No Grasshopper Sparrow specimens have been taken from the Valley of Mexico during the breeding season, and the present hybrid is the first indication of such a population. The type locality of *A. s. bimaculatus* is Temascaltepec, State of Mexico, only about 85 miles west-southwestward from Mexico City. At the time this specimen was collected in 1957, the north end of the Lago Texcoco was rapidly being drained and plowed. The last marsh vegetation of that portion of the lake was destroyed the following year (Dickerman, *Occ. Pap., Univ. Minnesota Mus. Nat. Hist.*, no. 9, 1962; p. 21). Thus while the area was highly suitable for Savannah Sparrows, most of the lusher grasses and sedges had already disappeared and one would not have expected Grasshopper Sparrows in the area. Today the only suitable places where the species might breed in the Valley of Mexico are near the Mexico City Airport where sewage drainage maintains some marsh areas, possibly around two duck preserves on the west side of the Valley near the town of Atenco, or in the vicinity of Lago Zumpango.

The author wishes to thank the curators of the following collections for permitting him to examine material in their care. American Museum of Natural History; Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley; United States National Museum. Allan R. Phillips's collection was extensively used in the latter stages of this study. The hybrid is deposited at the University of Minnesota, Museum of Natural History. Collecting in Mexico was done under permit from the Departmento de Conservacion de la Fauna Silvestre.—ROBERT W. DICKERMAN, *Department of Microbiology, Cornell University Medical College, New York, New York.*

Geologic age of *Ciconia maltha*.—Recently Jehl (*Auk*, 83: 670, 1966) reported a fragmentary synsacrum of a large stork from the Lower Pleistocene (Aftonian), thought on geographic grounds to be probably *Ciconia maltha* L. Miller, but he wisely concluded that the specimen was insufficient to extend the known geologic range of *C. maltha* lower than the Middle Pleistocene.

In 1950 I found this to be the most plentiful single species of bird in the "Bird-bone Quarry" on the east side of the Big Sandy River, Mohave County, Arizona, above the settlement of Signal. A considerable number of bird bones from this locality was assembled and studied that autumn at the United States National Museum, thanks to the authorities of that and several other institutions, particularly the California Institute of Technology. I never reported on this lot of fossils, as a much larger and better one from the same site was in the magnificent Frick Collection at the American Museum of Natural History. Later Mr. Frick kindly wrote me that the associated mammals indicated "a southern phase of the uppermost Pliocene." Even if, as Dr. John Lance suggested to me in conversation, this might prove to be the same as Blancan, an age in dispute which may include the start of the Pleistocene, it is still considerably older than Middle Pleistocene, thus lending support to Jehl's tentative determination. (To be sure, I had no opportunity to compare these fossils directly to *C. m. maltha*; but they fitted the description of that race perfectly.)

Besides the several persons who lent fossils, I am especially indebted to the late Guy Hazen, geologist then operating a small museum in Kingman, Arizona, who had collected Frick's material. He guided me in to the quarry and helped collect there; later he gave me more bones from there (including the type of *Rallus phillipsi* Wetmore, 1957), as well as a very few from other sites.—ALLAN R. PHILLIPS, *Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, D. F.*