Momotus mexicanus (not of Swainson) van Rossem, 1931 c, 254 (Chinobampo; crit.).

Probably resident in the Tropical zone foothills of the Álamos Sierra, and eastward to the Sinaloa and Chihuahua boundaries; however, all records fall between March 6 and June 18, the latter at the height of the nesting season. The altitudinal range seems not to extend beyond the limits of 300 and 2,000 feet. Two specimens were taken by Benson at Agua Marín, near Álamos on May 5, 1939; (Mus. Vert. Zool.); noted as fairly common along the trail from Guirocoba to San Francisco Cañon, May 30, and as uncommon on the road from Guirocoba to Álamos on June 18, 1937 (van Rossem notes). It is remarkable that none of the early collectors found this species; Frazar and Lloyd in particular were in suitable territory at a favorable season.

Order PICIFORMES Woodpeckers, [etc.].

Family Picidae Woodpeckers

Colaptes cafer collaris Vigors

Red-shafted Flicker

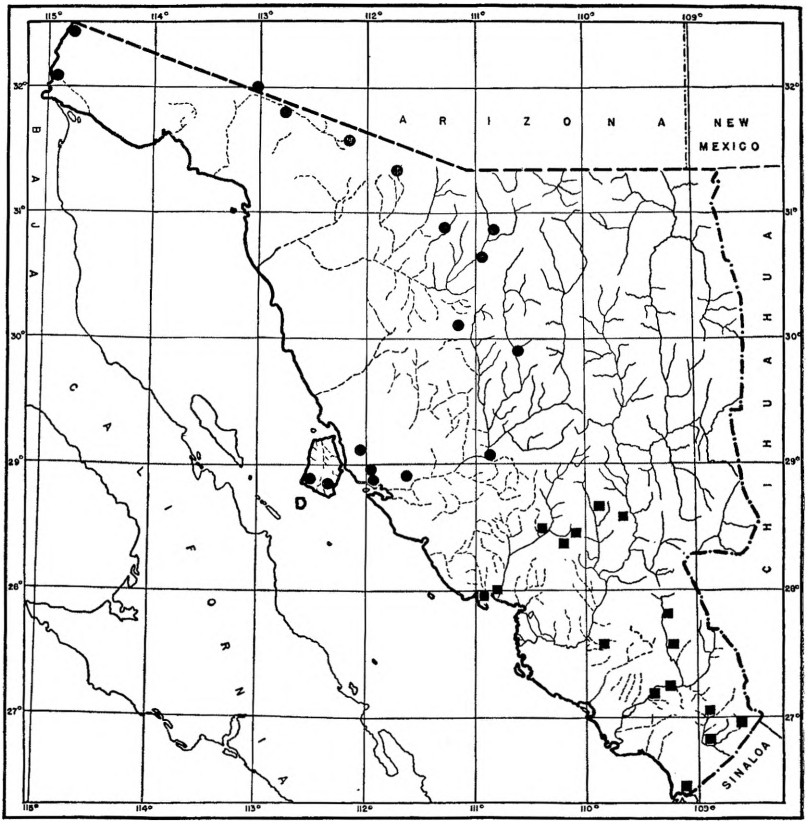
Colaptes collaris Vigors, Zool. Journ., 4, no. 15, Oct., 1828 [Jan., 1829], 354 (N. W. coast of America=Monterery, California).

Colaptes cafer collaris Ridgway, 1914, 33, part (Hermosillo).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 255 (El Doctor; Tecoripa; San Javier; 15 miles S. W. of Nogales); 1934 d, 443 ([Sierra de] Oposura).—Griscom, 1934, 381 (Sonora).

Colaptes cafer (not *Picus cafer* Gmelin) Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 67 (Nogales).—Allen, 1892, 25 (eastern Sonora); 1893 a, 36 (Las Trincheras; El Pinita).—Price, 1899, 92 (lower Colorado River).

Colaptes mexicanus (not of Swainson) Hargitt, 1890, 17, part (Hermosillo).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 402, part (Hermosillo).

Resident in high Upper Sonoran and Transition zones in the mountains along the eastern boundary. There are two summer stations of record; breeding at Cajón Bonito Creek, in early July, 1892 (Mearns notes) and the Sierra de Oposura where Cahoon took two specimens May 26 and June 2, 1887. Common and widespread in fall, winter, and spring, when occurring almost everywhere south to about latitude 28° 30′. The great majority of individuals at these seasons are almost certainly winter visitants from the north. There are no records from the Tropical zone at any season. Additional stations are Guadalupe Cañon, October 2, 1893; Nogales, October 25, 1893; Sonoyta, January 17, 1894 (U. S. Nat. Mus.); El Álamo, December 3, 1932 (Lamb notes).



