

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 harrisii 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,

1962 (Audubon Field Notes, 17, 1963:65). A further record is of a bird seen by Mrs. David Kroll at Lodi, California, from November 27, 1953, to January 9, 1954.

The Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*), which is a rare vagrant in autumn in California, appeared in the Kroll's yard in Lodi. A Catbird was present there from January 1 to 9, 1954.—VERNA R. JOHNSTON, *Life Science Division, San Joaquin Delta College, Stockton, California, March 21, 1964.*

Black-crowned Night Herons in Durango, México.—On July 9, 1963, we observed at least 20 mature and immature Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) in the trees of a plaza in the heart of the city of Durango, México. This observation is apparently the first record of the species in the Mexican state of Durango.

Palmer (Handbook of North American Birds, 1, 1962:472-484) indicates that this species is unknown on México's Central Plateau, on which Durango is situated. However, Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore (Pac. Coast Avif. No. 29, 1950:31-32) and Blake (Birds of Mexico, 1953:32-33) state that this species is known to breed in the Mexican states of Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Veracruz. Tapia (Condor, 54, 1952:360) records a colony in Mexico City's Chapultepec Park.

The small plaza in Durango, in the center of bustling automobile and pedestrian traffic, is only about half an acre in area. Scattered amid sidewalks, park benches, and a water fountain were a number of trees, some of which were 45 feet tall. Several bulky nests, presumably those of the night herons, were located approximately 25 feet from the ground in these trees.

We wish to acknowledge the cooperation of Rollin H. Baker, who directed the field trip during which these observations were made.—JULIAN P. DONAHUE, and CARLETON J. PHILLIPS, *The Museum and Department of Zoology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, March 3, 1964.*

Correction.—The phalarope taken by me on the Madera Ranch, Lea County, New Mexico, on October 4, 1962 (Condor, 66, 1964:160) has been re-checked and upon further examination and comparison with specimens proves to be a Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) rather than a Northern Phalarope. This constitutes the first record for the species in New Mexico.—BRUCE K. HARRIS, *Silver City, New Mexico, July 10, 1964.*