



FIG. 1. A probable Mourning \times MacGillivray's Warbler Hybrid.

Many authors have commented on the obvious similarity of these species. See, for example, Phillips (1947) and Lanyon and Bull (1967). Yet surprisingly little research has been done in a comparative sense. While this is apparently only the second report of probable hybrids of these species, more intermediates may be found with careful museum searches. Clearly, more field work in contiguous breeding areas is needed to better define the relationship of these species.

We wish to thank Dr. Allan R. Phillips for his most helpful correspondence, and Drs. Wesley E. Lanyon and George A. Hall for their helpful comments.—SEBASTIAN T. PATTI AND MARY LOUISE MYERS, 6528 *Wenonga Terrace, Shawnee Mission, KS 66208*. Accepted 21 Apr. 1976. Page costs paid.

Change in status of Red-cockaded Woodpecker colonies.—A survey of Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Dendrocopos borealis*) colonies in 10 southeastern states was made in 1969–70 (Thompson and Baker, pp. 170–186 in *The Ecology and Management of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker*, R. L. Thompson, ed., Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Department of the Interior, and Tall Timbers Research Station, 1971, Tallahassee, Florida). During the fall and winter of 1973–74, 312 of these colonies were resurveyed by various observers and evaluated as to status by the presence of birds or by the amount and freshness of pine gum around cavities or resin wells on cavity trees. For those colonies judged inactive, the probable causative factor (timber management, land development, road construction, etc.) was noted whenever possible. The regional

TABLE 1
THE 1973-74 STATUS OF 312 RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER COLONIES
WHICH WERE ACTIVE IN 1969-70

	LAND OWNERSHIP			Total
	Federal	State	Private	
ACTIVE	199	8	64	271
INACTIVE	19	3	19	41
CAUSATIVE FACTOR				
Timber harvest	11	2	7	20
Residential development	0	0	2	2
Commercial development	1	1	3	5
Road construction	0	0	1	1
Unknown	7	0	6	13

distribution of the colonies was: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 16; Florida, 130; Georgia, 34; Louisiana, 20; Mississippi, 33; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 43; Texas, 20; and Virginia, 3.

The results of the survey are summarized in Table 1. The number of active colonies decreased by 13.1% during this 4 year period. The relative losses on federal, state, and private lands were 8.7, 27.3 and 22.9%, respectively. This 3.5% annual loss in the number of active colonies indicates that populations of this endangered species are still being subjected to considerable environmental stress.

The author gratefully acknowledges the efforts of those individuals who made the survey in their respective state and without whose concern this study would not have been possible. I thank Robert McFarlane for his comments on the manuscript.—RICHARD L. THOMPSON, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Tallahassee, FL 32301. Accepted 7 Apr. 1976. Page costs paid.

Notes on two species of Bolivian birds.—In 1966 the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology received a collection of Bolivian birds from Mr. Franz Steinbach. Among this material is a specimen of an adult female Rufous-thighed Kite, *Harpagus diodon*, in moderately worn plumage but showing no signs of molt. According to Meyer de Schauensee (The species of birds of South America and their distribution, Livingston Publ. Co., Wynnewood, Pa., 1970:40) this species has not previously been reported from Bolivia. The specimen, LSUMZ 37050, was collected by Steinbach at Buena Vista, Provincia de Ichilo, Departamento de Santa Cruz, on 30 May 1946. The LSUMZ also received in this same collection 3 specimens of the Double-toothed Kite, *H. bidentatus*, taken at the same locality, one of these having been collected on the same date as the *H. diodon*.

Also among this material are 2 specimens of the Unicolored Thrush, *Turdus haplochrous*, known in the literature only from the holotype, an adult female taken by Stein-