

*Hydranassa tricolor*. Louisiana Heron. One bird was observed by the party on August 24 near Hinojosa but it could not be secured. The species has apparently not been reported before from the State of Chihuahua.

*Anas diazi*. Mexican Duck. In view of the comments of Gabrielson *et al.* (Auk, 80, 1963:359) concerning the rarity of this species in the Río Grande drainage, it is of interest to report that we saw these birds daily between August 21 and 31. Isolated birds or small groups of up to ten were recorded. None was collected.

*Buteogallus anthracinus*. Black Hawk. One bird seen on August 27 near Falomir, one pair on August 28 near Ruidosa, and one bird on August 29 near San Pedro; all were in the vicinity of the river.

*Aquila chrysaetos*. Golden Eagle. One subadult was seen on August 21 near Piedras Negras and a pair (large immature female and small adult male) on August 25 near Santo Domingo.

*Porzana carolina*. Sora. One seen on August 29 near San Pedro.

*Tringa solitaria*. Solitary Sandpiper. Although this species is common in New Mexico, there are but few records for Chihuahua. Allen (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 5, 1893:27-42) reported it at the Sonora-Chihuahua border in April and October, and Marshall (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 32, 1957:73) collected it in western Chihuahua in April. One specimen was collected by us on August 21 near Santa Clara; one was observed near Manga on August 22 and one near Ruidosa on August 28.

*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. Black-billed Cuckoo. One was well observed on September 1 at the mouth of Pequis Cañon, but it could not be obtained. The species has apparently never been recorded previously in Chihuahua.

*Calothorax lucifer*. Lucifer Hummingbird. Two males were collected on August 25 near Santo Domingo and one male near Falomir on August 26. A nonbreeding female was collected at Pulpito (Sonora-Chihuahua border) on August 6, 1952, by Marshall (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 32, 1957:81). There are no other records of the species from Chihuahua. In view of the nesting of the Lucifer Hummingbird in the Big Bend region of southwestern Texas (Pulich and Pulich, Auk, 80, 1963:370-371) and the occurrence of birds in summer in this area, it is surprising that the species has not previously been reported from adjacent Chihuahua.

*Selasphorus rufus*. Rufous Hummingbird. Migrant birds were collected on August 20 near Guardiola, on August 21 near Santa Clara, on the 26th near Falomir, and on the 28th near Ruidosa.

*Tyrannus tyrannus*. Eastern Kingbird. On August 25 one bird was observed near Beneficio but could not be obtained. This species has apparently not been recorded previously from Chihuahua.

*Empidonax traillii*. Traill Flycatcher. One was collected on August 28 near Ruidosa.

*Seiurus noveboracensis*. Northern Waterthrush. One bird was collected on August 20 near Guardiola. It apparently constitutes the first record for Chihuahua.

*Calamospiza melanocorys*. Lark Bunting. Seen on three occasions: flock of about 20 on August 19 near Babisas, 2 or 3 on August 30 at Cuchillo Parado, and about 20 birds on September 1 at Alamo.—FRANÇOIS VUILLEUMIER, *Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts*, and JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *Clarion State College, Clarion, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1964*.

**New Records of Uruguayan Birds.**—Three of the following four records of Uruguayan birds were obtained while we were primarily engaged in collecting mammals and their ectoparasites, with an expedition from the American Museum of Natural History. The expedition, supported by funds from the United States Army Medical Research and Development Command, Grant DA-MD-49-193-63-G82, visited the South American Republic of Uruguay from December 2, 1962, to May 31, 1963. The fourth record was obtained by Sr. Eugenio Gerzenstein of Montevideo. All plants mentioned below were identified by Sr. Ricardo Praderi of the Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo.

*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*. Red-and-white Crake. On February 26, 1963, Barlow caught a Red-and-white Crake in a small marsh in a heavily grazed pasture six kilometers southeast of Melo, Department of Cerro Largo, Uruguay. The bird was caught in a mouse trap, one of a line of fifty such traps set for marsh-dwelling cricetines. The marsh itself was situated between two low grass-covered sandy hills and was separated by several hundred meters from the nearest habitat of the same type.

As is characteristic of such small marshes in Uruguay, the plant dominants were paja brava (*Cortaderia selloana*; Graminae), caraguatá (*Eryngium paniculatum*; Umbelliferae), lagunilla (*Polygonum aviculare*; Polygonaceae), and sarandí (*Cephalanthus glabratus*; Rubiaceae).

