

feet away into a large patch of poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) for the night. The kingbird was seen in the poison hemlock every evening to 10 July 1972, but no nest was found in this area.

Apparently the male House Sparrow dispossessed the Eastern Kingbirds of a nest under construction.

A literature search has turned up five instances of Eastern Kingbirds losing interspecific battles. Bent (Life histories of N. Amer. flycatchers, larks, swallows, and their allies, Dover Publications, Inc. pp. 21-22, 1963) reports a case of a kingbird losing to a Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), and another of a kingbird being chased by a sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus* sp.). Davis (Wilson Bull., 53:157-168, 1941) tells of two instances in which Robins (*Turdus migratorius*) defeated kingbirds, and one case where a Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) was the victor in a duel. King (Auk, 72:148-173, 1955) mentions that he observed a nesting Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) harassing a kingbird.

This paper is based on observations made during the course of a project funded by NSF-URP grant Gy10019.—MICHAEL R. HUBER AND JAMES B. COPE, *Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, 47374, 26 October 1972.*

First specimens of certain thrushes and vireos from New Mexico.—The following specimens are in the Delaware Museum of Natural History, except for the first which has been deposited in the United States National Museum of Natural History. I am grateful to Roxie C. Laybourne for taxonomic help, to my wife, Claudia, for preparing the specimens and other aid, and to the many others who have contributed to my studies of the birds of New Mexico.

Gray-checked Thrush (*Catharus minimus minimus*).—An adult female (USNM 564,789) was collected on the Ed Sheets Ranch, about 3 miles southwest of Clayton, Union County, on 13 May 1971. The bird weighed 35 g and had moderate fat deposits and a granular ovary measuring 4×6 mm. There are several published sight records of this thrush for eastern New Mexico (Hubbard, 1970. Check-list of the birds of New Mexico, New Mexico Ornithol. Soc. Publ., 3:67), but in view of similarities of this species to certain Swainson's Thrushes (*Catharus ustulatus*), such reports should continue to be regarded with question.

Veery (*Catharus fuscescens salicicola*).—An adult male (DMNH 12,255) was collected on the Sheets Ranch (see above) on 13 May 1971. It weighed 37.5 g and had heavy fat deposits and testes measuring 8×6 mm. Four other Veeries were banded by me at the ranch in May 1971 and five in May 1972. There are a few sight records of this thrush from New Mexico, including two questionable summer records obtained early in this century (Hubbard, op. cit.: 67-68).

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus noveboracensis*).—An adult male (DMNH 25,220) was collected 2 miles west of Hermanas, in southern Luna County, on 24 May 1972. The bird had no fat and had testes measuring 6×4 mm. The only other record attributed to New Mexico is a specimen collected by T. C. Henry in the last century, but as he did not mention taking the bird there (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 7:306-317, 1855; *Ibid.*, 11:104-109, 1859), the validity of the record is questionable.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*).—An adult female (DMNH 22,097) was taken at the Hermanas locality (see above) on 25 May 1972. The bird weighed 16 g and had no fat, while the ovary was granular and measured 8×4 mm. There are only two other reports for the state, both sight records (Hubbard, op. cit., 73).—JOHN P. HUBBARD, *Delaware Museum of Natural History, Greenville, Delaware, 19807, 13 November 1972.*