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Distributional Check-List  
of the  
Birds of Mexico

PART II



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MEXICAN CACIQUE  
*CASSICULUS MELANICTERUS*  
One-half natural size

Painting by Andrew Jackson Grayson

#### NOTE

The publications of the Cooper Ornithological Society consist of two series—*The Condor*, a bimonthly journal, and the *Pacific Coast Avifauna*, for the accommodation of papers the length of which prohibits their appearance in *The Condor*. For information as to either series, address C. V. Duff, Business Manager, 2911 Antelo View Drive, Los Angeles 24, California, or Thomas R. Howell, Assistant Business Manager, Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles. The publications of the Society are edited at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley.

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## INTRODUCTION

Part I of the Distributional Check-list of the Birds of México was published in 1950 as Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 29 and encompassed, in the sequence of Wetmore's "Systematic Classification for Birds of the World," the families from the Tinamidae to and including the Trochilidae. The present part II covers all the remaining bird groups. In the introduction to part I the plan and organization of the undertaking were described. Since, however, part II appears as a separate publication, these matters need to be reviewed for the benefit of users of this final section of the list. Moreover, certain additions should be recorded in procedure and participation which inevitably took place in the course of our work of the last eight years.

The present check-list, we emphasize anew, is the first detailed list for México, and as such has many inadequacies and leaves many questions unresolved. Its greatest value should be as a point of departure and a stimulus to release into print countless additional significant data hitherto lying dormant, or even buried, in various museums and notebooks. The present group of author-compilers feels, in a very real sense, that the rapidity with which the Mexican Check-list becomes out of date will be a measure of its usefulness in advancing knowledge. It should spur workers to concentrate on revealed gaps in our knowledge of Mexican birds and their distribution.

The compilers of part II have attempted to canvass everything that has been published on the subject and also to utilize the combined collections available to the four of them. It was in no sense possible to review and re-identify every specimen in each collection and the compilers are fully aware of large series of Mexican birds that have not been completely identified or reported.

The compilers believe that within a committee of as few as four members it is unwise to attempt to settle the validity of some forms of birds by a simple vote. A minority opinion may actually be based on better information or experience than a majority one. In general, subspecies have been included once proposed except those which the authors are unanimously against recognizing. Those excluded, as well as certain doubts about recognized forms, are mentioned in footnote statements. Nonetheless, the authors attempt to express critical judgment of many taxonomic issues through the plan and content of the list.

English names are employed only for full species. Spanish or native names are provided for both full species and subspecies, but those for the latter always include the name of the species as an entity. Since the appearance of part I, opinion has crystallized in North America for the elimination of vernacular names for subspecies. While part of our author group subscribes strongly to this view, it was acknowledged by all of us that it would be unwise to institute a new plan in this regard in part II that would thus make the whole undertaking discordant. Therefore we have continued to present the Spanish vernacular names for subspecies which, even if little employed, often will prove usefully descriptive of the birds for Spanish readers.

The compilers acknowledge their indebtedness to various Mexican scientists for courtesies extended: to Dr. Rafael Martín del Campo of the Instituto de Biología of México City, who has helped greatly by supplying Spanish and Indian names of birds; to the authorities of the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural of México City for per-

mitting Moore to examine their entire collection of mounted specimens; and to Dr. Isaac Ochotorena, Director of the Instituto de Biología of México City and to Dr. Rafael Martín del Campo for similarly allowing examination of all specimens in the collection under their guardianship. The cooperation of the officials of the Dirección General Forestal y de Caza in granting permits for the conduct of scientific work in México over a long period of years also is deeply appreciated.

The procedure in preparing part II of the list and the participation of the members of the author group may properly be recorded. Each member agreed to prepare the manuscript on a given group of families. These manuscripts prepared by any one author were then carefully gone over by the other three members of the group and revised manuscripts were then developed by the principal author or authors for the family concerned. These revised manuscripts were in almost all instances put in mimeographed form and submitted to active workers in the field of Mexican ornithology for criticism and corrections, with the understanding that they were not obliged to inform the authors of unpublished data in their possession if they intended to put them on record independently. These reviewers did however supply freely many helpful and detailed records for inclusion in the list. To this group who thus served so importantly in relation to part II we express our sincere thanks: John W. Aldrich, Emmet R. Blake, Pierce Brodkorb, Thomas D. Burleigh, George H. Lowery, Jr., Robert J. Newman, Kenneth C. Parkes, Raymond J. Paynter, Jr., James L. Peters, Allan R. Phillips, Frank A. Pitelka, Charles G. Sibley, George M. Sutton, Robert W. Storer, Josselyn Van Tyne, Alexander Wetmore, and John T. Zimmer. Upon return of the mimeographed version the principal author for each family prepared a final manuscript. All such manuscripts were then edited and adapted to reasonably uniform plan and practice by the editor-in-chief.

The conclusion of work on the various families was in effect marked by the date of producing the mimeographed or subfinal copy. Additions from the literature following that time could not be made systematically although occasional significant matters were added later as they came to the attention of the authors or in the course of the final editing. It should be evident that it is impractical to keep the manuscript for a check-list current throughout. Accordingly we record here the date for each family or group of families which marks the approximate end of systematic coverage of data, together with the author or authors primarily involved in bringing the section concerned to the subfinal form.

Trogonidae to Pipridae	April 10, 1952	Griscom
Tyrannidae	September 1, 1956	Griscom, Miller, and Moore
Alaudidae and Hirundinidae	September 11, 1951	Miller
Corvidae	August 30, 1954	Moore
Paridae to Cinclidae	January 11, 1952	Miller
Troglodytidae	December 31, 1954	Miller
Mimidae	June 3, 1954	Miller
Turdidae	September 30, 1956	Miller and Griscom
Sylviidae	July 15, 1956	Friedmann
Motacillidae to Ptilonotidae	November 1, 1956	Griscom and Miller
Laniidae	December 1, 1955	Miller
Cycharhidae to Coerebidae	November 1, 1956	Griscom and Miller
Parulidae	August 26, 1948	Moore
Ploceidae to Thraupidae	March 2, 1954	Friedmann
Fringillidae	December 14, 1955	Miller
Hypothetical List	May 3, 1956	Friedmann

A very major factor contributing to the preparation of the list has been the utilization of the wealth of material in the Moore Collection, which by 1956 contained ap-

proximately 55,000 bird specimens and a great amount of data on breeding seasons and migration. Robert Moore has contributed extensively by the assembling, classifying, and reporting of data to the other authors on the families with which they were primarily concerned. His work from 1931 to 1934 had resulted in the building of a large collection from Sinaloa and adjacent states and thereafter it was decided to expand his program to cover the whole of México for the specific purpose of developing the first check-list of the birds of that country. From 1934 to 1942 he supported the field activities of his collectors by joining them occasionally at strategic collecting stations.

In 1942 Robert Moore, Herbert Friedmann, and Ludlow Griscom joined to form a group of compiling authors for part I of the Mexican check-list which as noted earlier was published in 1950 by the Cooper Ornithological Society. Friedmann as Chairman of the Research Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union had previously urged on behalf of the committee the preparation of a Mexican list. The participation by Friedmann and Griscom made available to the undertaking the extensive data on Mexican birds derived from two of the largest collections in the United States, namely, the United States National Museum and the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

In 1949 Robert Moore, joined by Mrs. Moore, as individuals and trustees, gave to Occidental College the funds to erect a Laboratory of Zoology and an endowment known as the Moore Fund. The Laboratory was to serve as research headquarters for the check-list activities. The facilities and collections of the Laboratory and its supporting trusts and institutions have been an essential foundation for the check-list undertaking.

Specifically to be acknowledged in this regard are the authorities of Occidental College, particularly its President, Dr. Arthur Coons, who approved and supported the whole project. They agreed that the primary objectives would be the preparation of part II of the check-list, the purchase of bird-skins to fill in geographical gaps in the representation of the avifauna of México, and the provision of salaries.

In 1950 Dr. Alden H. Miller was invited to join the group of compiling authors. His participation became more extensive than originally planned owing to illnesses among the other authors and later he was asked to assume the role for part II of editor-in-chief of the group of compilers. Miller had the opportunity to work over all material in the Moore Collection for those families for which he had first responsibility and also for those in which he had secondary concern.

Certain other persons have devoted major segments of time to the undertaking. Acknowledgment is due especially to Chester C. Lamb, who collected the majority of the material from México in the Moore Collection and who, prior to 1932, had obtained most of the large representation of Lower Californian birds in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology; to the late W. W. Brown and Mario del Toro Avilés who supplied many important specimens; to Dr. John Davis, who from 1950 to 1953 was Assistant in Vertebrate Zoology at the Moore Laboratory of Zoology and participated in the arranging and classifying of the collection covered in part II; to Don R. Medina, who from 1954 to 1956 assisted at the Moore Laboratory in related fashion; and to Patrick Gould who aided similarly from late 1956 to 1957.

At the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Miller has had extensive support in completion of the check-list manuscript and in the editing of it from the Annie M. Alexander endowment. The Associates in Tropical Biogeography of the University of California have supported additional field work to enrich the Museum's collections from México, and the University of California has financed Research Assistants for the project. The assistants who have aided substantially have been Robert A. Norris, Robert K. Selander, Don R. Medina, Richard F. Johnston, and Robert I. Bowman. In addition, Miller's

present colleagues on the staff of the Museum, namely, John Davis, A. Starker Leopold, Frank A. Pitelka, and Ward C. Russell have assisted with the undertaking, either on field expeditions, or through aid in the actual developing of data for the manuscript.

For most species appearing in the Mexican Check-list, previously unpublished data are incorporated. These data are specifically entered where they have significance in outlining the limits of distribution, altitudinal range, seasonal status, or breeding period, or where they represent the only known records for the state at the time of preparing the manuscript. It has been thought advisable, both from the standpoint of supplying information to the reader and of making due acknowledgment by the compilers, to state, wherever possible, the sources of these items. The museums whose specimens or data have been so cited are therefore referred to in the text by the following symbols:

- A. University of Michigan Museum of Zoology
- B. Dickey Collection, University of California at Los Angeles
- C. George M. Sutton Collection
- D. Cornell University Collection
- E. Louisiana State University Museum
- F. Museum of Comparative Zoology
- G. United States National Museum
- H. American Museum of Natural History
- K. Robert T. Moore Collection
- L. Museo Nacional de Historia Natural of México City
- M. British Museum
- N. Chicago Natural History Museum
- O. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology
- P. Yale Peabody Museum
- Q. Allan R. Phillips Collection
- R. Carnegie Museum

When, as in most instances, the small letter "d" is added to the symbol (for example, A-d), it indicates that the record is derived from skins, eggs, or nests; otherwise the information is not known to be thus based on specimens. Details from published sources are entered without these symbols.

The plan involved in the entry of citations to original descriptions has been to verify details from these publications themselves wherever possible. Moreover type localities are given as they appeared in the original work with respect to orthography, punctuation and accenting whenever these matters could be checked; if necessary these earlier usages are equated or explained in terms of current practice or subsequent knowledge of geography.

It has been desirable to employ for descriptive purposes names for certain geographical areas whose boundaries do not correspond with those of states or territories. "Central Plateau" represents the upland area, consisting of portions or all of the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro, northeastern and eastern Jalisco, central and eastern Michoacán, and western México; it is roughly bounded by the Río Grande, the Sierra Madre Occidental, the Sierra Madre Oriental, and the Río Balsas. "Pacific Plains" designates the flat coastal area (for the most part near sea level in altitude and arid), consisting of the western portions of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit; it is bounded by the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Arizona-Mexican border on the north, the foothills west of the Sierra Madre Occidental on the east, and the mountains which extend east from Cape Corrientes on the south. "Atlantic Plains" represents the flat coastal area (for the most part near sea level in altitude and arid), consisting of the eastern portions of the states of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, and Veracruz, the northern portions of Campeche and

Quintana Roo, and all of Yucatán; it is bounded by the Gulf of México on the east, the Texas-Tamaulipan border on the north, the Sierra Madre Oriental on the west and the humid portions of the states of Veracruz, Campeche, Quintana Roo, and British Honduras on the south.

In stating the range in México of each form we have used the following order in listing the several states. The country has been divided into four more or less equal bands running from north to south, beginning with the western side and ending with the eastern portion of the country. Sometimes the order is changed slightly when the habitat of a form that is chiefly confined to one of these bands follows a faunal area to some extent into another section. The four sections and their included states are as follows:

1	2	3	4
Baja California	Chihuahua	Coahuila	Nuevo León
Sonora	Durango	San Luis Potosí	Tamaulipas
Sinaloa	Zacatecas	Hidalgo	Veracruz
Nayarit	Aguascalientes	Tlaxcala	Tabasco
Jalisco	Guanajuato	Puebla	Campeche
Colima	Querétaro		Yucatán
Michoacán	México		Quintana Roo
Guerrero	Distrito Federal		
Oaxaca	Morelos		
Chiapas			

Co-editor Group { ALDEN H. MILLER, *Editor-in-chief*  
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LUDLOW GRISCOM  
ROBERT T. MOORE



FAMILY **TROGONIDAE**

TROGONS

**Pharomachrus mocino** de la Llave.

Resplendent Trogon. Quetzal. Quetzaltótotl (Náhuatl).

Cloud forests of the Subtropical Zone from southern México to Bolivia.

**Pharomachrus mocino mocino** de la Llave.

Quetzal guatemalteco.

*Pharomachrus Mocino* de la Llave, Registro Trimestre, 1, 1832, 48 (Guatemala and Chiapas; type in Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. México).

Resident in cloud forests, from the mountains of extreme eastern Oaxaca south to northern Nicaragua.

México: Extreme eastern Oaxaca (12 mi. E La Gloria) and Chiapas (near Tumbalá; Catarinas, 1300 meters; Santa Rosa, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 18, breeding, O-d).

**Euptilotis neoxenus** (Gould)

Eared Trogon. Coa orejón.

*Trogon neoxenus* Gould, Monog. Trogonidae, pt. 3, 1838, plate [10] and text (Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Resident in montane pine forests (6000 to 10,000 feet) of western section. Rare and little known. Recorded from Sinaloa (Babizos, December 3, one male, K-d), Nayarit, Michoacán, Chihuahua (Río Gavilán; Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, K-d; Sierra del Nido, O-d), Durango (Piedra Gorda and 6 mi. SW EL Salto, K-d), and Zacatecas.

**Trogon massena** Gould.

Massena Trogon. Tresgarantías grande.

Southern México to Ecuador in Tropical Zone.

**Trogon massena massena** Gould.

Tresgarantías grande del Norte.

*Trogon massena* Gould, Monog. Trogonidae, pt. 3, 1838, plate [4 = 16 of volume] and text (Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to eastern Nicaragua.

México: Tropical rain forests of Oaxaca (18 mi. N Matías Romero, June 2, breeding, O-d; winters, K-d), Chiapas (Atlantic slope only, winters, K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (46 km. W Chetumal).

**Trogon citreolus** Gould.

Citreoline Trogon. Cuauhtotola amarilla.

Atlantic and Pacific coasts of México and drier parts of Tropical Zone in Central America south to northern Costa Rica.



**Trogon citreolus citreolus** Gould.  
Cuauhtotola amarilla de Gould.

*Trogon citreolus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1835, 30 (no type locality = México; type in Brit. Mus.).

Arid Tropical Zone of Pacific slope of western México.

México: Sinaloa (common from sea level to 3500 feet, breeding in July, winters, K-d), Jalisco (Autlán, 3000 feet), Nayarit (July 28, breeding, O-d), Colima, Michoacán (winters, K-d), Guerrero, and Oaxaca (western part, possibly intergrading with next race).

**Trogon citreolus sumichrasti** Brodkorb.  
Cuauhtotola amarilla de Sumichrast.

*Trogon citreolus sumichrasti* Brodkorb, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1942, 183 (Arriaga, 56 meters, Chiapas; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Pacific slope of southern México.

México: Oaxaca (Las Tejedas, 9 mi. W Tehuantepec, K-d) and Chiapas (western and central parts).

**Trogon citreolus melanocephala** Gould.  
Cuauhtotola amarilla cabecinegra.

*Trogon melanocephala* Gould, Monog. Trogonidae, 1835, plate [6] and text (State of Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Drier parts of Tropical Zone of eastern México through Central America to northern Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (eastern), Chiapas (eastern), Tamaulipas (southern), Veracruz (12 mi. S Boca del Río, May 20, laying, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Trogon mexicanus** Swainson.  
Mexican Trogon. Pabellón mexicano. Tresgarantías. Pitorreal. Coa.  
Cuauhtotola. Tzinitzcan (Náhuatl). Teutzinitzcan (Náhuatl).

Montane pine forests from northwestern México to Honduras.