MAP 8. Distribution of *Colaptes chrysoides*. Circles, *C. c. mearnsi*; squares, *C. c. tenebrosus*.

COLAPTES CHRYSOIDES MEARNSI RIDGWAY

MEARNS GILDED FLICKER

Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, Feb. 24, 1911, 32 (Quitovaquito, [Pima County], Arizona); 1914, 28, part (locs. in northern Sonora).—Townsend, 1923, 16 (Tiburon Island).—A.O.U. Comm., 1931, 188, part ([northern] Sonora).—van Rossem, 1932, 136 (Tiburon Island).—Bent, 1939, 300, part, in text (Magdalena; Opodepe; Hermosillo).

Colaptes chrysoides (not *Geopicus chrysoides* Malherbe) Stephens, 1885, 228 (southwest of Sasabe).—Ridgway, 1887, 295, part (Sonora).—Hargitt, 1890, 16, part (Hermosillo).—Allen, 1892, 26, in text (Sonora).—Bendire, 1895, 138, part (Sonora).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 405, part (Hermosillo).—Dubois, 1899, 63 part (Sonora).—Brewster, 1902, 108, part (northern Sonora).—Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 18 (Opodepe).

C.[olaptes] chrysoides Coues, 1903, 601, part (Sonora).

Common resident of Lower Sonoran deserts (giant cactus and riparian timber) in the northwestern part of the State from the Arizona-Sonora boundary south to about latitude 28° 30′. Easternmost occurrences are 32 klms. south of Nogales (Mus. Comp. Zoöl.), Opodepe, and Hermosillo; southernmost are Sierra Seri and Mina Las Afanes (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Kino Bay (Nat. Hist. Mus.), Tiburón Island, and Hermosillo.

Colaptes chrysoides tenebrosus van Rossem

Brewster Gilded Flicker

Colaptes chrysoides tenebrosus van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, July 12, 1930, 171 ([Ciudad] Obregón, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Tecoripa, San Javier; Guaymas: Tesia); 1931 c, 255 (locs. north to Tecoripa and Guaymas); 1934 d, 443 (Alamos; Guaymas).

Colaptes chrysoides (not *Geopicus chrysoides* Malherbe) Belding, 1883, 344 (Guaymas).—Hargitt, 1890, 16, part (Ysleta).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 405, part (Guaymas; Cedros; La Cobriza; Ysleta).—A. O. U. Comm., 1895, 167, part (southern Sonora); 1910, 195, part (southern Sonora).—Dubois, 1899, 63, part (Sonora).—Brewster, 1902, 108, part (Alamos; crit.).

Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi (not of Ridgway) A.O.U. Comm., 1912, 384, part (southern Sonora).—Ridgway, 1914, 28, part (Camoa; Guaymas; etc.).—Cory, 1919, 412, part (southern Sonora).—Bent, 1939, 300, part, in text (Cedros; Camoa).

Common resident of riparian timber and giant cactus associations of the Tropical zone from the Sinaloa-Sonora boundary northward to about latitude 28° 30′ coastwise and 28° 50′ in the interior. Specimens from latitude 28° northward are varyingly intermediate toward *Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi.* Some localities whence specimens have been examined, but which have not been published, are San Marcial; Las Chinchas; La Bonancita (Mus. Comp. Zoöl.).

