

skirts of Borrego township, well within San Diego County limits. All four were seen at midday, and two of them were viewed from a distance of approximately twenty-five feet. The species has been previously reported from Borrego Valley, as well as at nearby Yaqui Well, by reliable observers, but these sightings have gone unrecorded.—KEN STOTT, JR., and JAMES R. SAMS, *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, January 19, 1959.*

Procellaria aequinoctialis on Amazon River in Brazil.—According to Murphy (*Oceanic Birds of South America*, 2, 1936:641-642), the breeding ground of the Shoemaker (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*) is the sub-Antarctic and low Antarctic islands, the Falklands, South Georgia, Crozet, Kerguelen and a number of the sub-Antarctic outliers of New Zealand. Northward it occurs to about 30° south latitude in the open oceans and to ten or fifteen degrees farther on the eastern side of South America; casually it ranges to the neighborhood of Cape Frio, Brazil. Pinto (*Cat. Aves Brasil*, vol. 1, 1938:19) mentions the coast of São Paulo (Iguape) and Bahia.

The ornithological collection of the Museu Goeldi possesses two skins of the Shoemaker. One female was collected by E. Snethlage in the Marajó Islands on August 25, 1921, and one male was collected at Cameté, Rio Tocantins, State of Pará, on September 5, 1937 (no collector's name on the label). These two unexpected records extend the range of this species farther north in the Atlantic Ocean than formerly known.

Those who have travelled the Amazon River by boat to the mouth of the Rio Tocantins know how wide it is and that seldom can one see both banks of the river at the same time. During the rainy season water spouts are common, and in the dry season the northwest winds blow frequently. Small and medium-sized boats cross the mouth of the Rio Tocantins carefully. The natives call the place baia (bay). To me this region looks like a sea. This explains why this oceanic bird could be collected at a locality like Cameté, 250 kilometers from the coast. Another possible explanation is that it was carried to this locality by a hurricane.—FERNANDO C. NOVAES, *Museu Goeldi, Belem, Pará, Brazil, January 15, 1959.*

The Starling in Eastern México.—While Blake (*Birds of Mexico*, 1953) does not list the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) for México, other authorities (*Mexican Check-list*, 1957:219) report it variously for northern Tamaulipas or for northeastern México "since 1939." A review in *Bird-Banding*, 18, 1947:184, of Helmuth Otto Wagner's "*Sturnus vulgaris* L. als Wintergast in Mexico," *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, 49, 1941:143-144, gives these records. "April, 1935 (circumstances not clear); December 1938, 2 at Anaxhuac, 50 kilometers east of Nuevo Laredo; 24 December 1939, ten at Santa Lucia, between Laredo and Monterrey." A more recently published record is found in the *Newsletter of the Texas Ornithological Society*, December 9, 1953:7. L. Irby Davis and party made an intensive bird count on January 1 and 2, 1953, at Tampico. The compiler, Edgar Kincaid, states, "Starling, 27 (some of these were in the state of Veracruz—apparently a new state record . . .)."

On the return from a vacation trip, on December 1, 1946, Mrs. Coffey and I, with the B. F. McCameys, saw a flock of 500 Starlings south of and within sight of Nuevo Laredo. On December 12, 1948, we saw five in Linares, Nuevo León. In 1956 we looked for the species especially around Tampico and Veracruz, without success. On December 3, 1956, while looking over blackbirds on a pasture in the outskirts of Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mrs. Coffey spotted 15 Starlings. This was much farther south than we had expected to find the species.—BEN B. COFFEY, JR., *Memphis, Tennessee, January 15, 1959.*

Red-necked Grebe in San Diego County, California.—On December 21, 1958, Red-necked Grebes (*Podiceps grisegena*) were observed twice on Glorietta Bay, an inlet on the Coronado shore of San Diego Bay, by James R. Sams of the San Diego Natural History Museum, C. Jackson Selsor, Jordan S. Roux, William McTear, and the writer. At 8 a.m. two specimens were seen swimming together among a mixed concentration of Horned Grebes (*Podiceps auritus*), Eared Grebes (*Podiceps caspicus*), Pied-billed Grebes (*Podilymbus podiceps*), and various species of wintering ducks. At 4 p.m. on the same day, four Red-necked Grebes in a compact group were observed in the same locality.

Grinnell and Miller (*Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27*, 1944:37) give the southernmost known station of the species as Elsinore Lake, Riverside County. However, our observation in addition to previous