**Trogon mexicanus clarus** Griscom.  
Pabellón mexicano pálido.

*Trogon mexicanus clarus* Griscom, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 13, 1932, 57 (Pinos Altos, Chihuahua; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to the Sierra Madre Occidental (5500 to 10,000 feet) of northwestern México. Recorded from eastern Sinaloa (fairly common, Santa Gertrudis, May 22, nestling, K-d; Batel, October 14, O-d), Chihuahua (fairly common, especially from 8000 to 10,000 feet on Mount Mohinora, K-d), and Durango (Piedra Gorda, Rancho Guasimal, Neviero, K-d; Cerro Huehuento).

**Trogon mexicanus mexicanus** Swainson.  
Pabellón mexicano de Swainson.

*Trogon mexicanus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 440 (Temiscaltepec, Mexico).

Resident in the mountains of western and central México and western Guatemala. México: Recorded from Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca,

Chiapas (Ciudad Las Casas, April 5, laying, K-d; birds of the southern portion of the state approach *lutescens* in size), Zacatecas, Hidalgo, Puebla, México, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

**Trogon elegans** Gould.

Coppery-tailed Trogon. Coa elegante.

In pine forests and arid tropics from Arizona to northwestern Costa Rica.

**Trogon elegans canescens** van Rossem.

Coa elegante blanquecina.

*Trogon elegans canescens* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 441 (San Javier, Sonora; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southern Arizona (summer resident only) and northwestern México.

México: Sonora, northern Sinaloa (common, sea level to 3500 feet), and western Chihuahua (Río Gavilán, July 21, August 18, small juveniles, O-d).

**Trogon elegans goldmani** Nelson.

Coa elegante de Islas Mariás.

*Trogon ambiguus goldmani* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 8 (María Madre Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tres Mariás Islands (María Madre and María Magdalena).

**Trogon elegans ambiguus** Gould.

Coa elegante del noreste.

*Trogon ambiguus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 3, 1835, 30 (Northern México; type in Brit. Mus.).

Extreme southern Texas (casual) and most of México; absent from heavy tropical rain forest.

México: Sinaloa (southern portion, intergrades with *canescens*; sea level to 5200 feet at Rancho Batel in Transition Zone; Potrerillo, May 25, breeding. K-d), Nayarit (sea level to 6000 feet, K-d), Jalisco (up to 7800 feet at Tapalpa), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Durango, Zacatecas, México, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz. Reaches sea level in Sinaloa, Nayarit, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz. Found breeding or in breeding condition from late April to July.

**Trogon collaris** Vieillot.

Collared Trogon. Trobo de collar.

Humid tropical and subtropical rain forests from eastern México to Bolivia and Brazil.

**Trogon collaris puella** Gould.

Trobo de collar jalapeño.

*Trogon puella* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845, 18 (Escuintla, South America = Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Common in Humid Tropical and Subtropical zones from southern México to western Panamá.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Puebla (Papantilla, May 17, nesting, K-d), Veracruz (Presidio, April 21, nesting, winters, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. Occurs up to 4450 feet.

**Trogon violaceus Gmelin.**  
Gartered Trogon. Trogón violáceo.

Tropical rain forests from southern México to Perú, the Guianas, and the Amazon.

**Trogon violaceus braccatus (Cabanis and Heine).**  
Trogón violácea del norte.

*Aganus braccatus* Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862-63 (1863), Heft 1, 184 (Mexico = Valle Real, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

Southeastern México to northeastern Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (Presidio, May 6, nesting, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Carillo Puerto, June 10, laying). Erroneously recorded from "near City of México."

FAMILY **ALCEDINIDAE**  
KINGFISHERS

**Ceryle torquata** (Linnaeus).  
Ringed Kingfisher. Martín pescador matraca. Chalalá.

Chiefly Tropical Zone, from northern México to Chile and Argentina; also Lesser Antilles.

**Ceryle torquata torquata** (Linnaeus).  
Martín pescador matraca de Linnaeus.

*Alcedo torquata* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 180 (Martinique and Mexico).

México to Perú, Bolivia, and northern Argentina.

México: Sinaloa, Nayarit (Sauta, May 3, nesting, K-d), Michoacán (four winter specimens, K-d), Guerrero (O-d), Oaxaca (wintering, K-d), Chiapas, Hidalgo, Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo.

**Ceryle alcyon** (Linnaeus).  
Belted Kingfisher. Martín pescador pardo. Chalalactli (Náhuatl).

Breeds in North America from tree-line to southern United States. Winters from central United States to Trinidad and northern South America.

**Ceryle alcyon caurina** Grinnell.  
Martín pescador pardo del Pacífico.

*Ceryle alcyon caurina* Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 5, 1910, 388 (Graveyard Point, Montague Island, Alaska; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds west of the Rocky Mountains from northern Alaska to southern California. Winters from Washington south to Durango.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (October 12-17), Chihuahua, Durango and Tres Mariás Islands; season, August to May 9. This race only recently known in México; numerous specimens of the species require re-examination.

**Ceryle alcyon alcyon** (Linnaeus).  
Martín pescador pardo del este.

*Alcedo alcyon* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 115 (South Carolina).

Breeds in eastern Canada and eastern United States west to the Rocky Mountains. Winters from central United States through the West Indies to Trinidad and through México and Central America to northern South America.

México: Recorded definitely from Sonora (Guircoba, January 13, one specimen, K-d), Sinaloa (winters, four specimens, extreme dates October 18 to April 28, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (one specimen, January 11, K-d), Oaxaca, Chihuahua (G-d), Durango, December 8, 31, K-d), Guerrero (O-d), Guanajuato (winters, October 3 to January 25, K-d), México, Coahuila (one specimen, November 14, K-d), Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Chloroceryle amazona** (Latham).  
Big Green Kingfisher. Martín pescador verde.

Tropical Zone from southern México to west Ecuador and Argentina.

**Chloroceryle amazona mexicana** Brodkorb.  
Martín pescador verde mexicano.

*Chloroceryle amazona mexicana* Brodkorb, Auk, 57, 1940, 543 (Barra de Cahuacán, Chiapas; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Tropical México through Central America to Darién.

México: Sinaloa (six winter specimens, December 23 to February 28, K-d), Nayarit (Chacala, March 22, nesting, K-d), Michoacán (three winter specimens, K-d), Guerrero (Zirándaro, May 21, breeding condition, K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Puebla, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán (requires confirmation), and Quintana Roo.

**Chloroceryle americana** (Gmelin).  
Little Green Kingfisher. Martín pescador americano.

Northern Sonora and southern Texas south to western Perú and Argentina.

**Chloroceryle americana hachisukai** Laubmann.  
Martín pescador americano de Hachisuka.

*Chloroceryle americana hachisukai* Laubmann, Verh. Ornith. Gesell. Bayern, 22, 1940 (1941), 165, New name for *C. a. leucosticta* van Rossem and Hachisuka, preoccupied (Rancho La Arizona, near Saric, Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Northern Sonora (casually Arizona) and southwestern Texas south to Nayarit and western Durango. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (abundant resident, sea level to 3000 feet, rarely to 6400 feet, at Babizos, July 8, breeds from February 28 to June 12, K-d), Nayarit (Rancho Moloti, March 31, Sauta, May 13, nesting, K-d), western Durango (two specimens, Tamazula, 2800 feet), Chihuahua, and northern Coahuila.

**Chloroceryle americana septentrionalis** (Sharpe)<sup>1</sup>  
Martín pescador americano de río.

*Ceryle septentrionalis* Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 17, 1892, 134 (restricted to Teapa, Tabasco; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern Texas through México (sea level to 7000 feet) to Guatemala and El Salvador. Intergrades northwestward in México with the preceding subspecies over a wide area.

México: Common in Tropical and Upper Sonoran zones. Recorded from Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (February 15, breeding condition, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Durango (Río Mesquital, 6200 feet, May 27, nesting, K-d), Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro (K-d), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, March 4, nesting (K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo.

<sup>1</sup> *Chloroceryle americana vanrossemi* Brodkorb, Auk, 57, 1940, 543 (Barra de Cahuacán, Chiapas) is regarded as a synonym.

**Chloroceryle aenea** (Pallas).

Least Kingfisher. Martín pescador mínimo.

Humid tropics from southern México to western Ecuador, Bolivia, and southern Brazil.

**Chloroceryle aenea stictoptera** (Ridgway).

Martín pescador mínimo norteño.

*Ceryle superciliosa stictoptera* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 2, 1884, 95 (Sisal, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern México to El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Puebla (Papantilla, possibly breeding, K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

FAMILY **MOMOTIDAE**

## MOTMOTS

**Hylomanes momotula** Lichtenstein.

Tody Motmot. Bobo chico.

Tropical and upper tropical rain forests, from southern México to northwestern Colombia.

**Hylomanes momotula momotula** Lichtenstein.<sup>1</sup>

Bobo chico de Río.

*Hylomanes momotula* Lichtenstein, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin for 1838 (1839), 449, pl. 4 (Valle Real, México; type in Berlin Mus.).

Southern México through Caribbean slope of Central America to eastern Nicaragua.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Escuilapa, March, Soyaltepec, January 22, K-d), Chiapas (Cacahuatán, K-d; Mount Ovando; Santa Rosa, Comitán), Veracruz, Tabasco, and Quintana Roo (12 mi. W Bacalar).

**Aspatha gularis** (Lafresnaye).

Blue-throated Motmot. Bobo garganta azul.

*Prionites gularis* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 3, 1840, 130 (Guatemala; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Mountain forests (chiefly in subtemperate oak zone), from southern México to El Salvador and Honduras.

México: Chiapas (Teopisca; Ciudad Las Casas; Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, May 20, one juvenile, three adults, K-d; Siltepec).

**Electron carinatum** (DuBus).

Keel-billed Motmot. Bobo pico aquillado.

*Prionites carinatus* DuBus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belg., 14, pt. 2, 1847, 108 (Guatemala; type in Roy. Mus. Belg.).

Tropical rain forests, from southern México to northwestern Costa Rica.

México: Veracruz and Tabasco.

**Eumomota superciliosa** (Sandbach).

Turquoise-browed Motmot. Guardabarranca. Xionpalquechol (Náhuatl).

Chiefly Arid Tropical Zone from southern México to northwestern Costa Rica.

<sup>1</sup> Includes *Hylomanes momotula chiapensis* Brodtkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 369, 1938, 2 (Mount Ovando, Chiapas), which requires confirmation.

***Eumomota superciliosa bipartita* Ridgway.**

Guardabarranca chiapaneco.

*Eumomota superciliaris bipartitus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 25, 1912, 90 (Cacoprieto, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Parts of southern México and Pacific slope of Guatemala.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (juvenile, March 26, K-d), and possibly Veracruz (Uvero, Tolosa).

***Eumomota superciliosa superciliosa* (Sandbach).**

Guardabarranca cejas de turquesa.

*Pyronites superciliosus* Sandbach, Athenaeum, no. 517, 1837, 698 (Mexico = Campeche; type in coll. Mus. Roy. Inst., Liverpool).

México: Resident in extreme southeastern section. Recorded from Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Meco; possibly Cozumel Island).

***Momotus mexicanus* Swainson.**

Rufous-crowned Motmot. Pájaro reloj.

Arid Tropical Zone of western México and the interior of Guatemala.

***Momotus mexicanus vanrossemi* Moore.**

Pájaro reloj de van Rossem.

*Momotus mexicanus vanrossemi* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 45, 1932, 109 (Chinobampo, Sonora; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Resident of Alamos Faunal Area of southern Sonora (January 30, K-d), extreme northern Sinaloa south to Río Sinaloa, K-d), and adjacent portions of Chihuahua (one observed, K).

***Momotus mexicanus mexicanus* Swainson.**

Pájaro reloj mexicano.

*Momotus Mexicanus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 442 (Temiscaltepec, Mexico).

México: Western and interior sections, from sea level to 5500 feet. Recorded from Sinaloa (from Río Sinaloa south), Nayarit (Sauta, April 30 to May 8, breeding, K-d), Colima, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (Mexcala, June 27, breeding, K-d; Chilpancingo, April 8–July 2, breeding, May 18, laying, O-d), Durango (5500 feet), Zacatecas, México, Morelos, Puebla (6 mi. N Izucar de Matamoros, May 3, K-d), and extreme western Veracruz.

***Momotus mexicanus saturatus* Nelson.**

Pájaro reloj del Pacífico.

*Momotus mexicanus saturatus* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 49 (Ciudad Tehuantepec, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Eastern half of Oaxaca (up to 6000 feet, K-d) and Chiapas.



**Momotus momota** (Linnaeus).  
Blue-crowned Motmot. Turco real.

Northeastern México south to northwestern Perú, Trinidad, Bolivia, and Argentina. Numerous subspecies in the arid tropical, humid tropical, and subtropical zones.

**Momotus momota coeruliceps** (Gould).  
Turco real de cabeza azul.

*Prionites coeruliceps* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 4, 1836, 18 (Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Tropical Zone of northeastern section, from sea level to 4500 feet. Recorded from Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas (Magiscatzin, June 15 to 21, breeding, K-d), Puebla, and northern Veracruz (south to Jalapa; Laguna Tamiagua, June 1, nesting, K-d). The record from the "City of Mexico" is erroneous.

**Momotus momota lessonii** Lesson.<sup>1</sup>  
Turco real de Lesson.

*Momotus Lessonii* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1842, 174 (Realejo, Nicaragua; type in Paris Mus.).

Tropical and Subtropical zones from southern México to western Panamá, up to at least 4000 feet.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, southern Veracruz (from Presidio south; Presidio, April 30, breeding, K-d), Tabasco, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo.

**Momotus momota exiguus** Ridgway.  
Turco real yucateco.

*Momotus lessonii exiguus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 25, 1912, 89 (Temax, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to northern part of Yucatán Peninsula in Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeds, April, May).

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<sup>1</sup> We follow Wetmore in including *M. lessonii goldmani* Nelson.

FAMILY **GALBULIDAE**  
JACAMARS

**Galbula ruficauda** Cuvier.

Rufous-tailed Jacamar. Gorrión de montaña.

Humid tropical rain forests from southern México to western Ecuador, northeastern Argentina, and Trinidad.

**Galbula ruficauda melanogenia** Sclater.  
Gorrión de montaña de Sclater.

*Galbula melanogenia* Sclater, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith. for 1852, 1853, 61, pl. 90 (Veragua, on p. 93; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to western Ecuador.

México: Eastern Oaxaca (Tutla, Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, Palomares, K-d), Chiapas, Veracruz (Río Jaltepec, May 12, nest), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo.

FAMILY **BUCCONIDAE**  
PUFF-BIRDS

**Notharcus macrorhynchus** (Gmelin).  
White-necked Puff-Bird. Bocón.

Humid tropical America from southern México to northern Argentina.

**Notharcus macrorhynchus hyperrhynchus** (Sclater).  
Bocón picogordo.

*Bucco hyperrhynchus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 23, 1855 (1856), 193, pl. 105 (Upper Amazon; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to west Ecuador, Venezuela, and upper Amazonia as far as eastern Bolivia.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, extreme west-central Veracruz (near Tezonapa, 25 mi. S Presidio, one specimen, K-d), southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo.

**Malacoptila panamensis** Lafresnaye.  
Brown Puff-Bird. Malacoptila.

Humid tropical forests from southern México to western Ecuador and northern Colombia.

**Malacoptila panamensis inornata** (DuBus).  
Malacoptila mexicana.

*Monasa inornata* DuBus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belg., 14, pt. 2, 1847, 107 (Guatemala; type in Brussels Mus.).

Southeastern México to eastern Nicaragua.

México: Chiapas (Palenque, N-d) and Tabasco (two records).

## FAMILY RAMPHASTIDAE

## TOUCANS

***Aulacorhynchus prasinus* (Gould).**

Emerald Toucanet. Tucán verde. Xochitenácatl (Náhuatl).

Subtropical Zone in the mountains of southern México and Central America, and in the Andes of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Perú.

***Aulacorhynchus prasinus wagleri* (Sturm).**

Tucán verde de Wagler.

*Pteroglossus wagleri* Sturm, Monog. Ramphastidae, 1841, pl. 16 (no locality = México; location of type unknown).

México: Confined to the mountains of Guerrero (Omiteme, April 28, breeding, O-d) and western Oaxaca.

***Aulacorhynchus prasinus prasinus* (Gould).**

Tucán verde esmeralda.

*Pteroglossus prasinus* Licht. Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, 1834, 78 (Mexico = Valle Real, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

Mountains of eastern México, reaching sea level in southeastern México, and British Honduras.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (western and northern; Monserrate), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla (5 mi. N Papantilla, breeding, and 30 mi. E Huauchinango, K-d), Veracruz (El Faro in arid division of Lower Tropical Zone), and Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel, three specimens, F-d, referred by some authors to *A. p. virescens* Ridgway).

***Aulacorhynchus prasinus stenorhabdus* Dickey and van Rossem.<sup>1</sup>**

Tucán verde de van Rossem.

*Aulacorhynchus prasinus stenorhabdus* Dickey and van Rossem, Ibis, 1930, 52 (Cerro Los Naranjos, Volcan Santa Ana, Dept. Sonsonate, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Subtropical Zone of Pacific cordillera from southern México to El Salvador.