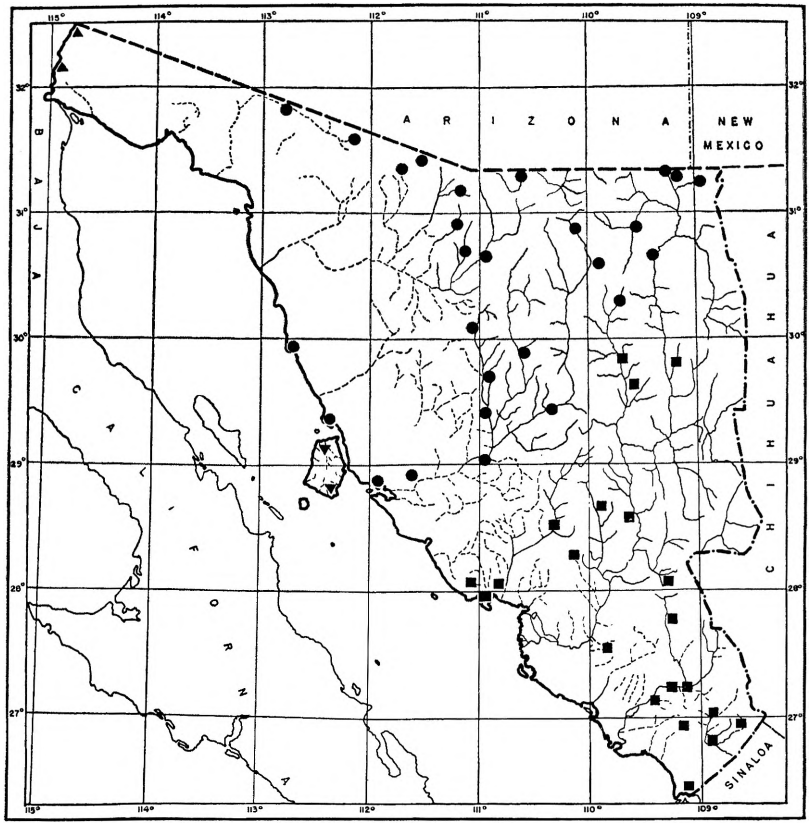
Centurus uropygialis uropygialis Baird

Gila Woodpecker

Centurus uropygialis Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, June, 1854, 120 (Bill Williams Fork of Colorado River, New Mexico=Junction of Bill Williams and Santa María Rivers, Arizona).—Stephens, 1885, 228 (southwest of Sasabe).

Centurus uropygialis uropygialis Ridgway, 1914, 93, part (Senoyta; Fronteras; Rio Santa Cruz; Hermosillo; Pozo de Luis).—Cory, 1919, 425, part (Sonora).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 255, part (Saric; Pesqueira; 15 miles S. W. of Nogales; 12 miles W. of Magdalena; Sasabe Valley); 1934 d, 411 (Hermosillo; range; crit.); *ibid.*, 443 (Ranken's Ranch; 25 miles S. of San Pedro; Nacozari); 1942 b, 22, in text (nothern Sonora).—Bent, 1939, 256, part, in text (Fronteras).

Melanerpes uropygialis Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 69, part (Querobabi; Carbo; Hermosillo).—Hargitt, 1890, 182, part (Hermosillo).—Allen, 1893 a, 36,



MAP 9. Distribution of *Centurus uropygialis*. Circles, *C. u. uropygialis*; squares, *C. u. fuscescens*; triangles, *C. u. albescens;* inverted triangles, *C. u. tiburonensis.*

part (Fronteras).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 423, part (Hermosillo).—Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 19 (Opodepe).

Common resident of Sonoran zones (chiefly giant cactus and riparian associations in the Lower Sonoran) from the Arizona boundary (except the Colorado River delta) south, coastwise and centrally, to about latitude 29°, and in the east to about 30°. However, most specimens from these latitudes are so variously intermediate toward the Tropical zone race *fuscescens* that their allocation to one race or the other is more or less arbitrary. Some additional stations are El Álamo (Lamb notes) ; Ures (Dickey coll.) ; Pilares (Univ. Mich.) ; San Bernardino River; Guadalupe Cañon (U. S. Nat. Mus.) ; Hall's Ranch; Cajón Bonito Creek (Mearns notes).

Centurus uropygialis albescens van Rossem

Delta Woodpecker

Centurus uropygialis albescens van Rossem, Condor, 44, No. 1, Jan. 15, 1942, 22 (Laguna Dam, lower Colorado River, Imperial County, California); *ibid.*, in text (extreme northwestern Sonora).

Centurus uropygialis (not of Baird) Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 681 ("Colony").

Centurus uropygialis uropygialis Ridgway, 1914, 93, part (Colonia Lerdo).

Melanerpes uropygialis Price, 1899, 92 (lower Colorado River).

Common resident of riparian growth along the Colorado River. Has been reported from various localities, those of Price (1899) indefinite. Observed as common at San Luís and Colonia Independencia by van Rossem and Hannum in May, 1937; Colorado River at Monument 205, March 19, 1894 (U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Centurus uropygialis fuscescens van Rossem

Álamos Woodpecker

Centurus uropygialis fuscescens van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 77, No. 7 Dec., 1934, 410 (Chinobampo, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, 443 (Guaymas; Alamos).

Centurus uropygialis (not of Baird) Belding, 1883, 344 (Guaymas).

Centurus uropygialis uropygialis Ridgway, 1914, 93, part (Alamos; Batomotal; Camoa; Guaymas; Ysleta; Rio Mayo; Nuri, Cedros; Moctezuma; Cerro Blanco; Bacadehuachy).—Kuroda, 1930, 130, part (Sonora).—Bent, 1939, 256, part, in text (Boca de Huachy; Nuri).

