

Records of the Coues Flycatcher and Chestnut-sided Warbler in California.—On October 4, 1952, while in the Imperial Valley, California, near the southeast edge of the Salton Sea, we heard a bird call that was strange to us. It sounded very much like the call of the Olive-sided Flycatcher, but there were only two notes in the call rather than the three notes of the Olive-sided Flycatcher. The call came from a row of tamarisk trees (*Tamarix gallica*), and upon investigation, we observed a bird in one of the lower branches. It was collected and proved to be an immature female Coues Flycatcher (*Contopus pertinax pallidiventris*). The Coues Flycatcher crosses the Mexican border into southeastern Arizona, but apparently this is the first record for California. The specimen is no. 1907 in the Cardiff Collection.

On October 5, 1952, while watching a wave of migrating warblers in a tamarisk thicket along the east edge of Salton Sea near Niland, we observed a warbler that was quite different from the commoner species. At first glance we took it for a gnatcatcher, but when it turned its side to us, we could see two yellowish wing bars and a greenish back. It was collected and proved to be a female Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pennsylvanica*). The specimen is no. 1919 in the Cardiff Collection.

Upon search of the literature we found only one other record for California, a male from Mendocino County, taken on September 21, 1908 (Marsden, Condor, 11, 1909:64).—EUGENE CARDIFF and BRUCE CARDIFF, *Bloomington, California, December 20, 1952.*

Summer Records and Observations on the Island of Tiburón, Sonora, México.—During the months of July and August, 1952, Mrs. Vaurie and I collected insects and spiders in Sonora for the American Museum of Natural History. In this period we spent five days camping on the island of Tiburón, July 8 to 10 at the northern end, and July 13 and 14 at the southern end. We did not penetrate far inland and had no time for extensive bird observations, but we made notes of the birds seen, six species of which proved to be new records for the island.

A brief account of Tiburón and a list of its avifauna have been given by van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1932:119-150) who, on board the yacht "Petrel," spent part of five days visiting various points around the island from December 28, 1931, to January 1, 1932. Since the island is seldom visited except briefly from ship board, the following observations added to van Rossem's account may be of use to future collectors.

Tiburón is trapezoidal in shape and about 30 miles long from north to south by 15 to 20 wide. It consists of two longitudinal coastal ranges separated by a more or less well defined central valley, the length of which has apparently never been traversed by collecting parties. At the northern end of the island this valley broadens out into a seaward gently sloping plain five to six miles wide, the shore line of which curves into a shallow bay. This bay, called "Freshwater Bay" or "Bahía de Agua Dulce" on maps, is known locally as Tecomate. At the eastern end of the bay the plain sinks into a tidal marsh where mud and shell banks are exposed at low tide. The plain itself is covered by a scrubby but rather dense vegetation which, with the exception of a rare mesquite and of a very few giant cacti of modest height, varies from about three to seven feet in height. This vegetation is said to be typical of the Colorado Desert District of the Lower Sonoran Zone but less luxuriant and varied.

The west coast, which we did not visit, and the southern coast are very steep, the land rising very abruptly from the shore to a height of about 2500 feet. The east coast, except at the southern end, is skirted by a broad, talus-shaped slope, two to four miles in width. The slope falls from a fantastically carved ridge some 4000 feet high and ends in a sea cliff about forty feet high. This slope supports a scanty vegetation, but the mountains themselves are completely barren or virtually so. Halfway down the eastern coast a long sand spit two to three miles in length encloses a shallow lagoon with extensive mud flats.

At the southeastern end of Tiburón the mountains plunge directly into the sea but a little ways to the north there are several small and beautiful sandy coves. At the southernmost of these coves, called "Ensenada del Perro," a broad wash runs inland for about two-thirds of a mile. The vegetation along this wash is more luxuriant and varied than at the northern end of the island and the southeastern end apparently contains some elements of the Arid Tropical Zone of the southern coast of Sonora which do not reach the northern plain. We found this whole southeastern area to be a good habitat for insects and land birds which were more abundant than at Tecomate. Some geographical variation of subspecific importance apparently occurs at both ends of Tiburón, in insects at any rate,