México: Chiapas (Pacific cordillera).

***Pteroglossus torquatus* (Gmelin).**

Collared Araçari Toucan. Pitorreal.

Tropical Zone from southern México to northern Colombia and coastal Venezuela.

***Pteroglossus torquatus torquatus* (Gmelin).<sup>2</sup>**

Pitorreal de collar.

*Ramphastos torquatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 354 (Mexico; restricted to Veracruz by Brodkorb).

Southern México to the Canal Zone in Panamá.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz (Presidio, May, nesting, K-d), and Tabasco.

<sup>1</sup> Includes *Aulacorhynchus prasinus chiapensis* Brodkorb, Auk, 57, 1940, 546 (Mount Ovando, Chiapas, 1900 meters).

<sup>2</sup> Includes *Pteroglossus torquatus esperanzae* Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 401, 1939, 6 (Finca Esperanza, Chiapas).

**Pteroglossus torquatus erythrozonus** Ridgway.  
Pitorreal yucateco.

*Pteroglossus torquatus erythrozonus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 25, 1912, 88 (Temax, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Yucatán Peninsula to northern Guatemala and British Honduras.

México: Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Ramphastos sulfuratus** Lesson.  
Keel-billed Toucan. Pico de canoa.

Tropical Zone from southern México to northern Colombia and adjacent Venezuela.

**Ramphastos sulfuratus sulfuratus** Lesson.  
Pico de canoa mexicano.

*Ramphastos sulfuratus* Lesson, Traité d'Ornith., livr. 3, 1830, 173 (México; type in Paris Mus.).

Southeastern México to northern Guatemala and British Honduras.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (A-d), Puebla, Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

FAMILY PICIDAE  
WOODPECKERS

**Colaptes cafer** (Gmelin)

Red-shafted Flicker. Carpintero alirrojo. Kreto (Tarascan).

Breeds from southeastern Alaska, central British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to the tableland of southern México. Migratory in northern half of range. Hybridizes extensively with *Colaptes auratus* along the western border of the Great Plains.<sup>1</sup>

**Colaptes cafer collaris** Vigors.<sup>2</sup>  
Carpintero alirrojo de collar.

*Colaptes collaris* Vigors, Zool. Jour., 4, 1829, 354 (Western shores of North America = Monterey, California; type lost).

Southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to northwestern México and western Texas.

México: Resident in Sonora, Chihuahua (breeding, K-d), and northern Durango (breeds in Upper Sonoran and Transition zones of northwestern portion). Winter visitant to northern Baja California. A broad belt of intergradation between *collaris* and *mexicanus* extends over Sinaloa (breeding in the Sierra Madre, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. SW Santa Teresa, breeding, June 20, K-d), northern Jalisco, central and southern Durango (Nombre de Dios, June 7, breeding, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (Dolores Hidalgo, April 27, nesting, K-d), and Hidalgo. Many older winter records for the species in México cannot now be allocated subspecifically.

**Colaptes cafer martirensis** Grinnell.  
Carpintero alirrojo de San Pedro Mártir.

*Colaptes cafer martirensis* Grinnell, Auk, 44, 1927, 67 (La Grulla, 7200 feet, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Western slopes (Transition and Upper Sonoran zones) of Sierra San Pedro Mártir and Sierra Juárez, Baja California, ranging to western seacoast in winter.

**Colaptes cafer rufipileus** Ridgway.  
Carpintero alirrojo de Guadalupe.

*Colaptes mexicanus rufipileus* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr., 2, no. 2, 1876, 191 (Guadeloupe = Guadalupe Island, Baja California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Formerly resident on Guadalupe Island, Baja California; now extinct.

**Colaptes cafer mexicanus** Swainson.  
Carpintero alirrojo mexicano.

*Colaptes mexicanus* Swainson, Philos. Mag., n.s., 1, 1827, 440 (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, México; type in Liverpool Mus.).

México: Central and southern sections. Breeds chiefly in the pine-oak forest belt (variously 3500 to 8000 feet), sometimes higher, and occasionally descending to lower

<sup>1</sup> *Colaptes cafer collaris* x *auratus luteus*. A hybrid population produced along the western border of the Great Plains, on migration to California, Arizona, Louisiana, and northern México; one specimen from Chihuahua.

<sup>2</sup> Includes *Colaptes cafer chihuahuae* Brodtkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 314, 1935, 2 (30 mi. W Miñaca, Chihuahua).

levels in fall, winter, and spring. Recorded from southern Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, May 29, nesting, K-d), Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus only; La Cumbre, April 4, breeding, O-d), Zacatecas (Valderama, July, breeding), Guanajuato (nesting, April 27–May 22, K-d), México (Mount Popocatepetl, 13,000 feet, May 21, breeding, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos, Puebla, and Veracruz. Intergrades over a broad area with *collaris* and *nanus*. Erroneously recorded from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

**Colaptes cafer nanus** Griscom.  
Carpintero alirrojo enano.

*Colaptes cafer nanus* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 381 (Ipana, San Luis Potosi, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Chisos Mountains in southwestern Texas and adjacent states of northeastern México.

México: Resident in Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 7, nesting), Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, and Tamaulipas. Breeds chiefly in the Transition Zone.

**Colaptes cafer mexicanoïdes** Lafresnaye.  
Carpintero alirrojo guatemalteco.

*Colaptes mexicanoïdes* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1844, 42 (Mexico; cotypes in Mus. Comp. Zool. ex Parzudaki, probably from Guatemala, *vide* Bangs).

Confined to montane pine-oak forests of Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (San Cristóbal, Juncana; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 7, laying, O-d).

**Colaptes chrysoïdes** (Malherbe).  
Gilded Flicker. Carpintero aliamarillo.

Lower Sonoran deserts and Arid Tropical Zone from southeastern California and southwestern Arizona to northern Sinaloa.

**Colaptes chrysoïdes mearnsi** Ridgway.  
Carpintero aliamarillo de Mearns.

*Colaptes chrysoïdes mearnsi* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, 1911, 32 (Quitovaquito, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southeastern California and southwestern Arizona south to northeastern Baja California and northern Sonora.

México: Baja California (extreme northeast portion) and northwestern Sonora (east to Hermosillo and south to Kino Bay and about latitude 28° 30'; also Tiburón Island).

**Colaptes chrysoïdes brunnescens** Anthony.  
Carpintero aliamarillo de San Fernando.

*Colaptes chrysoïdes brunnescens* Anthony, Auk, 12, 1895, 347 (San Fernando, Baja California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

México: Lower Sonoran deserts of central Baja California between latitudes 30° and 28°.

**Colaptes chrysoïdes chrysoïdes** (Malherbe).

Carpintero aliamarillo de Malherbe.

*Geopicus chrysoïdes* Malherbe, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), 4, 1852, 553 (America; Cape San Lucas, Baja California, by subsequent designation; type possibly in Paris Mus.).

México: Confined to Baja California south of latitude 28°.

**Colaptes chrysoïdes tenebrosus** van Rossem.

Carpintero aliamarillo de van Rossem.

*Colaptes chrysoïdes tenebrosus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 171 (Obregon, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).México: Arid Tropical Zone of central and southern Sonora (north coastwise to about latitude 28° 30', and inland to about 28° 50'; intergrades north of latitude 28° with *mearnsi*) and Sinaloa (south to Quelite, K-d; El Molino, May 15, sea level, nesting, K-d).**Piculus auricularis** (Salvin and Godman).

Gray-capped Green Woodpecker. Carpintero orejiamarillo.

Breeds in western and southwestern México, northward in the Upper Sonoran Zone and lower parts of the Transition Zone, and southward chiefly in the Subtropical Zone. Rare and little known.

**Piculus auricularis sonoriensis** van Rossem and Hachisuka.<sup>1</sup>

Carpintero orejiamarillo sonorensis.

*Piculus auricularis sonoriensis* van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 195 (Rancho Santa Barbara, 5000 feet, 20 miles northeast of Guirocoba, southeastern Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Known only from the type locality in southeastern Sonora.

**Piculus auricularis auricularis** (Salvin and Godman).

Carpintero orejiamarillo guerrerense.

*Chloronerpes auricularis* Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1889, 381 (Xautipa, Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Recorded from Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet; Batel, April 2, breeding, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. NNW Santa Teresa; Tepic, K-d), Jalisco, and Guerrero.

**Piculus rubiginosus** (Swainson).

Red-capped Green Woodpecker. Carpintero oliváceo.

Eastern and southern México, from sea level up to 6500 feet, and south through the mountains of Central America and South America to northern Argentina; extends to Venezuela, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Tobago. Occupies Subtropical and Temperate zones in mountains; some races in Tropical Zone.

<sup>1</sup> Status uncertain; further material needed to substantiate this form.



**Picus rubiginosus aeruginosus** (Malherbe).<sup>1</sup>

Carpintero oliváceo del Golfo.

*Chrysopicus aeruginosus* Malherbe, Monog. Piciées, 2, 1862, 171, pl. 90 (Mexico; types possibly in Berlin Mus.).

México: Characteristic of Tamaulipan Biotic Province where apparently resident in humid tropics, arid tropics, and mountains, from sea level to 6000 feet. Ranges southward and westward through mountains west of Atlantic drainage to Guerrero and western Oaxaca. Recorded definitely from Guerrero (Atoyac, intermediate), Oaxaca (western mountains), San Luis Potosí (El Salto, August, breeding), Puebla, Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque, breeding), Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, May 25, juvenile; Acaña; Gómez Farias, April 24, nest), and Veracruz (Potrero Viejo).

**Picus rubiginosus yucatanensis** (Cabot).

Carpintero oliváceo yucateco.

*Picus Yucatanensis* Cabot, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, 1844, 164 (Yucatan = road between Chemax and Yalahao; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Chiefly lowland tropical rain forest in southeastern México, extending south to Nicaragua.

México: Erroneously recorded from various montane localities in interior of Veracruz and Oaxaca;<sup>1</sup> actually all specimens from high altitudes in the interior of south-central México require critical reexamination. Recorded from Oaxaca (Atlantic lowlands), Chiapas (Atlantic lowlands; up to 1800 meters, Tumbalá, K-d; Santa Rosa, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 7, laying, O-d), Veracruz (eastern lowlands; up to 3000 feet, La Gloria, K-d; Presidio, Motzorongo, Sierra Tuxtla), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. Intergrades with next race in central and southern Chiapas.

**Picus rubiginosus maximus** Griscom.

Carpintero oliváceo grande.

*Picus rubiginosus maximus* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 379, 1929, 11 (Chanquejelve, 5000 ft., Huehuetenango, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

The Pacific cordillera of Guatemala (5000 to 6500 feet), ranging north into Chiapas.

México: Pacific slope of extreme southeastern Oaxaca (15 mi. NE Tapanatepec, K-d) and Chiapas at moderate altitudes in the mountains (Gineta Mountains; mountains near Tonalá, Triunfo at 2000 meters).

**Celeus castaneus** (Wagler).

Chestnut Woodpecker. Carpintero castaño.

*Picus castaneus* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 22, 1829, col. 515 (no locality; types collected by Deppe at Valle Real, México; cotypes in Berlin Mus.).

Tropical lowland rain forest from southeastern México to northwestern Costa Rica on the Pacific coast and to Chiriquí Lagoon, Panamá, on the Caribbean coast. Uncommon to rare.

<sup>1</sup> Usually regarded as a distinct species. Salvin and Godman, Biol. Cent. Am., Aves, 1892, 2, 406, show how Sclater in error reported this and next race from the same localities in interior of Veracruz and Oaxaca. Moreover, they record an intermediate from Atoyac, Guerrero.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (eastern lowlands; Palenque), Veracruz (up to 3000 feet, La Gloria, K-d; Presidio, 1000 feet, May, breeding, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (rare, one record only), and Quintana Roo.

**Dryocopus lineatus** (Linnaeus).

Tropical Pileated Woodpecker. Carpintero real.

Common resident of woodlands and forest in the Tropical Zone, occasionally ranging as high as 5000 feet, from Sonora and Tamaulipas, México, throughout tropical America to northwestern Perú, northern Argentina, and southeastern Brazil.

**Dryocopus lineatus obsoletus** (van Rossem).

Carpintero real de van Rossem.

*Ceophloeus lineatus obsoletus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1934, 12 (Alamos, Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Extreme southeastern Sonora, clinally approaching *scapularis* south through Sinaloa. Specimens from southern and central Sinaloa (San Lorenzo, K-d) are arbitrarily referred to this race.

**Dryocopus lineatus scapularis** (Vigors).

Carpintero real del Pacífico.

*Picus scapularis* Vigors, Zool. Jour., 4, 1829, 354 (San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico; type possibly in coll. Zool. Soc. London).

México: Tropical Zone of western section. Recorded from Sinaloa (Rosario, 55 feet, Quelite, 75 feet, K-d; 15 mi. WSW Cosalá, 3500 feet, nesting, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, and Oaxaca (western half).

**Dryocopus lineatus petersi** (van Rossem).

Carpintero real de Peters.

*Ceophloeus lineatus petersi* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1934, 11 (Cuidad Victoria, Tamaulipas; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Northeastern and central eastern sections. Recorded from San Luis Potosí (extreme southeast), Puebla (5 mi. N Papantilla, May 10, juvenile; 10 mi. E Huauchinango, November, K-d), Nuevo León (eastern lowlands), Tamaulipas (Güémez, C), and Veracruz (all interior localities and those at higher altitudes).

**Dryocopus lineatus similis** (Lesson).

Carpintero real del Golfo.

*Picus similis* Lesson, Descrip. de Mamm. et d'Ois, récomm. decouvert., 1847, 204 (San Carlos, Central America = La Union, El Salvador).

Forested lowlands of southern México and Central America, south to northwestern Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (from Isthmus of Tehuantepec eastward), Chiapas, Veracruz (eastern lowlands), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Chetumal, December 29, breeding condition).

**Asyndesmus lewis** (G. R. Gray).  
Lewis Woodpecker. Carpintero de Lewis.

*Picus Lewis* "Drap." G. R. Gray, Gen. Birds, 3, 1849, app., 22 (new name for *Picus torquatus* Wilson, preoccupied; no locality = Montana).

Transition Zone of western North America, from southern British Columbia south to southern California and New Mexico, extending east to the western edge of the Great Plains. Migratory in northern section and given to occasional southward flights to north-western México and western Texas.

México: Baja California (irregular winter visitor in northwestern section; fairly common in 1925, seen in 1927), Sonora (Nogales, January 17, 1928; Tiburón Island, November 4, 1941, O; Rancho Carrizal, October, 1948), and Chihuahua (Moris, December 26, 1884).

**Melanerpes formicivorus** (Swainson).<sup>1</sup>  
Acorn Woodpecker. Carpintero tigre.

Resident in oak and pine woods from southwestern Oregon, southern Arizona, and west-central Texas south through the mountains of México and Central America to western Panamá.

**Melanerpes formicivorus martirensis** (Grinnell and Swarth).  
Carpintero tigre de San Pedro Mártir.

*Balanosphyra formicivora martirensis* Grinnell and Swarth, Condor, 28, 1926, 176 (La Jolla, 6200 feet altitude, Sierra San Pedro Martir, Lower California, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Confined to northwestern Baja California, south to about latitude 31°. Specimens from near the United States boundary approach *M. f. bairdi* of coastal California.

**Melanerpes formicivorus angustifrons** Baird.  
Carpintero tigre de San Lucas.

*Melanerpes formicivorus* var. *angustifrons* Baird, in Cooper's Ornith. Calif., 1, 1870, 405 (Cape St. Lucas [Baja California]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the mountains of the Cape district of Baja California.

**Melanerpes formicivorus formicivorus** (Swainson).  
Carpintero tigre de México.

*Picus formicivorus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 439 (Temiscaltepec [= Temascaltepec], Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus.).

Central Arizona and west-central Texas south through the Mexican tableland to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Altitudinal limits of occurrence: El Blanquillo, Nuevo León, 150 feet, and Laguna Juanota, Chihuahua, 9000 feet (K-d).

México: Sonora (mountainous eastern part), Sinaloa (Babizos, July 3, breeding), Nayarit, Jalisco (nesting, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca (mountains of western

<sup>1</sup>The authors are not in agreement on the desirability of placing this species in the genus *Melanerpes* rather than in *Balanosphyra*.

half, nesting, K-d; individuals from 46 mi. NW Oaxaca southeast to Totontepec and Moctum approach *M. f. lineatus*), Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato (5 mi. W Ibarra, May 24, nesting, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 15, 18, laying), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Sierra de Tamaulipas, June 6, nesting), and Veracruz (Tlacotepec, 1500 feet).

***Melanerpes formicivorus lineatus*** (Dickey and van Rossem).  
Carpintero tigre rayado.

*Balanosphyra formicivora lineata* Dickey and van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 40, 1927, 1 (Mount Cacaguatique, Department San Miguel, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Mountains of southern Chiapas south to El Salvador and northern Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca (Pacific slope of extreme southeastern section; 15 mi. NE Tapanatepec, K-d) and Chiapas (numerous montane localities; a specimen from Pacific side at lower altitude at El Aguacate is close to *M. f. albeolus*).