Melanerpes uropygialis Evermann and Jenkins, 1888, 69, part (Guaymas).—Hargitt, 1890, 182, part (Ysleta; Rio Mayo; Moctezuma).—Allen, 1893 a, 36, part (Bacadehuachy).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 423, part (Guaymas; Rio Mayo; Moctezuma; Nuri).

Centurus uropygialis sulfuriventer (not *Centurus sulfuriventer* Reichenbach) van Rossem, 1930 a, 172, in text (southern Sonora); 1931 c, 256 (Tecoripa; San Javier; Tesia; Obregon; Chinobampo; Guaymas; Guirocoba; crit.).

Common resident of the Tropical zone coastal plain and interior foothills and valleys, from the Sinaloa boundary north to about latitude 28° 30′ coastwise and to about 30° in the Moctezuma River valley. Specimens from Guaymas and from points north of latitude 28° are varyingly intermediate toward *uropygialis*. Further localities not recorded above are Las Chinchas; San Marcial (Mus. Comp. Zoöl.); Agiabampo (Dickey coll.); 10 miles N. W. of Guaymas (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Centurus uropygialis tiburonensis van Rossem

Tiburón Woodpecker

Centurus uropygialis tiburonensis van Rossem, Condor, 44, No. 1, Jan. 15, 1942, 22 (Petrel Bay, Tiburón Island, Sonora, México).

Centurus uropygialis uropygialis (not *Centurus uropygialis* Baird) Townsend,

1923, 16 (Tiburon Island).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 255, part (Tiburon Island); 1932, 136 (Tiburon Island; crit.); 1934 d, 411, part (Tiburon Island; crit.).

Common resident of the giant cactus association on Tiburón Island.

Balanosphyra formicivora formicivora (Swainson)

Ant-eating Woodpecker

Picus formicivorus Swainson, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1, June, 1827, 439 (Temascáltepec, México).

Melanerpes formicivorus Baird, 1858, 114 (Los Nogales); 1859, 6 (Los Nogales; Santa Cruz).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 412, part (Santa Rosa; Yecora).

Melanerpes formicivorus, var. *formicivorus* Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, 1874, (2) 566 part (Los Nogales; crit.).

Balanosphyra formicivora formicivora van Rossem, 1934 d, 444 (Mina Abundancia; Hacienda de San Rafael; Oposura; crit.).

Melanerpes melanopogon Hargitt, 1890, 151, part (Sonora).

Melanerpes formicivorus melanopogon Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 19 (La Chumata; crit.).

Balanosphyra formicivora aculeata Ridgway, 1914, 105 (San Jose Mts.); Cerro Blanco; other locs. as above).—Cory, 1919, 427 (Sonora).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 256 (Saric; 15 mi. S. W. of Nogales).—Bent, 1939, 212, in text (Sonora).

Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi (not of Ridgway) Allen, 1893 a, 36 (Cachuta; El Pinita).

Common resident of oak and oak-pine regions (Upper Sonoran and Transition zones) throughout the mountainous eastern part of the State. Westernmost stations, northerly, are the Pajaritos Mountains and the Sierra de San Antonio. Some unrecorded localities are 2,000 feet near Guirocoba; Rancho Santa Bárbara (Dickey coll.); Pilares (Univ. Mich.); Cibuta (Bishop coll.); San Luís Mountains; Cajón Bonito Creek; Guadalupe Cañon (Mearns notes).[27]

Asyndesmus lewis (Gray)

Lewis Woodpecker

Picus Lewis "Drap[iez]" Gray, Gen. Birds, 3, 1849, app., 22. Substitute name for *Picus torquatus* Wilson [nec. Boddaert]. (Montana, about lat. 46°N.=Clearwater River, 2 miles north of Kamiah, Idaho).

Asyndesmus lewisi van Rossem, 1931 c, 256 (15 miles S.W. of Nogales).

Asyndesmus lewis Bent, 1939, 226 (southwest of Nogales).

Winter visitant in the north. To date the only specimen of record is one taken by Bancroft 15 miles southwest of Nogales on January 13, 1928.

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[27] As previously stated (1934 d) I can see no reason for the recognition of *aculeata* Mearns as distinct from *formicivora*. Not only are the measurements practically identical but the supposed character of a more solidly black (less streaked) chest is evident in only a very small proportion of *"aculeata."*

This locality is close to, or actually, Rancho La Arizona. Mearns (notes) observed this species in considerable numbers at Warsaw Mills in the same mountains, although on the Arizona side of the boundary, in early December, 1893.

