

(Cornell Univ.) to a female specimen (identified by Dr. Oberholser and others as *chapmani*) in the Princeton Museum of Zoology which was taken from a nest with two eggs on the beach near the city of Veracruz on July 5, 1930. Davis (Condor, 55, 1953:91) reported observations of this species on July 26 and 29, 1951, at a camp 3 miles north of Tzitzio, Michoacan.

Working in the state of Chiapas, one of us (Alvarez; see Condor, 54, 1952:113) found a breeding pair on June 25, 1947, at Meseta Copoya, 4.3 miles south of Tuxtla Gutiérrez and collected an adult female with a newly hatched chick, July 2, 1949, at Rancho Santa Julia, 9.3 miles north of Ocozacoautla. He also obtained two adult males at Rancho Santa Julia on April 24, 1949.

Meseta Copoya is a region of rolling flats sparsely covered with groves of broad-leaved trees lying within the Arid Lower Tropical Zone at an altitude of between 1970 and 2300 feet. During the summer nighthawks of this species are commonly seen flying at dusk here and in the general vicinity of Tuxtla Gutiérrez.

Rancho Santa Julia is situated at an altitude of 3576 feet in a region of low hills characterized by grassy slopes intermixed with thick groves of broad-leaved trees. The climate is humid and the region is frequently covered with fog. *Chordeiles minor* occurs here in fair numbers throughout the year but is more numerous in the summer. This nighthawk also may nest in the open fields near the tropical jungles at El Ocote, 25 miles northwest of Ocozacoautla, where it has been observed in June and August.

The specimens from Chiapas have been compared with examples of the North American races of this species in connection with a study of the western North American forms by Selander (MS). In color the adult female is quite unlike either *henryi* of northern México, Arizona, and New Mexico, or *aserriensis* of northeastern México and southern Texas, lacking for the most part the rufescent or tawny markings of the former and the abundant ashy vermiculations of the latter. Curiously enough, the specimen closely approaches some darker variants of *hesperis* from Nevada and California, especially in having the dorsal mottles coarse and whitish. The under parts are washed with dull gray-brown which is of a shade not exactly matched by specimens of *hesperis*. The specimen is smaller than the average of *henryi* or *hesperis*, especially in length of tail, and approaches *aserriensis* in this respect. The two adult males (which, considering the date of their collection, may have been migrants) have some of the rufescence of *henryi* but differ from most examples of that race in having coarser and more sparsely distributed dorsal mottles and in being less tawny ventrally, especially on the breast. All the Chiapas specimens have thinner and less numerous light bands on the two central rectrices than do examples of *hesperis* and *henryi*, the tail appearing much darker in general aspect. The white wing-patch of the male is very small and does not extend to the outer web of the two outer primaries. Specimens of *henryi* occasionally show this condition but generally have a somewhat larger wing-patch than is seen in the Chiapas birds.

The foregoing records suggest that *C. minor* breeds locally throughout México (excluding Lower California and the Yucatan peninsula). The breeding range possibly extends south through Central America in view of the circumstance that Eisenmann (Wilson Bull., 63, 1951:184) reported seeing and hearing this species "every evening of June and July in 1948, 1949, and 1950" in Juan Franco, a suburb of Panama City, Panama. This note has been prepared with the intention of pointing out the gaps in present knowledge of the distribution and geographic variation of this species in the southern portion of its range in the hope that ornithologists working in México and Central America will make special effort to obtain additional specimens and observations.—ROBERT K. SELANDER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California*, and MIGUEL ALVAREZ DEL TORO, *Museo Zoológico, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México, February 14, 1953*.

English Sparrows Nesting within Nest of Red-tailed Hawks.—During the latter part of April, 1952, a pair of Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) was observed nesting in a grove of valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*) on the J. E. Montgomery Ranch three miles southeast of Davis, California. The hawks were using an old nest, fifty feet above the ground, used in the previous year. When revisited during the early part of June, the nest contained four downy young Red-tails. While examining the ground below the nest, a familiar chirping of young English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) was heard coming from above. Binoculars disclosed a bulky grass nest interwoven among the large sticks and twigs of the Red-tails' nest. The entrance to the sparrow nest opened to the south and was within a foot of the young hawks.

The following week William Kirsher of the Sacramento Audubon Society climbed to the nest and banded the four young hawks. Trevenen J. Taylor of Davis took motion pictures of the banding operation, and on subsequent visits he was able to get several scenes showing the female sparrow perched outside her nest with the young Red-tails only several inches away. No observation was made of the adult birds of both species at the nest at the same time. The hawks seemed tolerant of the sparrows, but it was not learned if the young sparrows left the nest. The young hawks left the nest successfully during the latter part of June.—G. VICTOR MOREJOHN, *Davis, California, December 23, 1952.*

A Palm Warbler in Autumn at Point Lobos Reserve, California.—On October 9 and 27, 1952, at Point Lobos Reserve, Monterey County, California, I observed a warbler which at first I took to be an Orange-crowned Warbler. On the second date, however, the bird was in clear view within ten feet of me and on a grass lawn in company of about twelve Audubon Warblers. The reddish brown on top of the head and upper back, the conspicuous whitish line over the eye, the brownish-grey breast streaked with dark markings, and the decidedly yellowish under belly and under tail coverts were seen clearly. These characters, along with the mannerism of continuously wagging the tail up and down, made me conclude that the bird was a Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*). Previous records of this bird in California were at Pacific Grove, October 9, 1896 (Emerson, Osprey, 2, 1898:92) and Furgeson Lake, Imperial County, September 22, 1942 (Monson, Condor, 46, 1944:22). —KEN LEGG, *Point Lobos Reserve State Park, Carmel, California, December 12, 1952.*