***Melanerpes formicivorus albeolus*** Todd.  
Carpintero tigre del sureste.

*Melanerpes formicivorus albeolus* Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, 153 (Near Manatee, British Honduras; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Pine-oak areas from southeastern México east to British Honduras.

México: Northern Chiapas (Palenque, specimens approaching *M. f. lineatus*, K-d) and southern Tabasco (Balancán).

***Centurus uropygialis*** Baird.<sup>1</sup>

Gila Woodpecker. Carpintero del Gila. Dityitaca (Mixteco).

Lower Sonoran desert areas of the southwestern United States and northwestern México, and the Arid Tropical Zone of western México south to Jalisco.

***Centurus uropygialis albescens*** van Rossem.  
Carpintero del Gila blanquecino.

*Centurus uropygialis albescens* van Rossem, Condor, 44, 1942, 22 (Laguna Dam, lower Colorado River, Imperial County, California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Imperial Valley, California, and Colorado River valley from southern Nevada to northeastern Baja California and northwestern Sonora.

México: Baja California (extreme northeast in the Colorado River valley) and Sonora (extreme northwest; resident in riparian growth along Colorado River).

***Centurus uropygialis cardonensis*** Grinnell.  
Carpintero del Gila de Grinnell.

*Centurus uropygialis cardonensis* Grinnell, Condor, 29, 1927, 168 (mouth of Cañon San Juan de Dios, within ten miles east of El Rosario, near latitude 30°, Baja California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Northern part of Baja California, west of the Colorado desert, from lati-

<sup>1</sup> Possibly conspecific with *Centurus aurifrons*, as van Rossem claims to have seen hybrids in the British Museum from Jalisco and Aguascalientes.

tude 32° to 29°, and exclusive of northwest coastal district. Specimens in a belt from latitude 29° to 28° approach *C. uropygialis brewsteri*.

***Centurus uropygialis brewsteri* Ridgway.**

Carpintera del Gila de Brewster.

*Centurus uropygialis brewsteri* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, 1911, 32 (Santiago, Baja California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southern half of Baja California, from latitude 28° to Cape San Lucas.

***Centurus uropygialis uropygialis* Baird.**

Carpintero del Gila de Arizona.

*Centurus uropygialis* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854, 120 (Bill Williams Fork of Colorado River, New Mexico [= Arizona]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern Arizona (except Colorado River valley), southwestern New Mexico, and adjacent parts of Sonora.

México: Sonora (Lower Sonoran desert areas of northern and central sections). Specimens from the coast south of latitude 29° approach *fuscescens*.

***Centurus uropygialis tiburonensis* van Rossem.**

Carpintero del Gila de Tiburón.

*Centurus uropygialis tiburonensis* van Rossem, Condor, 44, 1942, 22 (Petrel Bay, on southeast side of Tiburón Island, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Confined to Tiburón Island, Sonora (common resident in the giant cactus).

***Centurus uropygialis fuscescens* van Rossem.**

Carpintero del Gila de van Rossem.

*Centurus uropygialis fuscescens* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 410 (Chinobampo, Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Arid Tropical Zone from southern Sonora to central Sinaloa. Recorded from Sonora (southern third, south of latitude 29°), Sinaloa (south to Culiacán, from sea level to 3000 feet, K-d), Chihuahua (southwest), and extreme west-central Durango (Tamazula, K-d). Intergrades with next race in central Sinaloa (Potrerillo, May 27, breeding condition, K-d).

***Centurus uropygialis sulfuriventer* Reichenbach.**

Carpintero del Gila vientre amarillo.

*Centurus sulfuriventer* Reichenbach, Handb. spec. Ornith., cont. xii, Scansoriae c Picinae, 1854, 410, pl. 664, figs. 4401, 4402 (Mexico = central western México *apud* van Rossem; types in Dresden Mus.).

México: Central Pacific coast, chiefly in arid tropics. Altitudinal limits of occurrence from 30 feet (5 mi. S Mazatlán, Sinaloa, K-d) to 4000 feet (Santa Teresa and Cocula, Jalisco, breeding condition, April 5, K-d). Recorded from Sinaloa (except northern part), Nayarit (Tepic, 3000 feet, June 25, nesting, K-d), Jalisco, Durango, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes.



GILA WOODPECKER  
*CENTURUS UROPYGIALIS*  
One-half natural size

Painting by Andrew Jackson Grayson

**Centurus hypopolius** (Wagler).<sup>1</sup>

Gray-bellied Woodpecker. Carpintero petigris.

*Picus hypopolius* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 22, 1829, col. 514 (Mexico; types from Puebla, in Berlin Mus.).

México: Pacific slope of southwestern section. Recorded from Guerrero (Sierra Madre del Sur; Amojileca, April 15, breeding, Iguala, March 21, breeding, O-d; 7 mi. S Mexcala, June 27, breeding, K-d), Oaxaca (up to 6000 feet, Tamazulapan, Teotitlán, M'tla, 3 mi. N Oaxaca, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (Careaga, about 7000 feet, K-d), Morelos (Jiutepec, March 16–May 28, breeding, K-d), Tlaxcala (Ponotla), and Puebla (numerous localities, common).

**Centurus aurifrons** (Wagler).

Golden-fronted Woodpecker. Cheque. Carpintero de frente dorada. Nteco (Otomi).

Southwestern Oklahoma and northern Texas south through central, eastern, and southern México to El Salvador, northern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and islands in the Gulf of Honduras. Possibly hybridizes with *C. uropygialis* in central México, where their ranges overlap (see pp, 31, 32).

**Centurus aurifrons aurifrons** (Wagler).

Cheque de frente dorada.

*Picus Aurifrons* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 22, 1829, col. 512 (Mexico = Hidalgo; type in Berlin Mus.).

Central, eastern and southern Texas south over much of northern and central México, chiefly in the Lower Sonoran and Arid Tropical zones, but ranging to 7800 feet in Durango.

México: Jalisco (interior and eastern parts; Lagos de Moreno; Ocotlán, juvenile, July 26, K-d), Michoacán (north-central section), southern Durango (Sierra Madre eastward), Zacatecas (16 mi. NW Fresnillo, July 18, nest), Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, eastern Coahuila (Monclova), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Tula), Nuevo León (Galeana, July 25, nesting, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Victoria; Llera, June 27, nesting, K-d).

**Centurus aurifrons polygrammus** Cabanis.

Cheque oaxaqueño.

*Centurus polygrammus* Cabanis, Jour. für Ornith., 10, 1862, 326 (San Bartolo, Tehuantepec; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Pacific slope of southwestern section in the Arid Tropical Zone from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec eastward into Chiapas. Recorded from Oaxaca and Chiapas (extreme west, Tonalá). Approaches *frontalis* in extreme southeastern Oaxaca (Tapanatepec, K-d), and extreme western Chiapas (Monserrate; Sierra Gineta, K-d).

<sup>1</sup> We cannot agree with Peters (Birds World, 6, 1948, 161) that *C. uropygialis* and *C. hypopolius* are conspecific.

**Centurus aurifrons frontalis** (Nelson).

Cheque chiapaneco.

*Melanerpes frontalis* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 257 (San Vicente, Chiapas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Chiapas (most of Pacific coast strip, the cordillera up to 5000 feet, and Central Valley).

**Centurus aurifrons santacruz**i Bonaparte.

Cheque de Santa Cruz.

*Centurus Santa Cruz*i Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 5, 1837 (1838), 116 (Guatemala, restricted by subsequent designation to Santa Cruz de Quiche; location of type unknown).

Eastern Chiapas through western and central Guatemala to El Salvador and northern Nicaragua.

México: Chiapas (extreme southeast corner, at Huehuetán; Cacahuatán, 600 meters, Mazatán, 9 meters, K-d).

**Centurus aurifrons incanescens** Todd.<sup>1</sup>

Cheque viejo.

*Centurus aurifrons incanescens* Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 30, 1946, 298 (Twelve miles south of Marathon, Brewster Co., Texas; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Southwestern Oklahoma, western Texas, and adjacent México.

México: Chihuahua (eastern portion; Ciudad Camargo, June 17-23, nesting, K-d; 5 mi. N Chihuahua, June 13, nesting, O-d), northern Durango (Canutillo, Nazas River at Abasolo, K-d), and northern Coahuila (upper Rio Grande valley).

**Centurus aurifrons grateloupensis** (Lesson).

Cheque oriental.

*Picus Grateloupensis* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1839, 41 (Mexico).México: Confined to eastern slope, where it reaches the Humid Tropical Zone and occurs up to 3000 feet at La Gloria, Veracruz (K-d). The subspecies is a series of variable intermediates between *aurifrons* and *veraecrucis*. Recorded from San Luis Potosí (eastern), Puebla (eastern), Tamaulipas (extreme southeast), and Veracruz (northern and central; Boca del Río, July, breeding, C; Presidio, 1000 feet, May, K-d).**Centurus aurifrons veraecrucis** (Nelson).

Cheque veracruzano.

*Melanerpes dubius veraecrucis* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 259 (Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).México: Parts of southeastern section in Humid Tropical Zone. Oaxaca (Soyaltepec and Tutla, thence east; eastern specimens approach *santacruz*i, K-d), Chiapas (northern; specimen from Tila approaches *dubius*), Veracruz (south-central and southeastern), Tabasco (specimens approaching *dubius*), and Campeche (extreme southwestern).<sup>1</sup> For a discussion of the complicated variations of this subspecies and *C. a. aurifrons*, see Wetmore, Wilson Bull., 60, 1948:185.



**Centurus aurifrons dubius** (Cabot).

Cheque del palmar.

*Picus dubius* Cabot, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, 1844, 164 (Yucatan; type from Uxmal, in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Yucatán Peninsula of México, the Petén district of Guatemala, and British Honduras.

México: Campeche (all except extreme southwest), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Centurus aurifrons leei** Ridgway.

Cheque de Lee.

*Centurus leei* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 22 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Known only from Cozumel Island off the coast of Quintana Roo (January 17, breeding condition).

**Centurus chrysogenys** (Vigors).

Golden-cheeked Woodpecker. Carpintero cariamarillo.

Western and central México, chiefly in the Arid Tropical Zone.

**Centurus chrysogenys chrysogenys** (Vigors).

Carpintero cariamarillo del noroeste.

*Picus chrysogenys* Vigors, in Zool. Beechey's Voy., 1839, 24 (either Mazatlan, Sinaloa, or San Blas, Nayarit; type not recorded).

México: Sinaloa (Matatán, 150 feet, April, breeding; 15 mi. WSW Cosalá, 3500 feet, K-d) and Nayarit (Sauta, May 4, breeding, K-d; Chacala on southwestern coast). Specimens from central and southern Nayarit strongly approach *C. c. flavinuchus*.

**Centurus chrysogenys flavinuchus** Ridgway.

Carpintero cariamarillo acapulqueño.

*Centurus chrysogenys flavinuchus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, 1911, 32 (Acapulco, Guerrero; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Jalisco (western; Puerto Vallarta, June 24, breeding), Colima, Michoacán (coastal region), southern Guerrero (Pie de la Cuesta, July, breeding, C; Amojileca, April 4, laying, Chilpancingo, April 29, laying, O-d), and Oaxaca (western; Puerto Angel, O-d).

**Centurus chrysogenys morelensis** (Moore).

Carpintero cariamarillo morelense.

*Melanerpes chrysogenys morelensis* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 63, 1950, 109 (three miles south of Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, altitude 4700 feet; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Transverse Volcanic Biotic Province. Recorded from central and eastern Michoacán (Apatzingán, Tafetan, K-d), northern Guerrero (Zirándaro, Ajuchitán, Igu-

ala, intergrades with *C. c. flavinuchus*, K-d, O-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca, Tehuixtla, Lago de Tequisquitengo, K-d), and extreme southwestern Puebla.

**Centurus pygmaeus** Ridgway.

Yucatán Woodpecker. Carpintero enano.

Confined to the Yucatán Peninsula, Cozumel Island, and Bonacca Island in the Gulf of Honduras.

**Centurus pygmaeus rubricomus** (Peters).

Carpintero enano de Peters.

*Melanerpes rubricapillus rubricomus* Peters, Check-list Birds World, 6, 1948, 164 (new name to replace *rubriventris* Swainson, not available; Mérida, Yucatan; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus.).

México: Northern Campeche (Icheq, May 23, breeding), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (south to Chetumal). Common.

**Centurus pygmaeus pygmaeus** Ridgway.

Carpintero enano cozumelense.

*Centurus rubriventris pygmaeus* Ridgway, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 8, 1885, 576 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island, off the coast of Quintana Roo.

**Centurus pucherani** (Malherbe).

Pucheran Woodpecker. Carpintero de Pucheran.

Lower Tropical Zone, chiefly in humid rain forest, from southeastern México to western Ecuador and north-central Colombia.

**Centurus pucherani perileucus** (Todd).

Carpintero de Pucheran norteño.

*Melanerpes pucherani perileucus* Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, 154 (Near Manatee, Brit. Honduras; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Southern México southeast on Caribbean slope of Central America to northern Honduras.

México: Chiapas, Oaxaca, Puebla, Veracruz (Tacolapan, May 5, nesting; Tezonapa, August 29, breeding, K-d), and Tabasco.

**Sphyrapicus varius** (Linnaeus).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Chupasavia. Carpintero saucero.

Breeds from southeastern Alaska and central Mackenzie southeast to Newfoundland and south in the mountains to southern California, central Arizona, extreme western Texas, and northern Georgia, and in the Mississippi Valley to central Missouri. Eastern and interior races highly migratory, wintering south to the Greater Antilles and western Panamá.

***Sphyrapicus varius daggetti* Grinnell.**  
Chupasavia de Daggett.

*Sphyrapicus varius daggetti* Grinnell, Condor, 3, 1901, 12 (Pasadena, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in mountain and coastal forests from southern Oregon to southern California and extreme western Nevada. In winter descends to lower elevations, irregularly to coast of southern California and northern Baja California.

México: Baja California (rare winter visitant, October 14 to March 1, south to about latitude 30°).

***Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis* Baird.**  
Chupasavia de nuca roja.

*Sphyrapicus varius* var. *nuchalis* Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, xxviii, 103 (Mimbres River, New Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in the Rocky Mountain area from central British Columbia and Alberta to central eastern California, central Arizona, and extreme western Texas. Winters in southwestern United States and south through northern and western México.

México: Winter visitant. Recorded from Baja California (throughout, but uncommon), Sonora (fairly common throughout, including the tropical lowlands, September 19 to March 23), Sinaloa (chiefly in Sierra Madre, uncommon; Babizos, 20 mi. NE Rosario, Batel, K-d), Jalisco, Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, and Nuevo León (one recent record).

***Sphyrapicus varius varius* (Linnaeus).**  
Chupasavia saucero.

*Picus varius* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 176 (South Carolina *ex* Catesby).

Breeds in the Canadian Zone from Mackenzie to Newfoundland and south to central Missouri and Virginia. Winters from the central states south to the Greater Antilles and México, and in Central America to western Panamá.

México: Common migrant and winter resident over all but the northwest portion, from sea level to 10,500 feet. Recorded from southern Sinaloa (20 mi. NE Rosario, 12 mi. N Concha, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Durango (6 mi. W Birimoa, Nazas River near Abasolo, K-d), Guanajuato, Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (K-d), Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

***Sphyrapicus thyroideus* (Cassin).**  
Williamson Sapsucker. Carpintero garganta roja.

Largely resident in western mountains from southern British Columbia to southern California, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico. Partly migratory, reaching northwestern México in winter.

***Sphyrapicus thyroideus nataliae* (Malherbe).**  
Carpintero garganta roja de Natalia.

*Picus Nataliae* Malherbe, Journ. für Ornith., 2, 1854, 171 (Mexico; type in Darmstadt Mus.).

Rocky Mountains from southeastern British Columbia to Nevada, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico. Winter visitant to northwestern México.

México: Baja California (sparse winter visitant to northern third), Sonora (one record), Sinaloa (four specimens, Babizos, Rancho Batel, K-d), Jalisco (two records), Chihuahua (four specimens, G-d), Durango (5 mi. SW El Salto, Las Flores, K-d), México (Zoquiapan), and possibly Zacatecas (the probable source of the type, *vide* van Rossem).

**Veniliornis fumigatus** (d'Orbigny).

Smoky-brown Woodpecker. Carpintero sudamericano.

Forest, variously from sea level to the Temperate Zone, from southern Tamaulipas and Nayarit to the Andes of Bolivia and northern Venezuela.

**Veniliornis fumigatus oleagineus** (Reichenbach).

Carpintero Sudamericano aceitoso.

