 1 (1956, Marion, McCullough) to February 16 (1957, Marion, McCullough) with a maximum of 80 birds on January 26, 1957 at Marion.

16. *Calcarius pictus*, Smith's Longspur—Imhof and Idalene F. Snead collected one (UA) at Birmingham on January 17, 1956. Of the two other records, both in flocks of *C. lapponicus*, one is that of two birds seen on the same field on December 5, 1955 (Imhof, Snead, and Brownlie), and the other of one bird at Marion, December 27, 1957 (Imhof and Dan C. Holliman).

For the presence of the following species of recent occurrence in Alabama, we have evidence less than a *preserved* specimen, but better than a sight record.

1. *Olor columbianus*, Whistling Swan—Seven sight records between November 3 (1957, Wheeler Refuge, M. H. Parker) and March 25 (1950, Wheeler Refuge, Clarence Cottam) are mostly at Wheeler Refuge. One is of a bird there November 16 and 17, 1942, which is supported by a 16 mm. color film taken with a telephoto lens by Chester R. Markley. Several attempts to see this film have failed.

2. *Anser albifrons*, White-fronted Goose—In addition to a flock of 27 seen at Wheeler Refuge for several days in March, 1942 under the best of conditions by expert observers (Atkeson and others), an adult specimen was taken but not preserved in November, 1953, at Coden, Mobile Co. by Eugene Collier.

3. *Chen hyperborea*, Snow Goose—This bird is uncommon to common in fall in western Alabama, and common in winter at Wheeler Refuge where up to 50 birds have been recorded in winter, extremes there, October 2 and April 28 (Atkeson and many others). Numerous birds have been shot by hunters and examined in game bags by competent conservation agents. Local ornithologists have even shot and eaten them, unaware that no preserved specimen for Alabama exists.

4. *Melanitta deglandi*, White-winged Scoter—Of three Tennessee Valley records, one is that of a bird found in a hunter's bag on December 2, 1942, by Paul Bryan and John H. Steenis. Three additional records are for the Gulf Coast. For the six state records, extremes are November 2 (1954, Wheeler Refuge, Hulse) and April 13 (1957, 3 birds, Gulf Shores, Weston, Monroe, and Goodnight); most seen, 15, November 29, 1957 (Fort Morgan, Monroe and Stevenson).

5. *Oidemia nigra*, Common Scoter—Three immature or female specimens were seen in hunters' bags on Upper Mobile Bay in November and December, 1948 by Francis X. Leuth and Claude Oberhaus. Two additional sight records are for Mobile Co.: Coffee Island, 4 birds with Surf Scoters, April 13, 1957 (Imhof, Gailard, and Bosarge), and Cedar Point, a flock of 8, December 21, 1957 (Imhof).

6. *Ictinea mississippiensis*, Mississippi Kite—A locally uncommon summer resident, this species is known to have bred at Spring Hill College near Mobile in 1949 (Dorn), and was seen carrying food (grasshoppers) at Magnolia Springs, Baldwin Co., on July 22, 1952 (Summerour). It has occurred at nine other south Alabama localities in the last ten years: extremes—March 26 (1922, Booth, Antauga Co., Golsan) and August 19 (1936, Bellamy, Sumter Co., H. S. Peters and Giles), and also three times north of the Fall Line in spring. P. H. Gosse, about August 1, 1859, obtained a specimen but did not preserve it (P. H. Gosse, Letters from Alabama, 1859: 217–218).

7. *Buteo swainsoni*, Swainson's Hawk—A bird (44–612304) banded by B. W. Cartwright as a nestling at Roussay Lakes, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, July 6, 1946, was shot but not preserved on a farm near Selma about November 10, 1946. This is the only record for the state.

8. *Grus canadensis*, Sandhill Crane—No Alabama specimen is known, and Federal law forbids the taking of one (photographers, please note). "An adult and a young bird were captured near the mouth of Perdido Bay" in the summer of 1911, (Howell, *op. cit.*: 85). The species was last recorded in summer to my knowledge in 1936 (near mouth of Perdido Bay, H. S. Peters and others), however, it still winters annually, extremes at Elberta, Nov. 30, 1947 (Weston and others) and March 20, 1958 (F. C. Seibert), with at least 20 present in 1957–58 (R. W. Skinner and others). Local residents who know the birds well, and are the only people in Alabama who do not call herons "cranes," say that 25 were present early in 1955.

9. *Oporornis philadelphia*, Mourning Warbler—On October 7, 1954, David C. Hulse picked up a badly-smashed specimen on the road near Decatur. It was not preserved. Three other sight records are for the northern part of the state in late May (Imhof, Stevenson, and Willis).

10. *Loxia curvirostra*, Red Crossbill—In Autaugaville about 1883, several were shot for identification purposes out of a flock of 25 to 30 (Golsan and Holt, Auk, 31: 227). In Gadsden, a maximum of 17 have visited the mountain-top feeding station of Edith Clark daily from December, 1955 to July, 1956, and from August to December, 1957. In March, 1956, Mrs. Clark saw a pair carrying nesting material toward a roadless area. Except for a flock of 8–15 seen on several occasions in Montgomery in January, 1950 (Summerour), the few other sight records are for the northeastern counties.—THOMAS A. IMHOF, 307 38th Street, Fairfield, Alabama.

Records of Eastern Birds from the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona.—During the latter half of 1956 at the Southwestern Research Station of the American Museum of Natural History, in Cave Creek Canyon, Chiricahua Mountains, south-