Piculus auricularis sonoriensis van Rossem and Hachisuka

Sonora Green Woodpecker

Piculus auricularis sonoriensis van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50 Nov. 26, 1937, 195 (Rancho Santa Bárbara, Sonora, México; alt. 5000 ft.).

Known only in summer (though probably a permanent resident) in the high Upper Sonoran and extreme lower part of the Transition zones (pine-oak association) in the mountains of the southeastern part of the State. The three specimens of record were collected by van Rossem and Hannum on June 8 and 13, 1937, at Rancho Santa Bárbara.

Hylatomus lineatus obsoletus (van Rossem)

Sonora Pileated Woodpecker

Ceophloeus lineatus obsoletus van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, Aug. 10, 1934, 12 (Álamos, Sonora, México); 1934 d, 443 (Alamos).—Peters, 1943, 75 (re type).

Ceophloeus scapularis (not *Picus scapularis* Vigors) Hargitt, 1890, 510, part (Sierra de Alamos).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 450, part (Sierra de Alamos).

Ceophloeus lineatus scapularis Ridgway, 1914, 152, part (Sierra de Alamos).—Cory, 1919, 458, part (Sonora).—Peters, 1930, 318 (Alamos).

Rather uncommon resident of Tropical zone foothills and lower mountains in the extreme southeast. Localities to date are Guirocoba, May, 1937 (van Rossem notes) and December, 1941 (Sheffler notes); San Francisco Cañon, May 30, 1937 (van Rossem notes); Álamos, March 16 and 21, 1888; Sierra de Álamos, May 25, 1888.

Campephilus imperialis (Gould)

Imperial Ivory-billed Woodpecker

Picus imperialis Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 2, 1832, 140 ("California" = Bolaños, Jalisco, México).

Campephilus imperialis Ridgway, 1887 b, 161 (50 miles from Arizona boundary); 1914, 166 (Rio Bavispe; Sierra Madre; 50 miles S. of Arizona boundary).—Allen, 1893 a, 35 (Bavispee River).—Bendire, 1895, 45 ("15" miles S. of Arizona boundary in Sonora).—Lumholtz, 1902, 36 (Sierra de Nacori; Bavispe River).—

Cory, 1919, 461 (Sonora).—Nelson, 1898 d, 218, in text (50 miles S. of Arizona boundary; habits; nesting).

Campophilus imperialis Salvin and Godman, 1895, 444 (Sierra Madre of Sonora).

Resident in the Transition zone of the Sierra Madre and closely adjacent ranges. The three Sonora record stations are all from north of latitude 29°, a circumstance doubtless due to the fact that the Sonora-Chihuahua boundary leaves the main ridge of the Sierra Madre south of that point.

Phloeoceastes guatemalensis dorsofasciatus Moore

Sonora Ivory-billed Woodpecker

Phloeoceastes guatemalensis dorsofasciatus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 48, May 3, 1935, 113 (Guirocoba, Sonora, México).

Phloeocaestes [sic] *guatemalensis nelsoni* (not *Scapaneus guatemalensis nelsoni* (Ridgway) van Rossem, 1934 d, 445 (Alamos; crit.).

Uncommon resident of the foothills in the Tropical zone in the extreme southeastern portion of the State. A locality additional to the two which previously have been published is San Francisco Cañon, where the species was taken in a giant cactus association in open gallery forest at 1,500 feet altitude on May 30, 1937. It was also taken in a precisely similar environment near Guirocoba on May 24, 1937 (Dickey coll.).