*Chloronerpes oleagineus* Reichenbach (*ex* Lichtenstein), Handb. spec. Ornith., cont. xii, Scansoriae c Picinae, 1854, 356, pl. 665, figs. 4467, 4468 (Papantla, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Parts of central and southern sections. Recorded from Nayarit (one specimen, 5 mi. NW Tepic, 3000 feet, K-d), Jalisco (one specimen, Mineral de San Sebastián), México, San Luis Potosí (Río Axtla, C-d), Puebla, Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, breeding), and Veracruz (northern and interior portions). Distribution poorly understood.

**Veniliornis fumigatus sanguinolentus** (Sclater).

Carpintero sudamericano sanguinolento.

*Chloronerpes sanguinolentus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 27, 1859, 60, pl. 151 (Omoa, Honduras; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México to Panamá in rain forest.

México: Oaxaca (Santo Domingo; Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, K-d), Chiapas (Palenque; Mapastepec, K-d), Veracruz (east and southeast), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Dendrocopos villosus** (Linnaeus).

Hairy Woodpecker. Carpintero veloso.

Near tree-line from Alaska east to Newfoundland and south over most of the United States to southern Florida and the Bahamas; south in the mountains of México and Central America to western Panamá.

**Dendrocopos villosus hyloscopus** (Cabanis and Heine).<sup>1</sup>

Carpintero veloso de Cabanis.

*Dryobates hyloscopus* Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., vol. 4, no. 2, June, 1863, 69 (San Jose in Californien; type in Berlin Mus.).

Western and southern California south to mountains of northern Baja California. México: Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Baja California.

<sup>1</sup> *Dryobates villosus scrippsae* Huey, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1927, 9, is considered a synonym.

**Dendrocopos villosus icastus** (Oberholser).  
Carpintero veloso chihuahuense.

*Dryobates villosus icastus* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 40, 1911, 597 (in key), 612 (El Salto, Durango, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to Jalisco.

México: Northwestern section. Recorded from Sonora (mountains of eastern part at 6300 feet), Jalisco (mountains of northeast section, Bolaños), Chihuahua (up to 10,000 feet, east side Mount Mohinora; Laguna Juanota, K-d), Durango (Nievero, April, breeding, K-d), Zacatecas, and southern Coahuila.

**Dendrocopos villosus intermedius** (Nelson).  
Carpintero veloso de San Luis.

*Dryobates villosus intermedius* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 259 (Villar, San Luis Potosi; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Mountains of northeastern section. Recorded from Guanajuato (40 mi. NE San Luis de La Paz, 7 mi. NW Xichú, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas. Specimens from Hidalgo are intermediate between *intermedius* and *jardinii* (K-d).

**Dendrocopos villosus jardinii** (Malherbe).  
Carpintero veloso pinero.

*Picus Jardinii* Malherbe, Rev. Zool., 1845, 374 (Mexico = central Veracruz; type possibly in Darmstadt Mus.).

México: Mountain ranges of central and southern sections. Recorded from Jalisco (except extreme northeast; 1 mi. N Tapalpa, nesting, K-d, specimens intermediate between *jardinii* and *icastus*), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (Sierra Madre del Sur), Oaxaca (25 mi. NE Oaxaca, 6200 feet, O-d), México, Morelos, Puebla, and Veracruz (3500 to 12,000 feet). Includes a complex of variables. Birds from Veracruz, Guerrero, and Oaxaca are smallest, and usually the darkest. Specimens from Morelos and México are much larger. Paler specimens from Jalisco presumably approach *icastus*, and birds from Colima are intermediate.

**Dendrocopos villosus sanctorum** (Nelson).  
Carpintero veloso de Todos Santos.

*Dryobates sanctorum* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 50 (Todos Santos, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (Monserrate eastward; breeding, March 27, April 11, O-d).

**Dendrocopos nuttallii** (Gambel).  
Nuttall Woodpecker. Carpintero de Nuttall.

*Picus Nuttallii* (sic) Gambel, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1, 1843, 259 (Near the Pueblo de Los Angeles = Los Angeles County, California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Upper Sonoran Zone of California west of the Sierra Nevada and the deserts, extending into northwestern Baja California.

México: Baja California (common resident in willow-cottonwood and live oak associations of northwest portion, south to latitude 30° 45').

**Dendrocopos scalaris** (Wagler).

Ladder-backed Woodpecker. Chejé. Carpintero Chilillo.

Sonoran and Arid Tropical desert and scrub country from southeastern California, southwestern Utah, southeastern Colorado, and western Oklahoma through México to British Honduras and the Pacific coast of Honduras.

**Dendrocopos scalaris eremicus** (Oberholser).

Chejé de San Fernando.

*Dryobates scalaris eremicus* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 41, 1911, 141 (in key), 151 (San Fernando, Baja California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in northern Baja California (except Colorado River valley) between latitude 32° and latitude 29°.

**Dendrocopos scalaris lucasanus** (Baird).

Chejé de San Lucas.

*Picus lucasanus* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 302 (Cape San Lucas, Baja California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in central and southern Baja California, from latitude 29° southward, and on the islands in the Gulf of California, including Carmen, Santa Cruz, San José, Espiritu Santo, Santa Margarita; also San Esteban Island (Sonora).

**Dendrocopos scalaris cactophilus** (Oberholser).

Chejé de los cactus.

*Dryobates scalaris cactophilus* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 41, 1911, 140 (in key), 152 (Tucson, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Deserts of southeastern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, and central New Mexico south to the Colorado River Delta and parts of northwestern México.

México: Baja California (extreme northeast), Sonora (northern half), Chihuahua (17 mi. E La Junta, 7500 feet, nesting, K-d), Durango, and northwestern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 22, nest). Intergrades with *D. s. sinaloensis* in Sonora in a wide belt south of latitude 30°.

**Dendrocopos scalaris sinaloensis** (Ridgway).

Chejé sinaloense.

*Dryobates scalaris sinaloensis* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 285 (vicinity of Mazatlan, Sinaloa; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southern Sonora, Sinaloa (nests from sea level at El Molino and Reforma up to 1000 feet at Potrerillo, K-d), and extreme western Durango (6 mi. W Birimoa, Tamazula, K-d). Most specimens from Sonora approach *cactophilus*.

**Dendrocopos scalaris graysoni** (Baird).

Chejé de Islas Mariás.

*Picus (Dyctiopicus) scalaris* var. *graysoni* Baird, in Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, *Hist. N. Am. Birds, Land Birds*, 2, 1874, 501 (in key), 517 (Tres Marias Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Tres Mariás Islands off Nayarit.

**Dendrocopos scalaris centrophilus** (Oberholser).

Chejé jalisciense.

*Dryobates scalaris centrophilus* Oberholser, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 41, 1911, 140 (in key), 157 (Ameca, Jalisco; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Recorded from Nayarit (from sea level at San Blas, March 25, breeding, to 5500 feet, 10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, K-d), Jalisco (Atoyac, March 6, breeding, July), Colima (18 mi. E Colima, K-d), Michoacán (western; breeding, K-d), Durango (southern), Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, 6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, 6275 feet, K-d).

**Dendrocopos scalaris azelus** (Oberholser).

Chejé michoacano.

*Dryobates scalaris azelus* Oberholser, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 41, 1911, 141 (in key), 147 (La Salada, Michoacan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Portions of western central section. Recorded from Michoacán (central and eastern), Guerrero, Oaxaca (west-central; east to Mitla, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, K-d), Morelos (Jiutepec, breeding, K-d; Las Estacas), and southwestern Puebla (Acatlán, F-d).

**Dendrocopos scalaris percus** (Oberholser).

Chejé de Comitán.

*Dryobates scalaris percus* Oberholser, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 41, 1911, 140 (in key), 144 (Comitan, Chiapas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southeastern Oaxaca (5 mi. W Zapanatepec, K-d) and Chiapas (Monserate east to Comitán).

**Dendrocopos scalaris symplectus** (Oberholser).

Chejé texano.

*Dryobates scalaris symplectus* Oberholser, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 41, 1911, 140 (in key), 155 (Mouth of the Nueces River, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southeastern Colorado and western Oklahoma south through central and southern Texas to northeastern México.

México: Coahuila (northeastern), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, March 17, breeding, K-d).

**Dendrocopos scalaris giraudi** (Stone).

Chejé de Giraud.

*Dryobates scalaris giraudi* Stone, *Auk*, 37, 1920, 146 (new name for *Picus bairdi* Malherbe preoccupied; type locality Hidalgo by subsequent designation).

México: Recorded from Guanajuato, Querétaro (San Juan del Río, K-d), México, eastern), Coahuila (southern), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala (Ponotla), and Puebla (northern and central).

***Dendrocopos scalaris scalaris*** (Wagler).  
Chejé de Wagler.

*Picus scalaris* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 22, 1829, col. 511 (Mexico, restricted to central Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Recorded from San Luis Potosí (southern), Tamaulipas (southern), and Veracruz (northern and central; Laguna Tamiahua, breeding, 20 mi. W Veracruz, K-d).

***Dendrocopos scalaris ridgwayi*** (Oberholser).  
Chejé de Ridgway.

*Dryobates scalaris ridgwayi* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 41, 1911, 140 (in key), 143 (Jaltipan, Veracruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Recorded from Veracruz (southeastern coastal region), Tabasco, and southwestern Campeche (Palizada, specimen approaching *D. s. parvus*).

***Dendrocopos scalaris parvus*** (Cabot).  
Chejé de Sisal.

*Picus parvus* Cabot, Boston Jour. Nat. Hist., 5, 1845, 92 (Ticul, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Campeche (south to Pacaytún), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (northern and central, including Holbox and Cozumel islands). Breeds from March to May.

***Dendrocopos arizonae*** (Hargitt).  
Arizona Woodpecker. Carpintero de Arizona.

Transition and Upper Sonoran zones (chiefly oak belt) in the mountains of southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and western México.

***Dendrocopos arizonae arizonae*** (Hargitt).  
Carpintero de Arizona norteño.

*Picus arizonae* Hargitt, Ibis, 1886, 115 (In montibus Santa Rita . . . Arizona; type in Brit. Mus.).

Mountains of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south into northwestern México.

México: Sonora (mountains of northeast) and Chihuahua (northern and central Sierra Madre).

***Dendrocopos arizonae fraterculus*** (Ridgway).  
Carpintero de Arizona de Ridgway.

*Dryobates arizonae fraterculus* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 286 (Sierra Madre of Colima; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Parts of northwestern section. Recorded from Sonora (southeast), Sinaloa (Batel, April, breeding, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Chihuahua (Barranca de Cobre, May, breeding), Durango, and Zacatecas. Birds from northeastern Sinaloa, adjacent Chihuahua, and northwestern Durango are intermediate toward *D. a. arizonae*.



**Dendrocopos stricklandi** (Malherbe).

Strickland Woodpecker. Carpintero de Strickland.

High mountains of south-central México from 8000 to 13,000 feet. Apparently rare and local.

**Dendrocopos stricklandi aztecus** Moore.

Carpintero de Strickland azteca.

*Dendrocopos stricklandi aztecus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 59, 1946, 104 (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, 9350 ft., on the Michoacan-Mexico border; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Central section, in Michoacán, México (Río Frío, 11,000 feet, breeding; intergrades with *D. s. stricklandi* in the mountains east of the Valley of México), Distrito Federal, and Morelos (Cuernavaca, July, breeding, C-d; Huitzilac, December 23, January 1, G-d).

**Dendrocopos stricklandi stricklandi** (Malherbe).

Carpintero de Strickland de este.

*Picus (Leuconotopicus) Stricklandi* Malherbe, Rev. Zool., 1845, 373 (Mexico; restricted to Orizaba massif by Moore; location of type, if any, unknown).

México: East-central section, in Puebla and Veracruz.

**Phloeocastes guatemalensis** (Hartlaub).

Guatemalan Ivory-billed Woodpecker. Picotero.

Tropical Zone forests and woodlands from the coasts of northern México through Central America to western Panamá.

**Phloeocastes guatemalensis dorsofasciatus** Moore.

Picotero de Moore.

*Phloeocastes guatemalensis dorsofasciatus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 48, 1935, 113 (Guiracoba, Sonora; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Sonora (extreme southeast) and northern and central Sinaloa (nesting at San Ignacio and 15 mi. WSW Cosalá, K-d); intergrades with *P. g. nelsoni* in southern Sinaloa and Nayarit.

**Phloeocastes guatemalensis nelsoni** (Ridgway).

Picotero de Nelson.

*Scapanus guatemalensis nelsoni* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, 1911, 34 (El Rincon, Guerrero; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Western section, in the states of Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (5 mi. NE Apatzingán, January 18, young juvenile, K-d), Guerrero, and western Oaxaca.

***Phloeocastes guatemalensis regius* (Reichenbach).**

Picotero veracruzano.

*Campephilus regius* Reichenbach, Handb. spec. Ornith., cont. xii, Scansoriae c Picinae, 1854, 393, pl. 669, figs. 4431, 4432 (Papantla, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Recorded from northeastern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (Victoria), and Veracruz (including southeastern section). Erroneously recorded from "near City of Mexico."

***Phloeocastes guatemalensis guatemalensis* (Hartlaub).**

Picotero guatemalteco.

*Picus guatemalensis* Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 1844, 214 (Guatemala; type possibly in Bremen Mus.).

Extreme southeastern México to western Panamá.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (Isthmus of Tehuantepec eastward; 9 mi. W Tehuantepec, February 6, laying, K-d), Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeds December 8 to June 2).

***Campephilus imperialis* (Gould).**

Imperial Ivory-billed Woodpecker. Cuauhtotomomi (Náhuatl).

*Picus imperialis* Gould, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, 1832, 140 (California = Jalisco, México; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Mountain pine forests of northwestern section, from 5000 to 10,000 feet. Now greatly reduced in numbers and in danger of extinction. Sonora (northeast in the Sierra Madre; no record since 1902), Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, 5500 feet, June, 1941, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán, Chihuahua (east side Mount Mohinora, 10,000 feet, May, 1937, K-d; Laguna Juanota, 9000 feet, July, 1937, K-d), Durango (Neviero, March, 1938, K-d), and Zacatecas.

FAMILY **DENDROCOLAPTIDAE**  
WOODHEWERS<sup>1</sup>

**Dendrocincla anabatina** Sclater.

Tawny-winged Woodhewer. Trepatroncos sepia.

Tropical rain forest from southern México to western Panamá.

**Dendrocincla anabatina anabatina** Sclater.

Trepatroncos sepia común.

*Dendrocincla anabatina* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 54, 1859, pl. 150 (Omoa, Honduras; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to western Panamá.

México: Northern Oaxaca, Chiapas (Palenque, K-d; Ocosingo, N-d), Veracruz (Río Jaltepec, May 18, breeding, K-d), Tabasco, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo.

**Dendrocincla anabatina typhla** Oberholser.

Trepatroncos sepia yucateco.

*Dendrocincla anabatina typhla* Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 56, 1904, 449 (in key), 452 (Puerto Morelos, Yucatan [= Quintana Roo]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from northern Campeche, Yucatán, and central and northern Quintana Roo (Vigía Chico, April 8, breeding).

**Dendrocincla homochroa** (Sclater).

Ruddy Woodhewer. Trepatroncos castañorjizo.

Southern México to western Venezuela in the Tropical Zone, chiefly in arid or "gallery" forest.

**Dendrocincla homochroa homochroa** (Sclater).

Trepatroncos castañorjizo del norte.

*Dendromanes homochrous* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 382 (Teotalcingo, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to Guatemala and Honduras.

México: Oaxaca (very rare, two records, Teotalcingo, Chimalaba), Chiapas (Socoltenango, K-d), Campeche, Yucatán (common), and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel and Mujeres islands.

**Sittasomus griseicapillus** (Vieillot).

Olivaceous Woodcreeper. Trepatroncos cabeza gris.

Humid tropical rain forest from central México to northwestern Perú, Bolivia, Argentina, and Tobago.

<sup>1</sup> The descriptive term "woodcreeper" is used by some authors throughout for this family.

***Sittasomus griseicapillus jaliscensis* Nelson.<sup>1</sup>**  
Trepatroncos cabeza gris jalisciense.

*Sittasomus sylvioides jaliscensis* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 264 (San Sebastian, Jalisco, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Jalisco, San Luis Potosí (30 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, Naranjos, K-d), and southwestern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías).

***Sittasomus griseicapillus sylvioides* Lafresnaye.**  
Trepatroncos cabeza gris del sureste.

*Sittasomus sylvioides* Lafresnaye, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2), 2, 1850, 590 (Mexico; restricted to State of Veracruz; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southern México to Costa Rica (both coasts).

México: Northern Oaxaca, Chiapas (6 mi. NNW San Fernando, April 26, breeding, O-d), Puebla, and Veracruz.

***Sittasomus griseicapillus gracileus* Bangs and Peters.**  
Trepatroncos cabeza gris yucateco.

*Sittasomus griseicapillus gracileus* Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, 1928, 392 (Chichen Itza, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Yucatán Peninsula of México and British Honduras.

México: Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo; breeds from late March to May.

