

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,

Humboldt County, California. The bird was in dull winter plumage with only traces of blue on its back, belly and sides. During the next two and one-half months the bird was seen frequently by many observers. In January and February it was usually associated with Oregon Juncos (*Junco oreganus*), House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) and Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) and was wild and difficult to observe. But on March 2 the bunting discovered the bird feeder at the Crane home and after that was observed frequently at very close range. It still fed in the fields with the other finches but now made frequent visits to the feeder alone. When I left the Ferndale area on March 18 the bunting was still present. It had molted a considerable number of its winter feathers but was still brown on the wings and on the back of the head.—SANFORD R. WILBUR, *Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge, Rupert, Idaho, March 25, 1963.*

Orchard Oriole in Monterey County, California.—On January 1, 1963, I observed an adult male Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) in my garden in Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California. The bird was observed daily and was still in the area on January 7, 1963. It would forage for larval and adult insects in a toyon (*Photinia arbutifolia*), a loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), and other garden shrubs for about half an hour and would then fly to the waterfront, 100 feet distant, to work on the blossoms of an aloe (*Aloe arborescens*). It appeared to be taking both nectar and insects from the tubular flowers, usually splitting the blossom by forcing its bill deep into the corolla. After about 15 minutes of feeding on the aloe, it would return to the toyon or loquat. This routine was repeated virtually throughout the day.

On January 2, the male was accompanied to the aloe patch by a female, or young male, oriole which appeared to be of the same species. The newcomer also remained in the area, frequenting an aloe patch some 200 yards from that used by the male.

Identification of the adult male was confirmed by Vern Yadon, Curator of the Pacific Grove Museum, and by John Davis of the Hastings Natural History Reservation. This is the second record of the species in California.—ELGIN B. HURLBERT, *Pacific Grove, California, January 7, 1963.*

Solitary Vireo of the Race Plumbeus in California.—On November 26, 1960, I collected a male Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) four miles north of Needles, San Bernardino County, California. The specimen was much grayer in appearance than the race *cassinii*, and therefore, the race *plumbeus* was suspected. The skin was sent to Alden H. Miller who identified it as a typical example of the race *plumbeus*. The vireo was with a flock of Audubon Warblers (*Dendroica auduboni*) feeding in willows and mesquites in the Colorado River bottomland. There are no previous records of this race in California, although it breeds not far to the northeast in Nevada. The specimen is no. 2981 in the Cardiff Collection at the San Bernardino County Museum.—EUGENE A. CARDIFF, *San Bernardino County Museum, Bloomington, California, February 5, 1963.*