

Philadelphia area. During the winter of 1962–1963, House Finches apparently moved southward in considerable numbers, with first records being made also in the District of Columbia and Virginia, as noted by Pyle (*Atlantic Nat.*, 18: 32–33, 1963). Pyle notes additionally that there is no evidence that House Finches associate regularly with Purple Finches, which agrees with my observations.

I am deeply indebted to George E. Watson and David A. Adams for valuable assistance and advice on preparation of this note.—ELOISE FRETZ POTTER, *P. O. Box 487, Zebulon, North Carolina.*

Notes on the birds of Webb County, Texas.—On 3 April 1961 I became acquainted with the Desiderio Treviño ranch, 37 miles (60 km) northwest of Laredo, Webb County, Texas. I visited the ranch again from 27 to 29 March 1962. The property included several miles of frontage on the Rio Grande and a large *Phragmites*-covered island, as well as extensive *Opuntia* and *Koeberlinia* desert. A wooded floodplain extended approximately 100 yards (95 m) from the river to the surrounding cliffs. Cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), willows (*Salix* sp.), and other broad-leaved trees bordered the river. My field work was concentrated in this lowland.

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus couchii*).—I saw three pairs along the north shore of the river on 27 March 1962 and took a large adult male (wing, 123 mm; tail, 105 mm), whose testes were somewhat enlarged. I also observed several pairs on 28 and 29 March. This species was apparently more common than the scattered, upriver records would indicate, and probably breeds regularly in this area.

Green Jay (*Cyanocorax yncas luxuosa*).—I saw a flock of approximately 12 birds feeding while moving gradually upriver on 28 March 1962. I took a small adult male (wing, 113 mm; tail, 130 mm), which had dark eyes and somewhat enlarged testes. Wolfe (*Check-list of the birds of Texas*, 1956: see p. 51) considered the Green Jay a resident upriver to Webb County.

Black-headed Oriole (*Icterus graduacauda audubonii*).—I observed one pair flying about the ranch house on 3 April 1961. I also saw at least six pairs along the river from 27 to 29 March 1962 and heard others whistling. I took a large adult male (wing, 104 mm; tail, 108 mm), which had the testes somewhat enlarged, on 28 March 1962. Wolfe (*op. cit.*: 71) stated that this species is casual in the area investigated.

Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus cucullatus*).—I saw several birds along the river 3 April 1961, and numerous pairs as well as single birds on 27, 28, and 29 March 1962. Most of the birds I observed were singing from the tops of *Phragmites*. I took an adult male, which had partially enlarged testes, 28 March 1962. This specimen is large (wing, 89 mm; tail, 96 mm) and has the deep orange underparts typical of the nominate race. According to the A.O.U. Check-list (fifth edit., 1957) *I. c. cucullatus* is known in the United States from only two specimens, one from Marathon in Brewster County, Texas, and the other from Val Verde County, Texas.

The specimens mentioned are presently at the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology. Except as noted below, I made subspecific identifications with the aid of the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology collection. I wish to express my appreciation to Mrs. Bertha Treviño, for graciously allowing me to visit her ranch; George M. Sutton and Warren Pulich, for critically reading the manuscript; and Kenneth C. Parkes for subspecific identification of *I. c. cucullatus*.—LEWIS W. ORING, *Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.*