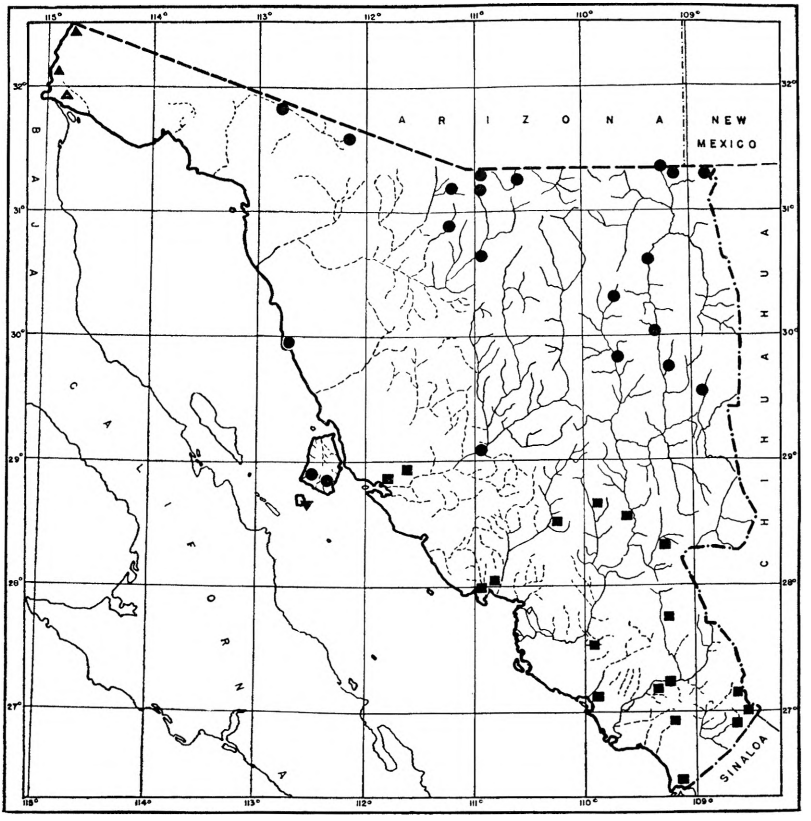
Dendrocopos villosus icastus (Oberholser)

Chihuahua Hairy Woodpecker

Dryobates villosus icastus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 40, June 3, 1911, 612 (El Salto, Durango, México); *ibid.*, in text (El Puerto; west side of San Luis Mountains).—Ridgway, 1914, 222 (El Puerto).—Cory, 1919, 487 (eastern Sonora).—van Rossem, 1934 d, 445 ([Sierra de] Oposura).

Dryobates villosus hyloscopus (not *Dryobates hyloscopus* Cabanis and Heine) Allen, 1893 a, 35 (El Puerto).

Probably a not uncommon resident in the Transition zone of the high mountains near the Chihuahua boundary with occasional descent to lower levels in winter. There are but three record stations, El Puerto, 6,300 feet, December 7, 1890; "Oposura" (but undoubtedly the Sierra de Oposura), May 31 and June 10, 1887; west side of San Luís Mountains, September 29, 1893. A specimen recorded in Mearns' field book as taken on the San Pedro River, October 21, 1892, was most probably of this subspecies. It cannot now be located.



MAP 10. Distribution of *Dendrocopos scalaris*. Circles, *D. s. cactophilus*; squares, *D. s. sinaloensis*; triangles, *D. s. yumanensis*; inverted triangle, *D. s. lucasanus*.

DENDROCOPOS SCALARIS CACTOPHILUS (OBERHOLSER)

CACTUS WOODPECKER

Dryobates scalaris cactophilus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 41, June 30, 1911, 152 (Tucson, Arizona); *ibid.*, part (many locs. in northern Sonora),—Ridgway, 1914, 254 part (Nogales; Santa Cruz, etc.).—Cory, 1919, 494 (northern and middle Sonora).—Townsend, 1923, 15 (Tiburon Island).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 257, part (Saric; etc.); 1932, 136 (Tiburon Island); 134 d, 445 (Nacozari; Oposura).

Dendrocopus scalaris (not *Picus scalaris* Wagler) Hargitt, 1890, 246, part (Hermosillo; Moctezuma).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 435, part (ditto).

Dryobates scalaris Allen, 1893 a, 35 (Oputo; Bacadehuachy).

Common resident, essentially of riparian and cactus associations in the Lower Sonoran zone, from the Arizona-Sonora boundary south, both coastwise (except the Colorado delta) and in the interior, to about latitude 29°. Many specimens from latitute 30° southward show variable evidences of intergradation with the Tropical zone race *sinaloensis*. Some unpublished localities from which specimens have been examined are Puerto Libertad (Nat. Hist. Mus.); Pilares (Univ. Mich.); San Bernardino Ranch (U. S. Nat. Mus.). Lamb (notes) also observed the species at El Álamo. Noted by Mearns at almost every Sonoran zone boundary locality from the San Luís Mountains and Guadalupe Cañon westward.

DENDROCOPOS SCALARIS YUMANENSIS (VAN ROSSEM)

YUMA WOODPECKER

Dryobates scalaris yumanensis van Rossem, Condor, 44, No. 1, Jan. 15, 1942, 22 (Laguna Dam, lower Colorado River, Imperial County, California); *ibid,* in text (Colorado delta, Sonora).

Dryobates scalaris bairdi (not *Picus bairdi* Malherbe) Price, 1899, 92 (lower Colorado River).

Dryobates scalaris lucasanus (not *Picus lucasanus* Xantus) Stone and Rhoads, 1905, 681 ("Colony"=Colonia Lerdo).