***Glyphorhynchus spirurus* (Vieillot).**  
Wedge-billed Woodhewer. Trepatroncos pico de cuña.

Humid tropical rain forest from southern México to western Ecuador, the Guianas, Bolivia, and eastern Brazil.

***Glyphorhynchus spirurus pectoralis* Sclater and Salvin.**  
Trepatroncos pico de cuña guatemalteco.

*Glyphorhynchus pectoralis* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, 299 (Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México through Central America to western Ecuador.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, Tutla, K-d), Chiapas (Palenque, K-d), and Veracruz (several records, north to Motzorongo).

***Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus* (Lesson).**  
Strong-billed Woodhewer. Trepatroncos gigante.

Subtropical and Temperate zones, from southern México through the mountains of Central America to the Andes, extending from Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia.

<sup>1</sup> *Sittasomus griseicapillus harrisoni* Sutton, Wilson Bull., 67, 1955, 210 (five miles northwest of Gómez Farías, Tamaulipas) may prove to be a synonym when *jaliscensis* becomes better known topotypically.

**Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus omiltemensis** Nelson.

Trepatroncos gigante guerrerense.

*Xiphocolaptes emigrans omiltemensis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 153 (Omilteme, Guerrero; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Montane cloud forest in the Sierra Madre del Sur of Guerrero, from 5000 to 11,500 feet (Chilpancingo, Omilteme, Cuapongo, O-d; Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, K-d).

**Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus emigrans** Sclater and Salvin.

Trepatroncos gigante del sureste.

*Xiphocolaptes emigrans* Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1, 1859, 118 (San Geronimo, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Central México through Central America to north-central Nicaragua.

México: Chiapas (San Cristóbal, Santa Rosa, Comitán; Ocosingo, N-d; breeding, April, O-d; intergrades with *sclateri* in northwestern portion of state [Tumbalá, K-d]).

**Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus sclateri** Ridgway.

Trepatroncos gigante de Sclater.

*Xiphocolaptes sclateri* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, 1889 (1890), 3 (in key), 6 (Orizaba, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Recorded from Oaxaca, San Luis Potosí (Cerro Conejo, fairly common, 6200 to 7300 feet), and Veracruz.

**Dendrocolaptes certhia** (Boddaert).

Barred Woodhewer. Trepatroncos listado.

Chiefly Humid Tropical Zone from southeastern México to western Ecuador, eastern Bolivia, Amazonia, and the Guianas.

**Dendrocolaptes certhia sancti-thomae** (Lafresnaye).<sup>1</sup>

Trepatroncos listado de Santo Tomás.

*Dendrocops Sancti-Thomae* Lafresnaye, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2), 4, 1852, 466 (In insula Sancti-Thomae, error = Santo Tomas, near Omoa, Honduras, designated by Salvin and Godman; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Caribbean slope of southeastern México through Central America to Nicaragua.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate, Palenque), Veracruz (Potrero, Río Atoyac, C-d; Presidio and Sierra de Tuxtla, K-d), southern Campeche, and Quintana Roo (north to Carrillo Puerto).

<sup>1</sup> Includes the recently described *Dendrocolaptes certhia legtersi* Paynter (Postilla, Yale Peabody Museum, no. 18, 1954, 1; Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo) which has not been examined by us.

**Dendrocolaptes picumnus** Lichtenstein.  
Black-banded Woodhewer. Trepatroncos puntado.

Subtropical or Humid Tropical Zone from southwestern México to mountains of Costa Rica and western Panamá; Andes of Colombia to eastern Perú and Venezuela; also the Guianas to the north bank of the Amazon in Brazil.

**Dendrocolaptes picumnus puncticollis** Sclater and Salvin.  
Trepatroncos puntado guatemalteco.

*Dendrocolaptes puncticollis* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 54, pl. 5 (Tactic and San Geronimo, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México, northern Guatemala, and northern Honduras. Very rare.

México: Chiapas (6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, 7300 feet, April 18, 1954, breeding, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 8, 1950, two specimens, breeding, O-d).

**Xiphorhynchus flavigaster** Swainson.  
Ivory-billed Woodhewer. Arañero.

Arid Tropical Zone from northern México to northwestern Costa Rica.

**Xiphorhynchus flavigaster tardus** Bangs and Peters.  
Arañero sonorensis.

*Xiphorhynchus flavigaster tardus* Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, 1928, 393 (Hacienda San Rafael, Chihuahua [= Sonora], Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Southeastern Sonora (December, January through June, K-d) south through the northern third of Sinaloa (many localities, breeds, K-d). Specimens from extreme west-central Durango (6 mi. W Birimoa, Tamazula, K-d) are intermediate between *X. f. tardus* and *X. f. mentalis*.

**Xiphorhynchus flavigaster mentalis** (Lawrence).  
Arañero occidental.

*Dendroornis mentalis* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1867, 481 (Mazatlan, Sinaloa; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Arid tropics in central and southern Sinaloa, Nayarit (Sauta, May 15, breeding, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (extreme west; breeding 12 mi. S Zirándaro, intergrades with *flavigaster*, K-d), and Durango.

**Xiphorhynchus flavigaster flavigaster** Swainson.<sup>1</sup>  
Arañero guerrerense.

*Xiphorhynchus flavigaster* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 440 (Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> *Dendroornis flavigaster megarhynchus* Nelson (Auk, 17, 1900, 265; Puerto Angel, Oaxaca) is a synonym.



IVORY-BILLED WOODHEWER, *XIPHORHYNCHUS FLAVIGASTER*

Two-thirds natural size

Painting by Andrew Jackson Grayson

México: Guerrero (most of State; breeding, May 7–July 26, O-d) and Oaxaca (western half).

***Xiphorhynchus flavigaster eburneiostris* (Des Murs).**

Arañero pico de marfil.

*Dryocopus eburneiostris* Des Murs, Icon. Ornith., livr. 9, 1847, pl. 52 (Mexico = Realejo, Nicaragua; type in Paris Mus.).

Southern and southeastern México to northwestern Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (eastern half), Chiapas, México, Puebla, central and southern Veracruz (common in lowlands to 1700 feet; Presidio, April, breeding, K-d), and Tabasco. Recorded erroneously from Papayo, Guerrero.

***Xiphorhynchus flavigaster saltuarius* Wetmore.**

Arañero de Wetmore.

*Xiphorhynchus flavigaster saltuarius* Wetmore, Auk, 59, 1942, 266 (Altamira, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: San Luis Potosí (eastern; 30 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, K-d), northeastern Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, 5 mi. N Papantilla, K-d), Tamaulipas (southern; Rancho Acuña, 30 mi. NW Gonzales, nesting, K-d; additional specimens, F-d), and northern Veracruz (Orizaba, Papantla, intermediate). Requires comparison with *yucatanensis* Ridgway.

***Xiphorhynchus flavigaster yucatanensis* Ridgway.**

Arañero yucateco.

*Xiphorhynchus flavigaster yucatanensis* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, 1909, 73 (Temax, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Yucatán Peninsula. Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo; breeding condition March 27–June 5.

***Xiphorhynchus striatigularis* (Richmond).**

Stripe-throated Woodhewer. Trepatroncos garganta rayada.

*Dendroornis striatigularis* Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 22, 1900, 317 (Alta Mira, Tamaulipas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Known only from the unique type.

México: Tamaulipas (Alta Mira).

***Xiphorhynchus erythropygius* (Sclater).**

Spotted Woodhewer. Trepatroncos manchado.

Subtropical or humid tropical rain forests in mountains of southern México and Central America and in the Andes, from Colombia south to western Ecuador.



**Xiphorhynchus erythropygius erythropygius** (Sclater).

Trepatroncos manchado mexicano.

*Dendronis erythropygia* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 366 (Veracruz and Oaxaca; type from Jalapa, Veracruz, México, in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to central Honduras.

México: Guerrero (Omiteme, April, breeding, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Triunfo, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, 4200 to 6800 feet), and Veracruz. Specimens from Chiapas have been referred to *X. e. parvus* of Guatemala but are better allocated here.

**Lepidocolaptes leucogaster** (Swainson).

White-striped Woodhewer. Trepatroncos vientre blanco.

Confined to western and central México, with a remarkable zonal distribution from the arid tropics to the Alpine Zone on Mount Orizaba. Absent from heavy rain forest.

**Lepidocolaptes leucogaster umbrosus** Moore.

Trepatroncos vientre blanco norteño.

*Lepidocolaptes leucogaster umbrosus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 47, 1934, 87 (between Guirocoba and San Jose, Sonora, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Northwestern section, at altitudes from 1500 to 6500 feet. Recorded from Sonora (extreme southeast), Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco (northern), Chihuahua (southern only), and Durango (west of Sierra Madre Occidental; intergrades with *leucogaster*, K-d).

**Lepidocolaptes leucogaster leucogaster** (Swainson).

Trepatroncos vientre blanco de Swainson.

*Xiphorhynchus leucogaster* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 440 (Temascaltepec, Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus.).

México: Most of western, southwestern and central parts of country. Recorded from Jalisco (Tapalpa, April 13, breeding, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (5 mi. N Ario de Rosales, February 16, breeding, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México (Temascaltepec, breeding, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, and Veracruz.

**Lepidocolaptes souleyetii** (Des Murs).

Streaked-headed Woodhewer. Trepatroncos de Souleyet.

Chiefly in Arid Tropical Zone from southern México to northwestern Perú and east in northern South America to Trinidad and British Guiana.

**Lepidocolaptes souleyetii guerrenderensis** van Rossem.

Trepatroncos de Souleyet guerrenderense.

*Lepidocolaptes souleyetii guerrenderensis* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 16 (Rincon, Guerrero; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Known from only three specimens from the Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero (one specimen 25 mi. S Chilpancingo, 3000 feet, O-d).

**Lepidocolaptes souleyetii insignis** (Nelson).

Trepatroncos de Souleyet norteño.

*Picolaptes compressus insignis* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 54 (Otatitlan, Veracruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern México to Honduras.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (except southwest), Veracruz (north to Motzorongo), Tabasco, and southwestern Campeche.

**Lepidocolaptes souleyetti compressus** (Cabanis).<sup>1</sup>

Trepatroncos de souleyet centralamericano.

*Thripobrotus compressus* Cabanis, Jour. für Ornith., 9, 1861, 243 (Costa Rica; type in Berlin Mus.).

Pacific coast of Central America from southwestern México to western Panamá.

México: Chiapas (Finca Esperanza).

**Lepidocolaptes affinis** (Lafresnaye).

Spotted-crowned Woodhewer. Trepatroncos montés.

Mountains of southern and eastern México south to western Panamá, and the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia.

**Lepidocolaptes affinis affinis** (Lafresnaye).

Trepatroncos montés mexicano.

*Dendrocolaptes affinis* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, 100 (Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southern México to Honduras and north-central Nicaragua.

México: Upper Tropical and Subtropical zones from 1800 to 11,500 feet. Recorded from Guerrero (Omiteme, April 28–May 1, breeding, O-d; Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 6–18, breeding, O-d; Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, K-d), México, San Luis Potosí (extreme southeast; Xilitla, C-d), Hidalgo (10 mi. SW Jacala, K-d; El Barrio), Puebla, and Veracruz.

**Lepidocolaptes affinis lignicida** (Bangs and Penard).

Trepatroncos montés tamaulipeco.

*Picolaptes affinis lignicida* Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, 1919, 26 (Galindo, Tamaulipas; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to arid tropical hill country in northeastern section. Recorded from eastern San Luis Potosí (5 mi. NE Ciudad del Maíz, 5000 feet, O-d) and Tamaulipas (Sierra de Tamaulipas, June 5, nest and eggs).

<sup>1</sup> Includes *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii matudae* Brodkorb (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 369, 1938, 3; Finca Esperanza, Chiapas).

FAMILY FURNARIIDAE  
OVENBIRDS

**Synallaxis erythrothorax** Sclater.

Rufous-breasted Spinetail. Carpintero de hoja.

Southern México to El Salvador and Honduras.

**Synallaxis erythrothorax furtiva** Bangs and Peters.

Carpintero de hoja furtivo.

*Synallaxis erythrothorax furtiva* Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, 1927, 476 (Presidio, Veracruz; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Oaxaca, northern Chiapas (San Cayetano), Veracruz (Boca del Río, July 20, laying; Presidio, breeding, K-d), and western Tabasco.

**Synallaxis erythrothorax pacifica** Griscom.

Carpintero de hoja guatemalteco.

*Synallaxis erythrothorax pacifica* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 414, 1930, 3 (San Felipe, Retalhuleu, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Southwestern Chiapas to El Salvador and adjacent parts of western Honduras.

México: Chiapas (San Benito, Tuxtla, specimens in British Museum *fide* van Rossem; Tonalá, March 25, O-d).

**Synallaxis erythrothorax erythrothorax** Sclater.

Carpintero de hoja herrumbroso.

*Synallaxis erythrothorax* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, 75, pl. 86 (Coban and Honduras; type in Brit. Mus.).

Extreme southeastern México to central Honduras.

México: Eastern Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Anabacerthia striaticollis** Lafresnaye.

Scaly-throated Tree-hunter. Trepador montés.

Subtropical and humid temperate forests, from the mountains of southern México and Central America through the Andes of South America to western Venezuela and northwestern Bolivia.

**Anabacerthia striaticollis variegaticeps** (Sclater).

Trepador montés norteño.

*Anabacerthia striaticollis variegaticeps* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856 (1857), 289 (Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Mountains of southern México south to western Panamá.

México: Guerrero (Omiteme at 8000 feet), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Monserrate; 3700 to 6500 feet; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April, breeding, O-d; 50 mi. ESE Comitán, 3700 feet, breeding, K-d), and Veracruz (10 mi. S Presidio, July 3, breeding, K-d).

**Automolus rubiginosus** (Sclater).

Ruddy Automolus. Trepador castaño.

Subtropical rain forests, from the mountains of central México through Central America to Venezuela, French Guiana, and Bolivia.

**Automolus rubiginosus guerrerensis** Salvin and Godman.

Trepador castaño guerrerense.

*Automolus guerrerensis* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Am., Aves, 2, 1891, 157 (Omiteme, Guerrero; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Known only from the Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero (Omiteme and Xautipa) and western Oaxaca (Pluma; Totontepec, three females approaching *A. r. rubiginosus*, K-d).

**Automolus rubiginosus rubiginosus** (Sclater).<sup>1</sup>

Trepador castaño del Atlantico.

*Anabates rubiginosus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856 (1857), 288 (Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to northern Honduras.

México: Chiapas (numerous specimens, 1500 feet to 3000 meters), San Luis Potosí (Cerro San Antonio, 4000 feet), and Veracruz (ranging at least to 5000 feet).

**Automolus ochrolaemus** (Tschudi).

Buff-throated Automolus. Trepador rojizo.

Tropical rain forest from southern México to the Guianas, Bolivia, and Brazil.

**Automolus ochrolaemus cervinigularis** (Sclater).

Trepador rojizo garganta agamuzada.

*Anabates cervinigularis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856 (1857), 288 (Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México, Guatemala, and parts of Honduras and Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (6 mi. NNW San Fernando, April 26, breeding, O-d; Palenque), Veracruz (Presidio, breeding, K-d), and Tabasco. Erroneously recorded from near City of México.

**Xenops minutus** (Sparrman).

Least Tree-runner. Barboncito.

Humid Tropical Zone from southern México to western Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Guianas.

<sup>1</sup> We include *Automolus rubiginosus veraepacis* Salvin and Godman and *A. r. umbrinus* Salvin and Godman (Biol. Centr.-Am., Aves, 2, 1891, 156, 157) from Guatemala, to which Chiapas specimens have on occasion been referred.

***Xenops minutus mexicanus* Sclater.**

Barboncito mexicano.

*Xenops mexicanus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856 (1857), 289 (Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to Honduras.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, O-d; Palenque, K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (breeds in April).

***Sclerurus mexicanus* Sclater.**

Tawny-throated Leaf-scraper. Saltapared montés.

Humid tropical forests, from southern México to western Ecuador, eastern Perú, and eastern Brazil.

***Sclerurus mexicanus mexicanus* Sclater.**

Saltapared montés mexicano.

*Sclerurus mexicanus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856 (1857), 290 (Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to eastern Costa Rica.

México: Chiapas (Monserrate), Puebla (5 mi. N Papantilla, 2200 feet, breeding, K-d), and Veracruz. Uncommon; erroneously recorded from City of México.

***Sclerurus guatemalensis* (Hartlaub).**

Scaly-throated Leaf-scraper. Saltapared guatemalteco.

Southern México to western Ecuador in heavy tropical rain forest.

***Sclerurus guatemalensis guatemalensis* (Hartlaub).**

Saltapared guatemalteco de Hartlaub.

*Tinactor guatemalensis* Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, 370 (no locality = Guatemala).

Southern México through Central America to Darién.

México: Rare. Recorded from Chiapas (twice), Veracruz (twice, SSE Jesús Caranza), Tabasco (Teapa, two specimens, March 30 and April 4, 1900, G-d), and Quintana Roo (Laguna Chacanbacab, May 13, one specimen).

