

concentration (about 300) of nesting crows found by the authors was in the Randolph and Woodruff area, Rich County, in June, 1962. Most of the nests were concentrated along the Bear River where the thickets of willow and hawthorn trees were the most dense, but some were found in single trees about one mile from the river.

The review of past records and the addition of the seven new records establish the fact of nesting in the Great Basin and Utah. This information helps to fill in the gap left by Johnston (*op. cit.*).—GERALD L. RICHARDS, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah*, and CLAYTON M. WHITE, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, March 1, 1963.*

Notes on the Rare Furnariid *Limnocittes rectirostris* of Uruguay.—Since the description by Gould (*in* Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 1839:81) of the rare furnariid or spine-tail, *Limnocittes rectirostris*, only ten specimens, so far as we know, had been collected prior to 1960. Peters (Birds World, 1951:96) knew of only three localities for the species. Listed here are additional localities (table 1) and information on its habits and plumages.

The two specimens on which the species was based were obtained in 1832 at Maldonado, Uruguay, by none other than Charles Darwin. Almost a century passed before C. C. Sanborn (Auk, 46, 1929:251) obtained two birds 15 miles north of San Vicente de Castillos, Uruguay, in November, 1926. In November of 1931, E. Kaempfer took four on the Rio Jaguarão, Brazil. (This river, called the Rio Yaguarón in Uruguay, forms the boundary between the two countries.) In the same year J. B. Daguerra (1933) obtained one more in Paranacito, Entre Rios, Argentina. In 1953 R. Escalante (Hornero, 10, 1956:164–166) obtained a specimen at the type locality, Maldonado.

TABLE 1

KNOWN SPECIMENS OF *Limnocittes rectirostris* TAKEN SINCE 1930

Collector	Sex	Locality	Date	Institution where deposited
J. B. Daguerra	♂	Paranacito, Argentina	Nov. 16, 1931	M.A.C.N.
E. Kaempfer	♂	Rio Jaguarão, Brazil	Nov. 16, 1931	A.M.N.H.
E. Kaempfer	♀	Rio Jaguarão, Brazil	Nov. 17, 1931	A.M.N.H.
E. Kaempfer	im.	Rio Jaguarão, Brazil	Nov. 16, 1931	A.M.N.H.
E. Kaempfer	im.	Rio Jaguarão, Brazil	Nov. 19, 1931	A.M.N.H.
R. Escalante	—	Maldonado, Uruguay	Feb. 1953	Coll. Escalante
W. Saravia	♀	Treinta y Tres, Uruguay	Mar. 25, 1960	Soc. Taguató
W. Saravia	♀	Cerro Largo, Uruguay	Apr. 7, 1960	Soc. Taguató
R. Saccone	♂	San José, Uruguay	June 12, 1962	Soc. Taguató
R. Saccone	♂	Canelones, Uruguay	June 26, 1962	Soc. Taguató

Two of our recent Uruguayan specimens, both females, were taken in 1960 by W. Saravia, a member of the Sociedad Taguató de Ciencias Naturales, one on March 25, at the Rio Olimar, department of Treinta y Tres, and the other on April 7, at San Diego on the Rio Yaguarón, department of Cerro Largo. The two remaining, both males, were collected in 1962 by R. Saccone, another member of the same society, on June 12, at the Playa del Autodromo, department of San José, and the other on June 26, at the Laguna del Cisne, department of Canelones. These four examples are in the collection of the Sociedad Taguató.

With the newly collected specimens we extend the geographical range of this species inside Uruguay to include all the eastern and northeastern zones and a great part of the southern zone, giving the distribution continuity that extends from the department of San José (Uruguay) east and north to the Brazilian side of the Rio Yaguarón and west to the Argentine side of the Rio Uruguay.

The habitat from which our specimens came is identical with that described by Sanborn (*op. cit.*), Daguerra (Hornero, 5, 1933:213–215), Pereyra (Mem. Jardin Zool. La Plata, 9, 1938:1–304) and Escalante (*op. cit.*), namely flooded areas with reedy swamp vegetation (*Typha*) and high grasses (*Cortaderia*), with a great proportion of "Cardilla" or "Caraguata" (*Eryngium*).

Stomach contents of two specimens were insects only: male, June 12, 1962, 3 hymenopterans of the family Formicidae (identified by head), 3 homopterans, 1 hemipteran (identified by head), and coleopteran remains; male, June 26, 1962, 3 curculionids (several species), 1 carabid (identified by head), 1 lepidopterous larva, coleopterans (remains of several), and unidentified insects.