Dryobates scalaris cactophilus (not of Oberholser p. 152) Oberholser, 1911 b, 153, 154, 155, in text (Colony; Colorado River at Mon. 204; Colorado River below Colonia Diaz).—Ridgway, 1914, 254, part (Colony; Colonia Diaz).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 257, part (El Doctor).

Confined to the Colorado River delta, where apparently a common resident.

DENDROCOPOS SCALARIS SINALOENSIS (RIDGWAY)

MAZATLÁN WOODPECKER

D.[ryobates] scalaris sinaloensis Ridgway, Man. No. Amer. Birds, 1887, 285 (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, México).

Picus scalaris (not of Wagler) Grayson, 1871, 273, part (Sonora).—Belding, 1883, 344 (Guaymas).

Dendrocopus scalaris Hargitt, 1890, 246, part (Sonora;[=Cedros; Guadalupe]).—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 435, part (Guaymas; Cedros; Guadalupe).

Dryobates scalaris cactophilus (not of Oberholser, p. 152!) Oberholser, 1911 b, 150, part (Guaymas).—Ridgway, 1914, 254, part (Guadalupe; Guaymas).—van Rossem, 1932, 136, part (Kino Bay).

Dryobates scalaris agnus Oberholser, 1911 b, 150 (Camoa; Batamotal).—Ridgway, 1914, 252 (Camoa; Batamotal).—Cory, 1919; 493 (southern Sonora).—van Rossem, 1930 a, 172, in text (southern Sonora); 1931 c, 257 (locs. north to Guaymas and Tecoripa); 1934 d, 445 (Guaymas; Alamos; Hacienda de San Rafael).

Common resident of the Tropical zone lowlands and foothills northward along the coast to Kino Bay and in the interior to Tecoripa and San Javier.

Additional localities are San Marcial (Mus. Comp. Zoöl) ; Rancho Costa Rica, Agiabampo, and San Francisco Cañon (Dickey coll.; van Rossem notes). While few Sonora specimens examined are absolutely typical of this race, the population from the range outlined is certainly *much* closer to *sinaloensis* than to *cactophilus*.[28]

Dendrocopos scalaris lucasanus (Xantus)

San Lucas Woodpecker

Picus lucasanus Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 11, 1859, sig, 21-23, Oct.-Nov. [Jan. 12, 1860], 298 (Cape San Lucas, Baja California, México).

Dryobates scalaris lucasanus van Rossem, 1942 g, 184 (San Esteban Island).

Dryobates scalaris cactophilus (not of Oberholser) van Rossem, 1931 c, 257, part (San Esteban Island).

Resident on San Estéban Island. There are two specimens of record, taken respectively on April 18, 1930, and January 11, 1932.

Dendrocopos arizonae arizonae (Hargitt)

Arizona Woodpecker

Picus arizonae Hargitt, Ibis, April, 1886, 115 (Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona).

Dendrocopus arizonae Hargitt, 1890, 228, part ("New Oposura").—Salvin and Godman, 1895, 434, part (Oposura).—Thayer and Bangs, 1906, 19 (La Chumata).

Dryobates arizonae arizonae Ridgway, 1914, 261 (La Chumata; Oposura).—Cory, 1919, 495 (Sonora).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 257 (Saric); 1934 d, 445, part (Oposura).—Bent, 1939, 91 (La Chumata; Saric).

Probably a fairly common resident of Upper Sonoran and Transition zone oak regions in the northeastern part of the State, though to date recorded from but few localities. Westernmost stations are Rancho La Arizona and La Chumata: the southernmost is Oposura, or rather the Sierra de Oposura. Further localities are Cajón Bonito Creek; Guadalupe Cañon; San Luís Mountains; San Pedro River (Mearns notes).

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[28] After examination of 32 specimens of *"agnus"* I am unable to recognize this proposed race, since it is clearly an unstable intermediate between the smaller, darker *sinaloensis* and the larger, paler *cactophilus*. Although there is a progressive increase in *average* size northerly from the metropolis of the former race to that of the latter, individual variation is such that certain northern *sinaloensis-cactophilus* intergrades are almost as small as typical *sinaloensis*. Robert T. Moore, to whom I am indebted for the loan of a series of 7 typical *sinaloensis*, informs me that some of his specimens from northern Sinaloa are almost as large as *cactophilus*. In the matter of color, the 7 *sinaloensis* are completely lost in the series of *"agnus."*

Dendrocopos arizonae fraterculus (Ridgway)

Colima Woodpecker

D.[ryobates] arizonae fraterculus Ridgway, Man. No. Amer. Birds, 1887, 286 (Sierra Madre, Colima, México).