## FAMILY FORMICARIIDAE

## ANTBIRDS

**Taraba major** (Vieillot).

Great Antshrike. Bebel.

Tropical forests, from southeastern México to Argentina.

**Taraba major melanocrissus** (Sclater).

Bebel centralamericano.

*Thamnophilus melanocrissus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1860, 252 (Santecomapam, Orizaba, Veracruz = Choctum, Guatemala, as shown by Brodkorb; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to western Panamá.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, Palomares, Tutla, K-d), Chiapas (Palenque), Veracruz (30 mi. S Tezonapa, breeding, K-d), and Tabasco.

**Thamnophilus doliatus** (Linnaeus).

Barred Antshrike. Chompipi.

Tropical Zone, from eastern México to western Perú, northern Argentina, Paraguay, Tobago, and Trinidad.

**Thamnophilus doliatus intermedius** Ridgway.<sup>1</sup>

Chompipi listado.

*Thamnophilus intermedius* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1887 (1888), 581 (Truxillo, Honduras; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Eastern México and Central America southeast to eastern Costa Rica, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (Tonalá, March 26, breeding, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 19, breeding, O-d), eastern San Luis Potosí, Puebla, southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías), Veracruz (ranging to 6000 feet; Laguna Tamiagua and Presidio, breeding, K-d), and Tabasco. The subspecies *pacificus* Ridgway of western Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been erroneously recorded from Chiapas. Specimens from Tabasco approach the next race.

**Thamnophilus doliatus yucatanensis** Ridgway.

Chompipi yucateco.

*Thamnophilus doliatus yucatanensis* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, 193 (Temax, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Yucatán Peninsula, Petén, Guatemala, and northern British Honduras.

México: Campeche (specimens approaching *intermedius*), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

<sup>1</sup> Includes *Thamnophilus doliatus crepitans* Brodkorb (Occas. Papers Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool., no. 369, 1938, 3; Finca Esperanza, Pacific slope of Chiapas).

**Thamnistes anabatinus** Sclater and Salvin.

Tawny Antshrike. Pupero café.

Humid tropical rain forest from southeastern México to western Ecuador and eastern Perú.

**Thamnistes anabatinus anabatinus** Sclater and Salvin.

Pupero café guatemalteco.

*Thamnistes anabatinus* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1860, 299 (Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México to eastern Honduras.

México: Tabasco (Teapa; two specimens, March 20 and April 14, 1900, G-d).

**Dysithamnus mentalis** (Temminck.)

Slaty-capped Antwren. Hormiguero de matorral.

Humid tropical rain forest from southeastern México to western Ecuador, Bolivia, northern Argentina, Tobago, and Trinidad.

**Dysithamnus mentalis septentrionalis** Ridgway.

Hormiguera de matorral guatemalteco.

*Dysithamnus mentalis septentrionalis* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, 193 (Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southeastern México to western Panamá.

México: Campeche (Pacaytún in extreme southwest, two specimens).

**Myrmotherula schisticolor** (Lawrence).

Slaty Antwren. Hormiguero apizarrado.

Southern México, in tropical rain forest, south to western Ecuador and eastern Perú, and east to Santa Marta region, Colombia.

**Myrmotherula schisticolor schisticolor** (Lawrence).

Hormiguero apizarrado del noroeste.

*Formicivora schisticolor* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 8, 1865, 172 (Turrialba, Costa Rica; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern México to western Ecuador; very rare north of Nicaragua.

México: Chiapas (recently collected series from Santa Rosa, Comitán).

**Microrhopias quixensis** (Cornalia).

Dot-winged Antwren. Pupero negro.

Humid tropical rain forest, from southeastern México to western Ecuador, Bolivia, the Guianas, and Brazil.

**Microhoppas quixensis boucardi** (Sclater).  
Pupero negro de Boucard.

*Formicivora boucardi* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, 1858, 300 (Acatepec, Oaxaca; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México to northern Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca (five records), Chiapas (Palenque, July 5, breeding; Monte Líbano, one specimen, K-d), southern Veracruz (uncommon; Playa Vicente), Tabasco (six specimens, G-d), and southern Quintana Roo (Laguna Chacanbacab and 46 mi. W Chetumal).

**Cercomacra tyrannina** (Sclater).  
Tyrannine Antbird. Hormiguero tiranico.

Tropical rain forest from southeastern México to western Ecuador, the Guianas, and Amazonia.

**Cercomacra tyrannina crepera** Bangs.  
Hormiguero tiranico del sureste.

*Cercomacra crepera* Bangs, Auk, 18, 1901, 365 (Divala, Chiriqui; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southern México to western Panamá.

México: Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, K-d), Chiapas, Veracruz (Presidio, breeding, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (north to Ch'ich').

**Formicarius analis** (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).  
Black-faced Anthrush. Hurón chiflador.

Tropical rain forest from southeastern México to the Guianas and Amazonia.

**Formicarius analis moniliger** Sclater.  
Hurón chiflador tenosiqueño.

*Formicarius moniliger* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856 (1857), 294 (Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México and Guatemala.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz (La Gloria, breeding, K-d; common in extreme southern portion), and Tabasco.

**Formicarius analis pallidus** (Lawrence).  
Hurón chiflador yucateco.

*Furnarius pallidus* Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 2, 1882, 288 (Yucatan; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Confined to the Yucatán Peninsula and northern Petén, Guatemala.  
México: Campeche, Yucatán, and northern Quintana Roo.

**Formicarius analis intermedius** Ridgway.  
Hurón chiflador belizano.

*Formicarius moniliger intermedius* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, 1908, 194 (Manatee Lagoon, British Honduras; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Southern Quintana Roo, British Honduras, and Honduras.  
México: Southern Quintana Roo (Xcopen).



***Grallaria guatimalensis* Prévost and Des Murs.  
Scaled Antpitta. Fullino.**

Subtropical rain forest of mountains from central México south to Perú, Venezuela, and Trinidad; rarely at lower altitudes.

***Grallaria guatimalensis ochraceiventris* Nelson.  
Fullino mexicano.**

*Grallaria ochraceiventris* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 62 (San Sebastian, Jalisco; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known from relatively few scattered records in the mountains of south-western section: Jalisco (one record), Michoacán (Cerro de San Andrés, 9600 feet, A-d), Guerrero (4000 to 11,500 feet; Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, K-d; Omilteme, June 6, laying, Cuapongo, O-d), Oaxaca (Totontepec, May-June, K-d, 6 mi. N Oaxaca, 7000 feet, September 11, O-d), México (two records), and Morelos (one record).

***Grallaria guatimalensis guatimalensis* Prévost and Des Murs.<sup>1</sup>  
Fullino guatemalteco.**

*Grallaria guatimalensis* Prévost and Des Murs, Zool. Voyage Venus, Atlas, livr. 1, 1846 (1842), pl. 4 (Guatemala; type in Paris Mus.).

Mountains of southeastern México to north-central Nicaragua.

México: Chiapas (Monserate, August 9, nest and egg), Veracruz (300 to 8000 feet; Jalapa; Presidio, Motzorongo, Rancho Caracol, K-d; Jesús Carranza, 300 feet), and Tabasco (Tropical Zone, one record).

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<sup>1</sup> Provisionally we follow Griscom and Wetmore in including *Grallaria mexicana* Sclater, pending an examination of the type and an adequate series.

## FAMILY COTINGIDAE

## COTINGAS

**Cotinga amabilis** Gould.

Lovely Cotinga. Carlador turquesa. Xiuhtótotl (Náhuatl).

*Cotinga amabilis* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, 64, pl. 123 (Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Tropical rain forest from southern México to Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (one record), Chiapas (Palenque; 19 males and 8 females, 1936, K-d; one female, July 20, 1949, N-d), and Veracruz (three records).

**Attila spadiceus** (Gmelin).

Polymorphic Attila. Atila polimorfo.

Most of tropical America from western México to western Ecuador, Bolivia, Trinidad, and southern Brazil.

**Attila spadiceus pacificus** Hellmayr.

Atila polimorfo del Pacífico.

*Attila spadiceus pacificus* Hellmayr, Cat. Birds Am., 13, pt. 6, 1929, 140, new name to replace *cinnamomea* Lawrence preoccupied (Mazatlan, Sinaloa; types in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Sinaloa (north to junction with Sonora and Chihuahua, Huassa, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (Coalcomán, A-d; Uruapan, nesting, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (western half), Durango (extreme west-central, Tamazula, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, K-d), and Morelos (Jutepec, breeding, K-d).

**Attila spadiceus flammulatus** Lafresnaye.

Atila polimorfo flamígero.

*Attila flammulatus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 11, 1848, 47 (Colombia; Veracruz, Mexico, substituted by Bangs and Peñard; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southeastern México to Honduras.

México: Oaxaca (eastern lowlands), Chiapas, Puebla, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Quintana Roo (extreme south).

**Attila spadiceus gaumeri** Salvin and Godman.

Atila polimorfo de Gaumer.

*Attila gaumeri* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Am., Aves, 2, 1891, 134 (Tizimin, Yucatan; type in Brit. Mus.).

Confined to the Yucatán Peninsula.

México: Campeche (specimens approaching *flammulatus*), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (except extreme south), possibly including Holbox and Mujeres islands.

**Attila spadiceus cozumelae** Ridgway.

Atila polimorfo de Cozumel.

*Attila cozumelae* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 23 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island off Quintana Roo; uncommon.

**Laniocera rufescens** (Sclater).  
Speckled Mourner. Llorona manchada.

Chiapas south through Central America to northern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

**Laniocera rufescens rufescens** (Sclater).  
Llorona manchada guatemalteca.

*Lipaugus rufescens* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25, 1857 (1858), 276 (Coban, Guatemala; type in Liverpool Mus.).

Chiapas south to northwestern Colombia.

México: Chiapas (El Ocote, 2000 feet, 50 km. NW Ocozocoautla, four specimens).

**Rhytipterna holerythra** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Rufous Mourner. Llorona rojiza.

Humid tropical forests from southern México through Central America to northern Colombia and, on the Pacific coast, to northwestern Ecuador.

**Rhytipterna holerythra holerythra** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Llorona rojiza norteña.

*Lipaugus holerythrus* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, 300 (Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; types in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to northern Colombia.

México: Oaxaca (Tutla, 1478 meters, three specimens, N-d, two specimens, K-d; 18 mi. N Matías Romero, June 3, O-d), Chiapas (Palenque, one male, May 8, K-d), and Veracruz (Presidio, one male, K-d; common in jungles of extreme south). One old specimen in British Museum labelled "Mexico."

**Lipaugus unirufus** Sclater.  
Rufous Piha. Lipaugo rojizo.

Tropical rain forests from southern México to western Ecuador.

**Lipaugus unirufus unirufus** Sclater.  
Lipaugo rojizo mexicano.

*Lipaugus unirufus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 385 (Playa Vicente, Oaxaca = Veracruz; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México to northern Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca (Tutla, N-d; Palomares, Escuilapa, K-d; 18 mi. N Matías Romero, June 3, breeding, Juchitán, February 27, O-d), Chiapas (Ocosingo, Ocozocoautla, N-d); Palenque), Veracruz, and Tabasco.

**Pachyramphus cinnamomeus** Lawrence.  
Cinnamon Becard. Picogrueso canelo.

Humid tropical rain forests from southeastern México to western Ecuador and east through northern Colombia to northwestern Venezuela.

***Pachyramphus cinnamomeus fulvidior*** Griscom.  
Picogrueso canelo amarillento.

*Pachyramphus cinnamomeus fulvidior* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, 1932, 357 (Toledo district, British Honduras; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southern México to eastern Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, Tutla, K-d), Chiapas (Palenque, July 16, abundant, nest), and Tabasco (four specimens, March 30, April 5, and 13, G-d).

***Pachyramphus major*** (Cabanis).  
Mexican Becard. Picogrueso mexicano.

Arid Tropical and Arid Temperate zones from western and central México to north-central Nicaragua.

***Pachyramphus major uropygialis*** Nelson.  
Picogrueso mexicano sinaloense.

*Pachyramphus major uropygialis* Nelson, Auk, 16, 1899, 28 (Plomosas, Sinaloa; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Sinaloa (mountains of the southeast, 2500 to 6000 feet, Rancho Santa Bárbara, Rancho Batel, seven specimens, K-d; Plomosas, one specimen, G-d), Michoacán (Coalcomán, 4500 feet, A-d; 15 mi. ESE Morelia, 7300 feet, one specimen, O-d), Guerrero (Rancho Portrero de Los Indios, May 30, breeding condition, K-d; Cuapongo, Mazatlán, Omilteme, Chilpancingo, O-d), and western Durango (6 mi. W Birimoa, K-d).

***Pachyramphus major major*** (Cabanis).  
Picogrueso mexicano de Cabanis.

*Bathmidurus major* Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, 1847, 264 (Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico; type in Heine Coll.).

México: Parts of eastern and central sections, ranging from upper tropical levels to over 8000 feet. Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas (extreme western section, K-d), México, San Luis Potosí (16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, K-d), Hidalgo (10 mi. SW Jacala, K-d; El Barrio), Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Sierra de Tamaulipas), and Veracruz.

***Pachyramphus major australis*** Miller and Griscom.  
Picogrueso mexicano suriano.

*Pachyramphus major australis* Miller and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 159, 1925, 3 (San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Typical only in Honduras, El Salvador, and north-central Nicaragua. Non-typical birds occur in Guatemala and extreme southern México.

México: Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, O-d; Comitán; Volcán Tacaná, K-d) and Tabasco (Reforma).

***Pachyramphus major itzensis*** Nelson.  
Picogrueso mexicano yucateco.

*Pachyramphus major itzensis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, 1901, 173 (Chichen-Itza, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Yucatán Peninsula and adjacent British Honduras.

México: Campeche, Yucatán (Xocempich, June 12, laying), and Quintana Roo.

**Platypsaris aglaiae** (Lafresnaye).

Rose-throated Becard. Degollado.

Arid Tropical, Humid Tropical, and Sonoran zones from southern Arizona and southern Texas to Costa Rica. Possibly migratory in the extreme north. The ranges of the complex of subspecies still remain to be worked out, and the existence of paler and darker color phases is suspected.

**Platypsaris aglaiae richmondi** van Rossem.

Degollado de Richmond.

*Platypsaris aglaiae richmondi* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 43, 1930, 130 (Seric, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Southeastern Arizona and northwestern México.

México: Sonora (ranges from sea level to the Transition Zone, where possibly migratory; Guirocoba, May 17, nesting, K-d), Sinaloa (south to Culiacán and El Molino, breeding, where approaching the next subspecies, K-d), Chihuahua (extreme southwestern, San Feliz, K-d), and Durango (extreme west-central, Tamazula, K-d).

**Platypsaris aglaiae albiventris** (Lawrence).

Degollado vientre blanco.

*Hadostomus albiventris* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1867, 475 (Plains of Colima, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Sinaloa (except northern portion), Nayarit (nesting, vicinity of Tepic, K-d), Jalisco (Autlán, July 20, nest), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (specimens from extreme southeast at Cuajinicuilapa approach *sumichrasti*, K-d), Oaxaca (western), Chihuahua, and Durango (southern, Nombre de Dios, K-d). Birds of uncertain or intermediate status recorded from Coahuila, México, Morelos, and the interior of Veracruz.

**Platypsaris aglaiae insularis** Ridgway.

Degollado de Islas Mariás.

*Platypsaris insularis* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 325 (Tres Marias Islands, western Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Tres Mariás Islands, Nayarit.

**Platypsaris aglaiae gravis** van Rossem.

Degollado de van Rossem.

*Platypsaris aglaiae gravis* van Rossem, Condor, 40, 1938, 262 (Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Northeastern México and extreme southern Texas.

México: San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (both interior highlands and hot, humid lowlands; Gómez Farías, April, breeding), and Veracruz (coastal region northward, some specimens approaching *sumichrasti*).



ROSE-THROATED BECARD

*PLATYPSARIS AGLAIAE*

One-half natural size

Painting by Andrew Jackson Grayson

**Platypsaris aglaiae aglaiae** (Lafresnaye).  
Degollado rosicler.

*Pachyrhynchus aglaiae* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, 98 (Mexico; Jalapa, Veracruz, designated by Nelson; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Highlands of eastern section. Oaxaca (northern, where intergrading with *P. a. sumichrasti*), Puebla, and Veracruz (highlands, chiefly on Caribbean slope).

**Platypsaris aglaiae sumichrasti** Nelson.  
Degollado de Sumichrast.

*Platypsaris aglaiae sumichrasti* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 52 (Otatitlan, Vera Cruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Hot lowlands of southern México south through Guatemala to the interior of El Salvador and Honduras.

México: Oaxaca (lowlands), Chiapas (Cacahoatán, breeding, K-d), Veracruz (southern coastal; Presidio, breeding, K-d; Jalapa, nesting), Tabasco, Campeche (southern), and Quintana Roo (southern).

