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 Cametá, 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 Cametá, 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 Coatzocoalcos, 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

verbal but unrecorded reports of this grebe at various points on San Diego Bay (Shelter Island and Coronado) in recent years would indicate that the winter range of the species reaches the southern border of California.—KEN STOTT, JR., *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, December 22, 1958.*

A New Race of the Mexican Pootoo from Western México.—The Mexican Pootoo (*Nyctibius griseus*) occurs from México to South America and the Caribbean region. It is a rare species in México, where it occurs mainly in the eastern section of the country (Mexican Check-list, pt. 1, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950:151); the eastern population is referable to the race *mexicanus*. In addition, three specimens have been collected on the west coast of México; two of these are in the Moore Collection at Occidental College. Through the courtesy of Dr. Raymond M. Selle, Director of the Moore Laboratory of Zoology, I was able to examine the specimens of *Nyctibius griseus* therein. It is evident that the two specimens from western México pertain to an undescribed race, which may be known as:

Nyctibius griscus lambi, new subspecies

Type.—Male, no. 36607, collection of Robert T. Moore, Occidental College, taken at Lajuela, 75 feet, Colima, México, April 11, 1943, by Chester C. Lamb; orig. no. 7899 (duplicates a previous original number of the same collector).

Diagnosis.—Similar to *N. g. mexicanus* of eastern México, but wing and tail longer, bill longer and, especially, wider (see table of measurements; reference point for bill measurements is anterior edge of nostril).

Range.—The west coast of México, from Mazatlán, Sinaloa, south at least to Lajuela, Colima.

In addition to the type, a second specimen of *lambi* was available, a male collected by Mr. Lamb at Sauta, 7 miles south of Santiago Ixquintla, 150 feet, Nayarit, on April 15, 1946. Four male and three female *mexicanus* from eastern México were available for comparison. In color, *lambi* is slightly paler dorsally than *mexicanus*, but there is overlap in this character, and a specimen from Presidio, Veracruz, is indistinguishable from *lambi* in this regard.

Measurements in Millimeters of Males of *Nyctibius griseus* from México

Moore Coll. No.	State	Date	Wing	Tail	Bill length	Bill width
		lambi				
36607	Colima	Apr. 11	321	231	13.8	3.2
41878	Nayarit	Apr. 15	315	222	12.9	3.1
Average			318	226.5	13.35	3.15
		mexicanus				
32263	San Luis Potosí	Mar. 17	305	215	11.7	2.7
36182	Veracruz	Mar. 25	308	205	11.7	2.7
59175	Veracruz	Apr. 11	292	205	13.4	2.5
Average			301.7	208.3	12.27	2.63

Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 6, 1914:590, footnote *c*) noted the occurrence of cinnamon and gray color phases in *N. g. jamaicensis*, and these same color phases also occur in *lambi* and *mexicanus*. The type of *lambi* is in the cinnamon phase, as are three female *mexicanus*. Ridgway (*loc. cit.*) suggested the possibility that the cinnamon phase occurs more frequently in females of *jamaicensis* than in males. The same possibility is suggested for Mexican specimens by the present material. Regardless of race, only one of six males is in the cinnamon phase whereas all three females are in this phase.

A male collected at Rancho Caracol, 30 miles south of Tezonapa, Veracruz, on August 20, 1943 (RTM 48637) is a first-year bird that has completed the postjuvenal molt. However, two of the basal under tail coverts are nearly pure white and are very loose in texture, and they have obviously been retained from the juvenal plumage. The measurements of this specimen, not included in the table, are: wing, 302 mm.; tail, 213; bill length, 11.1; and bill width, 2.5.