Eugene Eisenmann of the American Museum of Natural History writes as follows concerning the plumages of this species: "We have five specimens of *L. rectirostris* (Gould): one of the two females (November 9, 1926) taken by Sanborn (obtained by exchange from the Chicago Natural History Museum), and four taken by E. Kaempfer, labelled "mouth of Rio Jaraguao", southern Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, November 16, 17, and 19, 1931. Of our Brazilian examples two (November 16 and 17) are sexed as male and female and agree with Gould's description of the type. The other two (November 16 and 19) are not sexed and differ in much shorter bill and tail, paler tarsus and toes, and very rufescent color both above and below; they were identified as juveniles many years ago by Mr. C. E. O'Brien of this museum, and his opinion was recently confirmed by Professor E. Stresemann, who suggested that Kaempfer's four birds might have been a family group, although all were apparently not taken the same day. The two young individuals are in a plumage which has not been described in English (see Esteban, *Acta Zool. Lilloana*, 8, 1949:147-150 for a Spanish description). Esteban knew of only three of our five specimens; he erred in writing that our male had been taken by Sanborn in Uruguay; it was collected by Kaempfer in Brazil.

"Juvenal. Upperparts distinctly russet or rufous brown, somewhat brighter on upper tail coverts; tail rufous chestnut, middle pair of rectrices (the longest) duller brown, tips of rectrices pointed and decomposed; upper wing coverts rufous chestnut, median and greater with partly or wholly concealed dusky central areas; remiges, alulae and primary coverts mainly dusky brown; outer webs of primaries, very narrowly, alulae and secondaries, more broadly, edged with cinnamon rufous, inner webs edged more broadly with buff; inner secondaries wholly or largely rufous brown; postorbital and supra-auricular stripe cinnamon rufous; ear coverts duller brown (except at tips where rufescent); lores dusky brown; malar regions and sides of neck cinnamon rufous; underparts entirely cinnamon or ochraceous-buff, except white throat which is very faintly tinged with cinnamon (somewhat more strongly in November 19 specimen); under wing coverts strongly washed with cinnamon rufous but with some underlying white evident. Measurements: wing (flat), 60, 61; tail, 51, 53; exposed culmen, 15.5, 16 mm.

"The young birds seem quite different from our grayish adult specimens, but part of the difference, the rufescence of the upper surface, is probably exaggerated by the circumstance that the young are in very fresh plumage and the old birds are extremely worn and faded. In our three November adults the upper parts look mainly grayish (pale brownish gray) with some tawny tinge, duller and darker on the crown, more rufescent on lower back and especially upper tail-coverts; the wings and tail are essentially as in the young birds but duller, paler, the rectrices obviously very faded and much abraded; the postorbital stripe and under parts are dull whitish with a very faint brownish buff wash on the breast (varying individually); the flanks and under tail coverts are dull brownish buff, the under wing coverts white, somewhat tinged with buff. Measurements: wing (flat), ♂ 63, ♀ ♀ 59.5, 58; tail, ♂ 64, ♀ ♀ 64, 67.5; exposed culmen, ♂ 22, ♀ ♀ 22, 23 mm.

"The adults agree rather well with Gould's color plate of *Limnornis rectirostris* (*in* Darwin, *op. cit.*:80, pl. 26), the description of which calls the back pale yellowish brown. (Gould's plate does not adequately show the disintegrated tail tips and the text contains an obvious typographical error in bill measurement.) Sclater (*Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, 15, 1890:371) describes the upperparts as generally 'reddish brown.' It is probable that freshly plumaged adults would show a warmer, more rufescent, tone above, for in our birds a more tawny color is evident below the frayed grayish tips of the back feathers, and the female, taken November 17, has some sprouting crown feathers still in sheaths, which are distinctly warm brown, although darker and less rufous than in the juveniles."

The four recent specimens from Uruguay are essentially chestnut-rufous dorsally. The two March and April examples, which are just completing the molt, notably of the rectrices, are more rufescent than the two June birds which are not molting; the March example is the most rufescent of the four, particularly on the crown and nape.

