

New records of wood warblers in New Mexico.—An increase in field work in New Mexico during recent years has resulted in numerous additions to the state's known avifauna, particularly among transient birds in the accidental or casual categories and certain others that perhaps occur regularly but in very small numbers. The following four wood warblers have not been reported from New Mexico before on the basis of collected specimens. All specimens mentioned are housed at Western New Mexico University, Silver City, New Mexico.

The Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) has been recorded as an accidental in both California and Arizona. Phillips et al. (1966: 146) list a single fall record for Arizona. With my ornithology class on 9 May 1968 I discovered a male *V. pinus* 3 miles north of Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico, in company with a single MacGillivray's Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*) and a few Wilson's Warblers (*Wilsonia pusilla*). The bird was foraging in a low apple tree near a house when first noted, and was later secured as a specimen from a low flowering oak shrub on a nearby hillside. While under observation it remained silent. At least one other eastern warbler was present in the area at the same time; for an hour after first sighting the Blue-wing, we watched a male Parula Warbler (*Parula americana*) 2 miles farther north. This individual, discovered by Bruce G. Elliott and subsequently seen well by me, is the first reported in the southwestern part of New Mexico, although it has been taken in spring in the southeast and banded and photographed in the north-central portion of the state.

The Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) is at least casual in the West, with several sight records and one specimen from Arizona (Phillips et al., 1966) but it has not been reported from New Mexico. At Silver City I collected an immature male that entered a banding trap in our yard 5 October 1964; the bird had little fat and weighed 9.6 g. I have two spring sight records of singing individuals in Grant County, 6 miles northeast of Silver City 6 May 1966, and 5 miles north of Gila 19 May 1968.

On 13 May 1965 I collected a male Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) from the edge of a small orchard and patch of residential cultivated plantings 3 miles north of Silver City only a few hundred yards from where I collected the Blue-winged Warbler mentioned above. The bird was foraging alone but other migrants were present in the vicinity. It weighed 13 g. There have been at least two recent spring sight reports of this species elsewhere in New Mexico (Audubon Field Notes, 1962, 1964) although Phillips et al. (1966: 155) present only fall and winter records from Arizona (two specimens and one sight record).

The Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) is credited to New Mexico by the A.O.U. Check-list (A.O.U., 1957) as accidental at Fort Webster, a former army post on the Mimbres River a few miles east of Silver City. This is apparently based on the record cited in Mrs. Bailey's Birds of New Mexico (1928: 620) "that by Doctor Henry, of 'one or two only observed in April at the Mimbres.'" in the early 1850s. There seems to be no extant specimen in support of this record, and the word "observed" suggests none was taken. The species was not again reported from the state until 29 April 1961 when I observed a singing male in a cottonwood tree at Mangas Springs 14 miles west of Silver City. This bird was seen perfectly but was perched directly above a group of persons where collecting was out of the question. On 15 May 1968 I secured an adult male 1½ miles southeast of Riverside in the Gila River Valley, about 9 miles northwest of Mangas Springs. This individual was also among cottonwoods and was the only migrant warbler seen that day.

The Blackpoll Warbler has not been recorded in Arizona, but at least three oc-

currences (if we accept Henry's old record) in southwestern New Mexico suggest that a small number of transient individuals may migrate through the Southwest at intervals. This is a vast region with very few resident observers, and migrating warblers in the river valleys are easily overlooked high above ground in the leafy cottonwoods. The status of migrants in northwestern Mexico is even less known. The check-list of the birds of Mexico (Miller et al., 1957: 254) cites but two Mexican records of the Blackpoll Warbler—one in October from Tehuantepec, the other from 5 miles north of Chihuahua, 10 June 1957. To these may be added an adult male Blackpoll Marian A. Zimmerman and I saw at a distance of 20 feet near Puerto Juárez, Quintana Roo on 6 May 1956. Collecting was not possible, but we saw the bird perfectly, barely above eye level.

Bent (1953: 406) lists without details records for Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming (8 and 26 May), Great Falls, Montana (12 May), and Boulder, Colorado (6 May). Bailey and Niedrach (1965: 693-694) list 25 Colorado specimens with the majority of records from 16 to 27 May. They consider these warblers "probably are regular spring migrants in small numbers along the wooded watercourses of the eastern prairies." These various records, plus those from New Mexico, certainly suggest the existence of a spring route perhaps used regularly by Blackpoll Warblers well to the westward of the species' traditional migration path through the West Indies and the eastern United States.

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Siberian Crane longevity.—An interesting longevity record was recently terminated at the National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., when a Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*) died. This crane, a female, became a member of the collection 26 June 1906 and died 22 March 1968, having lived 61 years, 8 months, and 26 days in the Park, where for many years I was a member of the staff. It is worth noting that the care and food of this bird were minimal, consisting of a paddock, a bucket of water, shelter, and a ration of ground bread, grain, greens, and an occasional dab of raw hamburger.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C. 20036.*