Dryobates arizonae arizonae (not *Picus arizonae* Hargitt) van Rossem, 1934 d, 445, part (Mina Abundancia).

Dryocopus arizonae Salvin and Godman, 1895, 434, part (Yecaera).

Fairly common resident of the oak-pine regions in the mountains of the southeast, north probably to about latitude 29°. The northernmost station of record to date is Yécora at about 28° 15′. Fairly common in the oak-pine regions at Rancho Santa Bárbara in June, 1937 (van Rossem notes).[29]

Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis Baird

Red-naped Sapsucker

Sphyrapicus varius var. *nuchalis* Baird, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 103 (Mimbres River, New Mexico).

Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis Allen, 1893 a, 35 (El Pinita; Los Cuevas; El Puerto; Bavispee River).—Ridgway, 1914, 279 (same locs.).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 257 (Saric; Tesia; 15 miles S.W. of Nogales); 1934 d, 444 (Alamos; Miller Ranch; 25 miles S.E. of San Pedro).—Huey, 1942, 367 (Quitovaquita [Arizona]).

Fairly common winter visitant and migrant over most of the State, including Tropical zone lowlands. The earliest fall record is September 19 (Rancho La Arizona); the latest in spring is March 23 (Álamos). Additional localities are San Pedro River, October 12, 1892; Santa Cruz River, October 24, 1893; Nogales, November 27, 1893 (U. S. Nat. Mus.); San Luís Mountains, October 1, 1893 (Mearns notes).

Sphyrapicus thyroideus nataliae (Malherbe)

Natalie Sapsucker

Picus Nataliae Malherbe, Journ. für Orn., 2, No. 8, March, 1854, 171 (Mexique ex Darmstadt Mus.=[probably] Zacatecas, México).

Sphyrapicus thyroideus (not *Picus thyroideus* Cassin) Allen, 1893 a, 35 (Bavispee River).—Ridgway, 1914, 287, part (Rio Bavispe).

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[29] Specimens from southeastern Sonora are so intermediate in character between *arizonae* and *fraterculus* that their assignment to one race or the other is largely a matter of opinion. At one time (1934 d) I listed the Mina Abundancia series in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy as *arizonae*, but 6 specimens from Rancho Santa Bárbara (Dickey and Sheffler collections) and one from Yécora (British Museum) have caused a reversal of opinion.

Known only from a single specimen taken by the Lumholtz expedition on the upper Río Bavispe, December "12," [=22] 1890. The status is most likely that of a winter visitant.

Order PASSERIFORMES Perching Birds

Family Dendrocolaptidae Woodhewers

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster tardus Bangs and Peters

Sonora Woodhewer

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster tardus Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 68, Oct., 1928, 393 (Hacienda de San Rafael, "Chihuahua" [=Sonora], México).—Bangs, 1930, 257 (loc. of type).—van Rossem, 1931 c, 257 (Guirocoba); 1934 d, 446 (Hacienda de San Rafael).

Fairly common in summer (breeding) in the extreme southeastern Tropical zone foothills. Although previously reported from but two localities, this woodhewer is not uncommon. Specimens were taken and others noted at San Francisco Cañon, May 29 and 30, at Guirocoba between May 24 and June 16, and seen near Álamos on June 18, 1937 (Dickey coll.; van Rossem notes). Permanent residence seems likely, although the species has been observed to date only in May and June.

Lepidocolaptes leucogaster umbrosus Moore

Northern White-striped Woodhewer

Lepidocolaptes leucogaster umbrosus Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 47, April 2, 1934, 87 (between San José and Guirocoba, Sonora, México); *ibid.*, in text (Mina Abundancia; Hacienda de San Rafael).

Picolaptes leucogaster (not *Xiphorhynchus leucogaster* Swainson) Salvin and Godman, 1891, 185, part (Nuri).—Ridgway, 1911, 259, part (Nuri).—van Rossem, 1934 d, 446 (Mina Abundancia; Hacienda de San Rafael).

Lepidocolaptes leucogaster Hellmayr, 1925, 319, part (Sonora).

Fairly common in spring and summer in the Tropical and Upper Sonoran zone foothills and lower mountains in the extreme southeastern corner of the State. The northernmost record to date is from Nuri on the Río Chico. Extremes of altitude at which detected are from approximately 1,500 feet at Nuri and Guirocoba to 5,500 feet at Rancho Santa Bárbara (Dickey coll.). Although Sonora records cover only the period from early April to mid-June, the fact that the species has been found in im-