The specimen (Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 788788), a subadult male with heavily worn plumage, weighed 46.9 grams and had slightly enlarged testes, measuring 4 mm. by 1.5 mm.

This specimen is the first of the species from a known locality in Uruguay. Three additional specimens, lacking data, are housed in el Museo Enseñanza Secundaria and are believed to have come from the Carrasco marsh near Montevideo (Cuello and Gerzenstein, Comm. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, 6, 93, 1962:63).

*Cariama cristata*. Seriema. Sr. Alfredo Langguth took a female Seriema on March 25, 1963, seven kilometers west-northwest of Mendizabal, Department of Treinta y Tres, Uruguay. This individual was seen foraging in an area of rolling grassland with a second Seriema, presumably a male. The pair, upon seeing us stop our vehicle on a nearby road, began to run swiftly. Crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*; Graminae) and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactyla*; Graminae) with an admixture of *Oxalis* sp. (Oxalidaceae) and *Eryngium* sp. (Umbelliferae) were the most conspicuous plants in this treeless rangeland.

The specimen (Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, no. 1810) was in fresh plumage. This specimen is the second Seriema taken in the country, and it is the first record for the Department of Treinta y Tres.

The species is not so rare in Uruguay as the number of specimens tends to indicate. Cuello and Gerzenstein (*op. cit.*:66) mention sight records from the departments of Artigas and Salto in the north and the Department of Florida in south-central Uruguay. Furthermore Barlow saw four Seriemas in a rocky pasture on January 25, 1963, 40 kilometers north of Tacuarembó, Department of Tacuarembó. This locality is in north-central Uruguay.

*Aegolius harrisi iheringi*. Ihering Owl. At 2:00 a.m. on February 11, 1963, Thomas J. McIntyre and Barlow discovered an Ihering Owl entangled in a mist net stretched across a woodland pathway to ensnare bats. The locality, 40 kilometers north of Tacuarembó, Department of Tacuarembó, Uruguay, was in a dense stand of subtropical forest along the Arroyo Tres Cruces. Conspicuous vegetation included canelón (*Rapanea ferruginea*; Myrsinaceae), arrayán (*Blepharocalyx tweediei*; Myrtaceae), *Cupania vernalis* (Sapindaceae), *Octea acutifolia* (Lauraceae), *Maytenus ilicifolia* (Celastraceae), blanquillo (*Sebastiania klotzshiana*; Euphorbiaceae) and espina amarilla (*Berberis laurina*; Berberidaceae). These trees constitute dominants of a type of subtropical forest characteristic of southern Rio Grande do Sul in southern Brazil; such forest is less common in Uruguay.

The specimen (Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo no. 1811) is the first recorded from Uruguay. This bird was a female. Her stomach contained tufts of fur and the posterior elements of the postcranial skeleton of a small rodent (probably *Oryzomys delticola*).

*Camptostoma obsoletum obsoletum*. Temminck Tyrannulet. Sr. Gerzenstein took a Temminck Tyrannulet on April 15, 1962, at the Arroyo Laureles, Department of Rivera, Uruguay. The bird, a male, was observed singing in a low thorn woodland on the slopes of rocky hills adjacent to the arroyo. This individual (Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, no. 1737) is the first record of the species for Uruguay.—JON C. BARLOW, *Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas*, and JUAN CUELLO, *Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo, Uruguay, April 7, 1964*.

**Three Winter Records in the Central Valley of California.**—The Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) is a regular migrant through the Central Valley of California but it winters normally, although sparsely, from Santa Barbara and San Diego south into Central America. There is a record of a male Western Tanager remaining at a feeding station in winter in Oakland in northern California (Covel, Condor, 60, 1958:261). Between December 12, 1962, and February 3, 1963, a male Western Tanager fed on wild bird seed almost daily at my bird feeder in residential Stockton, San Joaquin County, California. A female Western Tanager visited the feeder occasionally in this period. The male was commonly seen eating juniper and cotoneaster berries in the shrub row. The male's head was a bright yellow with flecks of red visible at certain angles.

In recent years the Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) has been recorded occasionally. The most recent report is that of a bird near Big Sur, Monterey County, from October 28 to November 15,