run of about 30 feet, and left the area, heading north across the lake. The bird appeared to be in a healthy condition; it was in first-year or immature plumage.—FRED G. EVENDEN, *California Junior Museum, Sacramento, California, May 27, 1955.*

The Taxonomic Status of the Maroon-fronted Parrot.—The Maroon-fronted Parrot (*Rhynchopsitta terrisi*) was described by Moore (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1947, 60:27–28) from the Sierra Madre Oriental (mistakenly published as Occidental) in west-central Nuevo León, México. A related species, the Thick-billed Parrot (*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*) ranges widely in México in the Sierra Madre Occidental.

Rollin H. Baker, J. Sheldon Carey, and Robert W. Dickerman of the University of Kansas recently collected five parrots (KU 31530–31534) in Coahuila which, judging only by published descriptions, seemed to be intermediate between the two species. The localities of collection of these five specimens are as follows: four birds from 13 miles east of San Antonio de las Alazanas, Coahuila; one specimen from the Mesa de las Tablas, Coahuila. Three of the Coahuilan birds were sent to Dr. Robert T. Moore for comparison with the four known specimens of *R. terrisi.* Our birds were compared also with 15 specimens of *R. pachyrhyncha* made available by the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology and the United States National Museum.

Upon examination of the Coahuilan specimens and comparison of them with *terrisi,* Dr. Moore concluded that our birds are typical *R. terrisi.* Since, in our judgment, the Coahuilan birds did not agree with the published description of *terrisi,* the following analysis of similarities and differences between *pachyrhyncha* and *terrisi* seems desirable.

Measurements	*pachyrhyncha*		*terrisi* (Coahuilan series)		*terrisi* (type series)	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Wing mean (no.)	262.0 (8)	253.3 (6)	275.1 (3)	282.5 (1)	288.8 (3)	283.4 (1)
range	258.5–270.0	248.5–264.5	260.5–285.5			
Tail mean (no.)	177.6 (8)	171.7(6)	192.7 (3)	181.9 (1)	190.5 (3)	189.1 (1)
range	172.5–186.5	159.0–179.5	172.1–207.1			
Exposed culmen mean (no.)	39.7 (8)	38.4 (6)	41.2 (3)	40.0 (1)	42.0 (3)	41.0 (1)
range	39.0–40.5	37.0–39.5	40.2–43.0			
Tarsus mean (no.)	20.4 (8)	20.3 (6)	21.7 (3)	21.5 (1)	23.6 (3)	22.6 (1)
range	18.5–21.5	19.5–21.0	21.0–22.2			

According to the original description of *terrisi,* this species differs from *pachyrhyncha* in having "the entire green of upper parts and under parts very much darker, about Cosse Green." Upon re-examination of the type series, Moore (letter to Hardy, February 3, 1955) wrote: "Upper parts: In our specimens coloration exceedingly variable, depending on whether the feathers are badly worn or freshly molted.—Oil Green [bright] on the former, Cosse Green [dark] on latter." He further indicates that the color of the underparts varies with wear, but in the fresh-plumaged birds these areas are lighter green, the worn ones darker. Our Coahuilan birds are in fresh plumage and are bright green as in *pachyrhyncha.* It seems to us that the supposed difference in green coloration between the species is mostly dependent on wear and may not be of taxonomic value in separating the two forms.

The color of the anterior lesser wing coverts in *pachyrhyncha* is bright red, in *terrisi* (Moore's specimens) dark red. This is given in the published description of the latter as a distinguishing character, although Moore points out in his letter that in his *R. terrisi* these feathers are worn. In our Coahuilan birds which Moore assigns to *R. terrisi* these unworn coverts are bright red as in *R. pachyrhyncha.*

The feathers of the carpometacarpal region in *R. pachyrhyncha* are highly variable in color. They are sometimes bright red in both wings, red on one and brown on the other, or brown on both wings. According to the original description the color of this area in *terrisi* is reddish-brown, with no mention of variation. After comparing his specimens with the Coahuilan birds Moore states: "Coloration exceedingly variable in our specimens, even on the same individual. On three of our specimens this character averages very dark, except for an occasional freshly molted feather, which is much brighter and definitely red. On the type new feathers predominate in this area and are as brightly red as on your birds." The Coahuilan birds show various combinations of red and brown feathers on this area.

