

The only other fossil species, *Tachycineta speleodytes*, Brodkorb (J. Paleontol., 31:131, 1957) has been described from middle Pleistocene (Illinoian stage) cave deposits near Reddick, Marion County, Florida, and is reported also from the Pleistocene at Arredondo, Marion County.

Records for living species of the Hirundinidae that are known as fossils are as follows:

*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*. Cliff Swallow. Late Pleistocene, McKittrick, California; Quaternary (Late Pleistocene or Early Recent), Natural Chimneys local fauna, Augusta County, Virginia.

*Petrochelidon fulva*. Cave Swallow. Late Pleistocene cave deposits in the Dominican Republic; prehistoric cave deposits in Puerto Rico.

*Progne subis*. Purple Martin. Middle Pleistocene (Illinoian stage), Marion County, Florida.

I am particularly indebted to Claude W. Hibbard for many informative discussions concerning the Pliocene in North America. I also wish to thank Karoly Kutasi for photographing the specimen, R. Zusi for the loan of a specimen of *Petrochelidon fulva* from the U.S. National Museum, C. T. Collins for the loan of a humerus of *Tachycineta speleodytes*, R. W. Storer, H. B. Tordoff, and J. R. Jehl, Jr., for their criticism of the manuscript, and A. Wetmore for supplying information on the fossil record of swallows.—J. ALAN FEDUCCIA, *The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, 18 November 1966.*

**The Common Loon in Sonora, México.**—Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 29, 1950, p. 12) refer to occurrences of *Gavia immer* in the Republic outside of Baja California as follows: "Sonora (one midwinter record; 'rather common' off Tiburón Island); one doubtful record from the Valley of Mexico." There is no mention of specimens. The Tiburón record is quoted from van Rossem's A Distributional Survey of the Birds of Sonora, Mexico (Occ. Pap. Louisiana State Univ. 21, 1945, p. 28) which gives the date of the observation as 28 December 1931. Van Rossem also revealed that "while there is at least one other sight record for the Gulf area (La Paz), no specimens have been collected. . . ." The A.O.U. Check-list (5th ed., 1957, p. 1) indicates wintering of the species south "to Sonora" but provides no details.

Allan R. Phillips has informed us that he knows of no Mexican specimen of *Gavia immer* in any Mexican collection, and we know of none from that country, excepting Baja California, preserved elsewhere. It is therefore worth recording our capture of a winter-plumaged Common Loon at Cholla (= Choya) Bay, near Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, on 24 November 1965. The bird was found alive, but unable to fly, on the rocky beach. Its breast and flanks were very heavily oiled. Although it was promptly prepared as a specimen, no gonads were visible. It measured: wing (arc), 350 mm; bill from nostril, 60 mm; tail, 83 mm.

Earlier that day, and on 25 November, we closely observed at least 12 other Common Loons within 100 yards of the beach. Arctic Loons (*G. arctica*) were present in large numbers much farther from shore; they could be identified only with the aid of a 30-power telescope. All loons seen near shore were *G. immer*.

The specimen has been deposited in the collections of the Instituto de Biología of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México in Mexico City.—DALE A. ZIMMERMAN, *Department of Biological Science, Western New Mexico University, Silver City, New Mexico 88061*, and JOHN W. BOETTCHER, *Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, 15 November 1966.*

***Rhynchopsitta terrisi* Is Probably a Valid Species: A Reassessment.**—Together with Robert W. Dickerman (Hardy and Dickerman, Condor, 57:305, 1955) I recommended that the Maroon-fronted Parrot of the Sierra Madre Oriental of México be regarded as a well-marked subspecies of the Thick-billed Parrot, *R. pachyrhyncha*, the nominate race of which occupies pinelands of the Sierra Madre Occidental, in western México. Ranges of the two forms do not meet. The latter has a bright-red frontal patch, and the former has a maroon frontal patch. Otherwise, color and size differences are subtle, although consistent. I have recently concluded (Auk, 83:81, 1966) that in parrots color and color pattern are especially significant in social recognition, and that parrots are so "clannish" that phenotypic differences of even subtle kinds are thus socially enforced, forming