I wish to thank Dean Amadon and Eugene Eisenmann of the American Museum of Natural History for their advice and assistance and for critically reading the manuscript, and to express my

gratitude to Mr. Miguel Angel Monné for the determination of the insects in the stomach contents.—JUAN C. ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN, *Sociedad Taguató de Ciencias Naturales and Zoología Agrícola, Ministerio de Ganadería y Agricultura, Montevideo, Uruguay, March 21, 1963.*

Notes on Three Species of Waterfowl in Uruguay.—*Anas discors*. Blue-winged Teal. On March 31, 1957, a male was collected in Uruguay as reported by Escalante and Gomez Haedo (Condor, 59, 1957:398-399). Stewart and Aldrich (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 69, 1956:29-36) earlier had described two races of the Blue-winged Teal: *Anas discors orphna* that breeds in the salty and brackish marshes along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and the nominate race, *Anas discors discors*, widespread in the interior regions of North America. These authors reported several wintering localities for both subspecies, the southernmost records for *A. d. orphna* being in Colombia and Cuba and for *A. d. discors* in Venezuela and the West Indies. The specimen from Uruguay of 1957 has now been checked at the United States National Museum by John W. Aldrich and found to be *Anas discors discors*. I express my gratitude for his help. Therefore the nominate race has the southernmost record (lat. 34° S) of migration within the species.

Cygnus melancoryphus and *Coscoroba coscoroba*. Black-necked and Coscoroba swans. Delacour (Waterfowl of the World, 1, 1954:53-56, 67-70, maps 6 and 9) points out that these birds are only winter visitors in Uruguay and that the northern limit of the breeding range for *melancoryphus* is between latitudes 35° and 40° S (map 9), south of San Antonio Cape, Argentina. For *Coscoroba* the northern limits of breeding are about latitude 40° S (map 6), in Argentina. These statements are wrong in view of several reports and observations which indicate breeding in Uruguay. Wetmore (U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 133, 1926:69-70) said that *melancoryphus* was a common bird on January 31, 1921, at Laguna Castillos (Dept. Rocha). Casares (Hornero, 8, 1944:525-528, photographs 1-5) reports sight records and photographs of nesting birds and downy young of *melancoryphus* in the period from August 16, 1943, to February 25, 1944, at Río San Juan (Dept. Colonia); the birds recorded in photograph 5, made on November 11, are adults and downy young of *melancoryphus* and two adults of *coscoroba*. Arredondo (Ornitología del Uruguay, Rev. Nacional, 1953:174-179), Director of the eastern national parks, obtained at Laguna Negra (Dept. Rocha) chicks, young, and eggs of *melancoryphus* and *coscoroba* with a view to breeding them in captivity.

My own records of these species are as follows: Black-necked Swans were recorded throughout the year at Lagunas del Sauce, Diario, José Ignacio and Aguas Blancas (Dept. Maldonado); in the latter locality I noted chicks, young, and adults from November, 1952, to February, 1953.

Coscoroba Swans were seen at Laguna de Rocha (Dept. Rocha) on January 20, 1954, when hundreds of birds were seen. At Punta del Chileno (Dept. Maldonado), on September 30, 1959, three adults were swimming 100 meters off shore. At Punta Ballena on the same date, 11 birds were flying inland from the sea. At the mouth of Arroyo Maldonado on March 27, 1961, six birds were on the wing. In Departamento Montevideo, at Punta Carretas on March 31, 1955, a pair was sitting on salt water near the rocky coast. At Santiago Vazquez on January 18, 1963, a wild pair was seen in a pool at Lecocq's Zoological Park; park officers (Sres. R. Langón and I. Gonzalez) told me that a pair nested at the pool and raised chicks and young in the summer of 1961-62. At Playa Penino (Dept. San José, 30 kms. W Montevideo) on February 22 and 29, 1960, 14 coscorobas, six with juvenal dark marks on the dorsal plumage, were sitting on the water and were seen on the wing.

Accordingly there is plentiful evidence that Black-necked and Coscoroba swans breed and are permanent residents in Uruguay. They have been recorded the year round along 600 kilometers of coast along the rivers and the Atlantic Ocean.—RODOLFO ESCALANTE, *Montevideo, Uruguay, March 21, 1963.*

A Record of the Indigo Bunting in Northwestern California.—There have been several published accounts of the Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) in California. Grinnell and Miller (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27, 1944:574) list several sight records in the San Francisco Bay area, Bleitz (Condor, 60, 1958:408) reports a breeding pair in Los Angeles County, and Williams (Condor, 63, 1961:341) reports trapping a bird of this species in Monterey County. I can find no records of this species north of the San Francisco area on the Pacific coast.

On January 9, 1963, Dr. Clarence Crane saw a male Indigo Bunting in his yard at Ferndale,