The color of the forehead of *R. pachyrhyncha* is bright red flecked with maroon. The preorbital space is maroon or brown. In *R. terrisi* (type series) the forehead and preorbital space are maroon. Our Coahuilan specimens have the forehead and preorbital space maroon, but some specimens show flecks of bright red, usually on single, unworn feathers.

The under primary coverts of *R. pachyrhyncha* exhibit a definite patch of bright yellow. While no definite yellow patch exists in either Moore's *R. terrisi* or the Coahuilan birds, there is an olive-yellow wash present in this region.

The Coahuilan specimens lack the distinctly bluish-green cast of the cheeks which is characteristic of *R. pachyrhyncha*. This character is not mentioned in the original description of *R. terrisi*.

R. pachyrhyncha is considerably smaller than *R. terrisi*. Our Coahuilan birds are slightly smaller than *R. terrisi* in most measurements but perhaps not significantly so.

We think that uniting *R. terrisi* and *R. pachyrhyncha* as a single species better expresses the relationship of these well marked forms, which should, therefore, be called *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha pachyrhyncha* (Swainson) and *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha terrisi* Moore. We assign our Coahuilan specimens to *R. p. terrisi*.

We are grateful to Dr. Robert T. Moore and Mr. Donald Medina of the Moore Zoological Laboratory at Occidental College for carefully comparing our specimens with the type series of *R. p. terrisi*, and to Dr. J. Van Tyne of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology and Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the United States National Museum for lending us specimens of *R. p. pachyrhyncha*.—JOHN WILLIAM HARDY and ROBERT W. DICKERMAN, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, March 14, 1955.*

The Breeding Range of the Black Rosy Finch.—The Black Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte atrata*) has been known to have a fairly limited and well defined range in the high mountains of central Idaho, southwestern Montana, western Wyoming, and northern Utah. Across intervening gaps in mountain habitat it is replaced to the west and east by strikingly different forms. *Leucosticte tephrocotis wallowa* occurs in the mountains of eastern Oregon and *Leucosticte australis* in the Rocky Mountains of southeastern Wyoming and eastern Colorado. *L. atrata* has some contact with *L. t. tephrocotis* to the north, but the nature of this meeting is as yet undetermined; at least occasional interbreeding may occur in the Bitterroot Mountains of western Montana (Mewaldt, Condor, 52, 1950:239).

A major extension of known breeding range of *Leucosticte atrata* was recorded in June of 1955 while collecting in the Jarbidge Mountains of northern Elko County, Nevada. Here on June 23, on Jarbidge Peak, six breeding individuals were taken in alpine cirques between 10,000 and 10,700 feet. The rosy finches were associated in pairs and the males were singing. The females had not yet laid, but enlarged ova up to 2½ mm. in diameter were present and laying would have occurred soon. Two females accompanied by males made several trips between a patch of sedge along a stream flowing from beneath a snow field and north-facing cliffs above, apparently occupied with gathering nest material. Males had testes measuring 10 and 11 mm. in length.

The birds from the Jarbidge Mountains differ in no way from a series of *atrata* taken near Cooke, Park County, Montana. The Jarbidge Mountains lie about 130 miles south of the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho across the Snake River basin. The Sawtooth area is the closest point in the previously known breeding range of *atrata*. Farther away, across the Salt Lake basin, *atrata* breeds in the Wasatch Mountains of Utah. Heretofore no member of the genus *Leucosticte* has been found breeding in Nevada. The occurrence of rosy finches in the Jarbidge Mountains lends credence to a sight