

Western Kingbird and Inca Dove in Costa Rica.—Current bird guides and regional lists give the southern limit of the winter range of the Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) as Guatemala, El Salvador, or, at farthest, Nicaragua. Accordingly, I was surprised to discover three of these large flycatchers near Escazú, on the central plateau of Costa Rica a few miles southwest of San José, on 23 November 1964. Possibly they had arrived earlier but, if so, I had failed to distinguish them from the resident Tropical Kingbirds (*T. melancholicus*) which they closely resemble. Once I had become aware of these migrants from western North America, I noticed their distinguishing marks—white outer vanes of the outermost rectrices; straight rather than conspicuously indented posterior margin of the tail—too clearly to admit confusion. It was soon evident that the Western Kingbirds were far more abundant than the Tropical Kingbirds in this neighborhood. I usually found the former flocking over the essentially open country in company with more numerous Scissor-tailed Flycatchers (*Muscivora forficata*), which I first noticed on 2 November. In the evenings, the Scissor-tails would stream in from the surrounding country to roost in the trees in the noisy central plaza of San José; I did not learn whether the Western Kingbirds accompanied them there. The latter were still moderately abundant in the open country west of the capital city in early December, when I left for El General in the southern part of the country, where Western Kingbirds have not yet been seen.

After these observations were made, I found in the newly published "Birds of Costa Rica" (P. Slud, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 128: 1-430, 1964) a reference to a Western Kingbird collected at Villa Quesada by Austin Smith (*Oologist*, 51: 99-100, 1934). This, evidently the single earlier record of the Western Kingbird in Costa Rica, was from a point some 30 miles northwest of San José. It appears that several birds of the Middle American arid tropical avifauna, and migrants that winter with them, are gradually extending their range southward. Another example is the Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca*), which seems first to have been recorded in Costa Rica at La Cruz, in northern Guanacaste near the Nicaraguan border, by Austin Smith in 1928 (Slud, *op. cit.*: 109). In 1937, I found this dove abundant at Las Cañas, in southern Guanacaste. Now, continuing its southward spread, it is present in small numbers on the central plateau, west of San José.—ALEXANDER F. SKUTCH, *El Quizarrá, San Isidro del General, Costa Rica*.

Fossil birds from the Sand Draw local fauna (Aftonian) of Brown County, Nebraska.—The Sand Draw local fauna has been known for over 30 years. Earlier workers (see references in D. W. Taylor, *Geol. Surv., Professional Paper* no. 337, pp. 32-33, 1960) have studied the mammalian and molluscan remains of this fauna, but have failed to note the presence of avian fossils. In late July, 1965, as part of his studies on late Pliocene and early Pleistocene faunas, Claude W. Hibbard, of The University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology, and his field party, collected a few bird remains from the sandy silt layers below the sands and gravels at two Sand Draw localities: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, T 31N, R 22W, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, T 31N, R 22W, Brown County, Nebraska. Dr. Hibbard's work was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF-GB-1528), and these fossils have been made available to me through his courtesy.

The stratigraphy of the Sand Draw section has been discussed by Taylor (*op. cit.*) and P. O. McGrew (*Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Geol. Ser.*, 9[2]: 34-35, 1944). Both McGrew and Hibbard (*Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts and Letters*, 62nd Ann. Rept., pp. 19, 1960) consider this fauna to be Aftonian in age. None of the avian fossils con-