

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,

for even superficial examination of some tiger beetles that we collected show that in one species (*Cicindela digueti*) the northern and southern populations are quite distinct.

Van Rossem (*op. cit.*) records a total of 82 forms of birds for Tiburón. We saw but 28 species, six of which, as stated, proved to be new records. A few brief notes on these (new records marked by an asterisk) and on some of the other species, mostly migrants, may be given.

Pelecanus occidentalis. Brown Pelican. Extremely abundant. A flock of more than 400 birds was also present on a wide gravel bank at the southern end of the Isle de los Patos, a small satellite island north of Tiburón. A much larger number was present also on Alcatraz Island, three miles off Kino, where they are said to breed. The Seris consider the pelican to be good food and until the turn of the century its skin was their only clothing. One of the four Seri clans was named after it.

Fregata magnificens. Man-o'-war bird. A dozen or so individuals were present at the southern end of the island and between this point and Kino Bay on the mainland, but none was seen in the three days at the northern end of the island or in the preceding three days at Desemboque.

Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron. Three to four individuals.

Egretta thula. Snowy Egret. Six to eight individuals.

Florida caerulea. Little Blue Heron. One adult. All the herons were observed feeding on the flats in or near the tidal marsh at Tecomate.

**Guara alba*. White Ibis. Five individuals in company with the herons.

**Coragyps atratus*. Black Vulture. Two to three individuals of this species and of Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) were present throughout our stay on the northern plain.

**Numenius americanus*. Long-billed Curlew. Two to three individuals or flocks of 25 to 30 in company of large bands of 50 or more Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*).

Larus heermanni. Heermann Gull. Very common—the commonest gull.

Zenaida asiatica. White-winged Dove. Extremely common. All available perches on a good size mesquite growing near the Tecomate water hole were always occupied by several dozen individuals, the birds almost touching one another.

**Columbigallina passerina*. Ground Dove. Two individuals feeding together, probably a pair, were flushed once at Tecomate.

**Tachycineta thalassina*. Violet-green Swallow. Several individuals daily over the same area on the northern plain.

**Tangavivus aeneus*. Bronzed Cowbird. Two individuals, apparently males, were seen together on a shell bank at Tecomate.

Since all the new records are of species which are common residents or common migrants in Sonora, their presence on Tiburón was to be expected.

I wish to thank Allan Phillips of Tucson for comments and suggestions.—CHARLES VAURIE, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, December 31, 1952.*

The Incubation Patch in Males of the Suborder Tyranni.—The paper by Bailey (Condor, 54, 1952:121-136) on the incubation patch in passerine birds includes the generalization (p. 134) that "no males in this order have incubation patches." Almost all the specimens examined by Bailey belonged to the suborder Passeres. He admitted (p. 127) that his material for the rest of the order was scanty, only the Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) and the Western Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*) having been examined.

Data from Brazilian birds presented by Davis (Wilson Bull., 57, 1945:188-190) indicate that in the suborder Tyranni an incubation patch is by no means unusual in males and in some families is apparently the prevailing condition in that sex. Davis found incubation patches in males of the Dendrocolaptidae, Furnariidae, Formicariidae, Cotingidae and Tyrannidae. It is interesting to note that this condition may vary within a genus; I have examined three breeding male Traill Flycatchers (*Empidonax traillii*) and one Least Flycatcher (*E. minimus*), and Bailey (*op. cit.*: 128) an unspecified number of Western Flycatchers (*E. difficilis*). Incubation patches were absent in males of these three species of *Empidonax*. Davis, however, found a patch in a male of *E. euleri*.

Kendeigh (Illinois Biol. Monog., 22, 1952:101) states that only the female Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*) incubates. Later (pp. 234-235) he writes of the Tyrannidae: "All recent studies indicate that the female is solely responsible for incubation of the eggs, yet in the earlier literature there is frequent reference to the male sharing these duties in several species. Further attention should