

I saw the first pair of summer resident Traill's Flycatchers in the study area on May 10, on which date they had already established territory. By June 1, 17 pairs had established territories on the 18-acre tract of thickets. On May 28, I found three nests ready for eggs, and on May 31, one of these three nests held two eggs. In all, I found 15 nests in the territories of nine pairs of flycatchers. This indicates that individual pairs of Traill's Flycatchers in this study area were either reneesting or attempting to raise a second brood in a new nest after successfully completing the first hatch. In one individual territory this second or later constructed nest was only 23 feet from the first nest. The average clutch for the 15 nests was 3.0 eggs, and the maximum number of eggs found in any nest was 4. The average number of young fledged per nest was 2.2, and at least one bird was fledged from each of 11 nests.

The locations of the 15 nests were as follows: 13 in haw trees, 1 in a persimmon, and 1 in a dogwood (*Cornus*). The "Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) type" of nest was placed at an average of 7.5 feet from the ground. Fifteen of the 17 territories were located on the edge of the study area (18-acre tract of thickets), ten nests being on its western side. The nests of three pairs, each on individual territories, were located in a single acre of the 18-acre study area. Two pairs of young still in the "stub-tail" stage were noted near their nests on August 10.—BROOKE MEANLEY, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Stuttgart, Arkansas, October 15, 1951.*

Notes on Mexican bird distribution.—A comparison of the data contained in a "Distributional Check-List of the Birds of Mexico" (Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1950. *Pacific Coast Avifauna*, No. 29, Part 1), with my field notes on Mexican birds revealed that some of my observations extend the known ranges, as given in the Avifauna.

I submitted a list of probable species range extensions to Mr. L. Irby Davis for review. He informed me that most of the ranges, though unpublished, have been known for some time to many persons studying Mexican birds, but that four of the records (Wood Duck, Whooping Crane, Bonaparte Gull, and Black-billed Cuckoo) should be of interest to many field workers. These four records probably are the major contributions among the following data.

Black-bellied Tree Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*).—Six were flying up the Río Naranjo at El Salto, San Luis Potosí, early on the morning of February 25, 1951. They returned downstream about one hour later. The elevation here is about 1500 feet above sea level. On March 5, 1951, one was standing beside a small reservoir in southern Coahuila along the railroad between Saltillo in Coahuila and Avalos in Zacatecas.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*).—One pair on the Río Naranjo, downstream from El Salto, San Luis Potosí, at an elevation of about 1300 feet, February 24, 1951.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*).—One female was on a roadside pond 73 miles southwest of Matamoras, Tamaulipas, along the highway to Victoria, February 23, 1951.

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*).—On March 6, 1951, one was flying over an ore mill tailing dump which contained water at Terminal, northern Zacatecas. Local hunters stated that Canvasbacks were sometimes shot during the hunting season in this area, although the Green-winged Teal was the most common duck.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*).—In Hidalgo, north of Jacala, one was found at an elevation of about 5000 feet, February 28, 1951; in Chihuahua, there were several between Hidalgo Parral and Chihuahua, March 9, 1951.

Gray Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*).—One northeast of Saltillo, at Ramos Arizpe, Coahuila, March 4, 1951.

Harris Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*).—On February 24, 1951, one at El Salto, on the Río Naranjo, San Luis Potosí. On March 9, 1951, one between Jiménez and Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

Caracara (*Caracara cheriway*).—Three south of Saltillo, southern Coahuila, March 5, 1951, and one about 15 miles south of Hidalgo Parral, Chihuahua, March 9, 1951.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).—We watched one, of two, obtain a White-collared Swift from the evening flight to the falls at El Salto, San Luis Potosí, February 24, 1951. Also, one falcon at Terminal, northern Zacatecas, March 6, 1951.

White-throated Falcon (*Falco albicularis*).—One between Guerrero and Ebano, San Luis Potosí, February 28, 1951.

Pigeon hawk (*Falco columbarius*).—Two at an elevation of about 5000 feet along the Pan-American Highway north of Jacala, Hidalgo, February 28, 1951.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*).—On February 23, 1951, about 58 miles southwest of Matamoros, Tamaulipas, one pair was seen flying north at a height of 300 to 400 feet, occasionally calling as they passed.

Coot (*Fulica americana*).—One on the Río Naranjo below El Salto, San Luis Potosí, February 24, 1951.

Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius phaeopus*).—Between Gomez Palacio and Bermejillo, Durango, one was in an irrigated alfalfa field near the highway, March 9, 1951.

Bonaparte Gull (*Larus philadelphia*).—One was flying over, and resting on, the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, off the end of the Río Panuco jetty, Tampico (Madera), Tamaulipas, March 1, 1951.

Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina*).—One or two at Terminal, northern Zacatecas, March 5 and 8, 1951.

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*).—One was active early on the morning of February 26, 1951, at Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosí.

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*).—A few along the Pan-American Highway in Hidalgo, to the southwest of Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosí, at an elevation of about 3500 feet, February 26, 1951.

White-throated Swift (*Aëronautes saxatalis*).—Several near the north base of Mt. Timarosa, northern Zacatecas, at an elevation of about 7300 feet, March 7, 1951.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *Sacramento, California, October 14, 1951.*

Ducks killed during a storm at Hot Springs, South Dakota.—Newspaper accounts of wildfowl striking wet pavements, buildings, or other obstructions in a city are common, but it is unusual to be able to verify the statements. According to the local paper of Hot Springs, Fall River County, South Dakota, about 500 ducks were killed or injured on the night of October 25, 1951, when fog, rain, and snow prevailed. Through the courtesy of Harry R. Woodward, Naturalist, and Superintendent of Schools at Hot Springs, the following information was received:

Ducks are frequently killed at Hot Springs when certain weather conditions prevail. Hot Springs is unusual in that it has a warm stream running the full length of the city. The water never freezes and when the atmospheric temperature is low, the water steams a great deal. About 100 Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) live on the river permanently.

The main paved street of Hot Springs is lighted and when a snowfall occurs the lighted street appears like the stream itself. The ducks apparently do not see the main stream on account of the fog and the quacking of the local ducks seems to add to their