**Platypsaris aglaiae yucatanensis** Ridgway.  
Degollado yucateco.

*Platypsaris aglaiae yucatanensis* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, 1906, 120 (Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Confined to the outer parts of the Yucatán Peninsula.

México: Campeche (northern), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (northern), including Holbox and Cozumel islands.

**Tityra semifasciata** (Spix).  
Masked Tityra. Rechinador.

Chiefly Tropical Zone, both humid and arid, from northern México to western Ecuador, Bolivia, the Guianas, and Brazil.

**Tityra semifasciata griseiceps** Ridgway.<sup>1</sup>  
Rechinador teresita.

*Tityra personata griseiceps* Ridgway, Auk, 5, 1888, 263 (Mazatlan, Sinaloa; types in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tropical Zone north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Recorded from Sonora (San Francisco Cañon, two specimens), Sinaloa (15 mi. WSW Cosalá, breeding, K-d; ranges to 5500 feet), Nayarit (Sauta and Chacala, K-d; San Blas, March 20, breeding, O-d), Jalisco, Colima (Lajuella, breeding, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca (western), and Durango (Chacala, March 1, 7, G-d; 6 mi. W Birimoa, K-d).

**Tityra semifasciata personata** Jardine and Selby.  
Rechinador castañeta.

*Tityra personata* Jardine and Selby, Illus. Ornith., 1, pt. 2, June, 1827, pl. 24 (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico; location of type unknown).

Tropical eastern México to El Salvador and central Honduras.

<sup>1</sup> *Tityra semifasciata hannumi* van Rossem and Hachisuka, known from only two specimens from extreme southeastern Sonora, requires confirmation.

México: Oaxaca (extreme southeastern portion, Chivela), Chiapas (28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 14, breeding, O-d; fairly common and widely distributed, K-d), Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, northeastern Puebla, 30 mi. E Huauchinango, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (common in lowlands; Presidio, La Gloria, breeding, K-d), Campeche, and Quintana Roo.

**Tityra semifasciata deses** Bangs.  
Rechinador yucateco.

*Tityra semifasciata deses* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, 1915, 125 (Chichen-Itza, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to the arid tip of the Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Yucatán and Quintana Roo (northern part). An inconstant and dubious subspecies, some specimens strikingly distinct, others indistinguishable from *T. s. personata*.

**Erator inquisitor** (Lichtenstein).  
Black-capped Tityra. Viuda.

Chiefly humid tropical forests from southern México to the Guianas, Bolivia, and Argentina.

**Erator inquisitor fraserii** (Kaup).  
Viuda de Fraser.

*Psaris fraserii* Kaup, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1851 (1852), 47, pls. 37, 38 (Vera Cruz, Mexico, by subsequent designation; type restricted to no. 1868 Coll. Lord Derby, now in Liverpool Mus.).

Southeastern México to Panamá west of the Canal Zone.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (uncommon in tropical lowlands), Puebla (K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.



FAMILY **PIPRIDAE**  
MANAKINS

**Pipra mentalis** Sclater.

Yellow-thighed Manakin. Turquito cabeza de fuego.

Humid tropical rain forests from southeastern México to western Ecuador.

**Pipra mentalis mentalis** Sclater.  
Turquito cabeza de fuego de Sclater.

*Pipra mentalis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856 (1857), 299, pl. 121 (Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to eastern Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Tutla, Palomares, Escuilapa, K-d), Chiapas (Paval, 400 meters, nesting, K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Chiroxiphia linearis** (Bonaparte).

Long-tailed Manakin. Toledo.

Arid Tropical Zone of Pacific slope from southern México to western Costa Rica.

**Chiroxiphia linearis linearis** (Bonaparte).  
Toledo mexicano.

*Pipra linearis* Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837 (1838), 113 (Mexico; location of type unknown).

Pacific coast of southern México, Guatemala, and possibly western El Salvador.  
México: Oaxaca and Chiapas.

**Manacus candei** (Parzudaki).

White-collared Manakin. Sacafuego.

*Pipra candei* Parzudaki, Rev. Zool., 4, 1841, 306 (Trujillo, Honduras; location of type unknown).

Tropical rain forest from southeastern México to eastern Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Tutla, Palomares, K-d), Chiapas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (extreme south; Agua Blanca, June 1, laying).

**Schiffornis turdinus** (Wied).

Thrush-like Manakin. Turquito café.

Tropical rain forest from southern México to western Ecuador, Bolivia, and eastern Brazil.

**Schiffornis turdinus verae-pacis** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Turquito café guatemalteco.

*Heteropelma verae-pacis* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, 300 (Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to Pacific slope of western Panamá.

México: Chiapas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (breeding condition, February-June).

April 10, 1952; Griscom

FAMILY TYRANNIDAE  
TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**Sayornis phoebe** (Latham).  
Eastern Phoebe. Papamoscas Fibi.

*Muscicapa Phoebe* Latham, Index Ornith., 2, 1790, 489 (Noveboraco = New York; new name for *Muscicapa atra* Gmelin).

Eastern North America. Breeds from central Mackenzie, north-central Saskatchewan, and southern parts of eastern Canada south to central Texas, northern Mississippi, and the highlands of Georgia. Winters from the south-central United States, chiefly south of latitude 37° N, south through central and eastern México to Oaxaca and Quintana Roo.

México: Recorded from Baja California (vagrant; one record), Jalisco (one specimen, March 7, K-d), Michoacán (one record), Guerrero (November 21; February 2, O-d), Oaxaca (Tapanatepec), Chihuahua, Durango (December 2 and 9, K-d), Aguascalientes (October 20-24, K-d), Querétaro (eight specimens, K-d), México, Coahuila (November 4-14, K-d), San Luis Potosí (October 19, K-d), Hidalgo (October 30, December 12, K-d; Jacala, March 15, C), Puebla, Nuevo León (frequent to March 9), Tamaulipas (regular winter visitant; March 23, C), Veracruz (south to Tlacotalpam; as late as March 18 at Río Pánuco), and Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel, one record).

**Sayornis nigricans** (Swainson).  
Black Phoebe. Papamoscas negro.

Northwestern California south through the southwestern United States, México, and the mountains of Central America to the mountains of Venezuela, Bolivia, and northern Argentina.

**Sayornis nigricans semiatra** (Vigors).<sup>1</sup>  
Papamoscas negro occidental.

*Muscicapa semiatra* Vigors, Zool. Voyage Blossom, 1839, 17 (no locality = Monterey, California; location of type unknown).

Northwestern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western and central Texas south to southern Baja California, northern Nayarit, Zacatecas, and Coahuila.

México: Common summer resident from sea level to 8800 feet in northern states. Recorded from Baja California (breeds up to 7200 feet; extends south to Cape; winter visitant to Colorado River Delta), Sonora, Sinaloa (common, K-d), northern Nayarit (specimens approaching *S. n. nigricans*, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango (breeding up to 8800 feet, May-June, K-d), Zacatecas (breeding, May, K-d), and northern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen).

**Sayornis nigricans nigricans** (Swainson).  
Papamoscas negro mexicano.

*Tyrannula nigricans* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 367 (Table land of Mexico; location of type unknown).

México: Central and southern sections, exclusive of southern Caribbean lowlands and northeastern Chiapas; chiefly along mountain streams, usually above 5500 feet.

<sup>1</sup> *Sayornis nigricans salictaria* Grinnell and *Sayornis nigricans brunnescens* Grinnell are synonyms.

Recorded from Jalisco (Tapalpa, April 5-15, nesting, K-d), Michoacán (Lake Pátzcuaro, May 24, breeding, C-d), Guerrero (breeding, late March to June, O-d), Oaxaca (Tehuantepec), southern Chiapas (Prusia, Chicharos), Aguascalientes (breeding, May, K-d), Guanajuato (nesting, April 17-May 10, K-d), Querétaro, México, Distrito Federal (K-d), Morelos, southern Coahuila (Saltillo), Hidalgo (breeding, May, K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Llera, 500 feet, K-d), and Veracruz.

**Sayornis nigricans aquatica** Sclater and Salvin.  
Papamoscas negro aguador.

*Sayornis aquatica* Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1, 1859, 119 (Dueñas, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Local resident of highlands of Central America, from northeastern Chiapas to western Panamá.

México: Recorded from northeastern Chiapas (Ocosingo; Palma Real, 1600 meters).

**Sayornis saya** (Bonaparte).  
Say Phoebe. Papamoscas boyero.

Breeds from central Alaska, Yukon, and northwestern and central Mackenzie south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, Michoacán, and Hidalgo. Winters from southwestern United States south to Puebla and Veracruz.

**Sayornis saya yukonensis** Bishop.  
Papamoscas boyero de Yukon.

*Sayornis saya yukonensis* Bishop, Auk, 17, 1900, 115 (Glacier, White Pass, Alaska; type in U.S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in central and southeastern Alaska, Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, and northwestern British Columbia. Winters from central California south to Michoacán and Hidalgo.

México: Sparse winter visitant. Recorded from Baja California (Laguna Hanson; Santa Rosalía Bay), Michoacán (Lake Pátzcuaro, March 17, C-d), Querétaro (El Caracol, December 2, K-d), Hidalgo (Tlaxacalilla, January 31, C-d), and Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, December 21, 23, G-d).

**Sayornis saya saya** (Bonaparte).  
Papamoscas boyero de Say.

*Muscicapa saya* Bonaparte, Am. Ornith., 1, 1825, 20, pl. 11, fig. 3 (Arkansaw River, about twenty miles from the Rocky Mountains—near Pueblo, Colorado; type unknown).

Breeds from central and northeastern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to southern California, northern Sonora, Durango, and San Luis Potosí. Winters in southwestern United States and on mainland of México south to Puebla and Veracruz.

México: Baja California (winters sparingly, to March 24), Sonora (breeds in north-central portion and possibly elsewhere), Jalisco (winter, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango (intergrades, Nombre de Dios, June 6, nestlings, K-d), Aguascalientes (October, K-d), Guanajuato (October 2-January 31, K-d), México, Morelos (October 3, K-d), Coahuila,

San Luis Potosí (intergrades, breeding, K-d), Hidalgo (Real del Monte, G-d), Puebla, Nuevo León (intergrades, juveniles, K-d), Tamaulipas, and central western Veracruz (July 30-April 8).

**Sayornis saya quiescens** Grinnell.  
Papamoscas boyero bajacaliforniano.

*Sayornis sayus quiescens* Grinnell, Condor, 28, 1926, 180 (San José, . . . Lower California, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Resident in northern Baja California. Migrates in part to lower Colorado River Basin of southeastern California, western Arizona, and western Sonora, and to southern Baja California.

México: Resident in Baja California north of latitude 28°, extending to Cape district in winter (O-d), and winter visitant to western Sonora (south to Mayo River valley).

**Sayornis saya pallida** (Swainson).  
Papamoscas boyero palido.

*Tyrannula pallida* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 367 (Table land of Mexico; location of type unknown).

México: Southern part of Central Plateau. Recorded from Jalisco (Lagos de Moreno, Tapalpa, K-d), Michoacán (7 mi. N Pátzcuaro, May 29, breeding, C-d; San Agustín, Lago de Cuitzeo, winter, K-d), Oaxaca (Mitla, winter, K-d), Zacatecas (Sombrerete, July 22, fledgling; Venta de las Amarillas, March, three breeding birds, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, March, K-d), Guanajuato (Puerta de Guadalupe, May 25, breeding pair, K-d), Querétaro (El Characol, winter, K-d), México (Progreso, October, K-d), and Hidalgo (Portezuelo, April 15, breeding condition, K-d).

**Pyrocephalus rubinus** (Boddaert).

Vermilion Flycatcher. Cardenalito. Tlapaltótotl (Náhuatl).  
Tutubixí (Otomí). Laxinicuá (Mixteco).

Desert, open scrub, and savanna from southwestern United States south through México to Honduras. Also South America, from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, and the Galápagos Islands.

**Pyrocephalus rubinus flammeus** van Rossem.  
Cardenalito flamígero.

*Pyrocephalus rubinus flammeus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1934, 353 (Brawley, Imperial County, California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Southeastern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, northwestern Oklahoma, western Texas, and northern Coahuila south to southern Baja California and Nayarit.

México: Baja California (common resident), Sonora (common resident), Sinaloa (abundant on coastal plain up to 1100 feet, K-d), Nayarit (up to 3000 feet, K-d), Chihuahua (4700 feet, June, breeding, O-d), Durango (nesting, May, K-d), and northern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen).

**Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus** Sclater.  
Cardenalito mexicano.

*Pyrocephalus mexicanus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 45 (Mexico; Tampico, Tamaulipas, designated by van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1934, 353; cotypes in Brit. Mus.).

South-central and southeastern Texas south through eastern and central México to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and northern Veracruz.

México: Recorded from Jalisco (common resident, breeding, March-August, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (Lake Pátzcuaro, May 24, breeding, C-d), Guerrero (breeding, April 4-June 27, O-d), Oaxaca, Zacatecas (6300 feet, nesting, May, K-d), Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (up to 6000 feet, breeding, April-July, K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos (abundant, K-d), southern Coahuila (Saltillo), San Luis Potosí (breeding, July, K-d), Hidalgo (Tula, G-d), Tlaxcala, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (nesting, March 21, K-d), and northern Veracruz.

**Pyrocephalus rubinus blatteus** Bangs.  
Cardenalito suriano.

*Pyrocephalus rubinus blatteus* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, 1911, 189 (Sabune Dist., British Honduras; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southeastern México south to southern Honduras.

México: Chiapas, southern Veracruz (north to Dos Ríos), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Muscivora forficata** (Gmelin).  
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. Papamoscas tijereta.

*Muscicapa forficata* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 931 (in Nova Hispania = México).

Breeds in Great Plains from southeastern Nebraska, central Kansas, and western Arkansas south to southern Texas and western Louisiana. Winters from southern México to western Panamá and in southern Florida.

México: Chiefly a transient (October to May), wintering in small numbers. Recorded from Guerrero (Chilpancingo, October 30, O-d), Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, October 2, A-d; October 25, January 31, February 1, 20, May 14, K-d), Chiapas (Tonalá, May 7, A-d), Coahuila (Sabinas, April 21, O-d), San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (ranges up to 4000 feet; October 12-22; K-d; February to April 15, May 15), and Campeche (January, and March 5).

**Muscivora tyrannus** (Linnaeus).  
Fork-tailed Flycatcher. Tijerilla.

Southern México, Central America, southern Lesser Antilles, and South America south to central Argentina.

**Muscivora tyrannus monachus** Hartlaub.  
Tijerilla monja.

*Tyrannus (Milvulus) monachus* Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, 214 (Guatemala; type in Bremen Mus.).

Savannas of southern México south to Colombia in South America. Reported, possibly as a migrant, from Venezuela and Brazil north of the Amazon River.

México: Oaxaca (near Loma Bonita, February 26, K-d), Chiapas (Palenque, February 9-March 13, K-d), Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, near breeding condition, April 11; Tlacotalpan, May 18-25, G-d), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo. Reported to breed in January and February; no Mexican record later in summer than July 25.

**Tyrannus tyrannus** (Linnaeus).<sup>1</sup>  
Eastern Kingbird. Madrugador mosquero.

*Lanius tyrannus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 94 (in America septentrionali = South Carolina).

Breeds from northern interior British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, southern Manitoba, and southeastern Canada south to eastern Oregon, northern Nevada, northern Utah, northern New Mexico, central Texas, the eastern Gulf coast, and southern Florida. Winters in Perú and Bolivia, migrating through México, Central America, and northern South America.

México: Common transient through eastern section, erroneously reported as wintering. Recorded from Oaxaca (February 18, March 1, May 16), Chiapas (Esperanza, May 7, A-d; February 20, March 23, K-d), San Luis Potosí (October 1, K-d), Tamaulipas (Nuevo, August 19, C-d; Bagdad, September 3, G-d), Veracruz (April, May, August), Campeche (La Tuxpeña, April 26, A-d), Yucatán (common, late August-September, mid-March-May), Quintana Roo (including Cozumel Island), and islands of Banco Campeche.

**Tyrannus vociferans** Swainson.  
Cassin Kingbird. Madrugador chilero.

Southwestern United States and Rocky Mountain area south to central México. Partly migratory, wintering south to Guatemala.

**Tyrannus vociferans vociferans** Swainson.  
Madrugador chilero Tiamaría.

*Tyrannus vociferans* Swainson, Quart. Jour. Sci. Lit. Arts. Roy. Inst., 20, 1826, 273 (Temascaltepec, Mexico; location of type unknown).

Breeds from central California, southern Utah, eastern Montana, and extreme western Oklahoma south to northern Baja California, Michoacán, Guanajuato, and San Luis Potosí. Winters from southern California, southern Arizona, Chihuahua, and central Tamaulipas south to Guatemala.

México: Baja California (breeds in northwest; common transient elsewhere and winter visitant to May 15), Sonora (common summer resident, March 24-November 5; January 18, K-d), Sinaloa (resident; Culiacán, April 15, breeding condition, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, June, July, K-d), Jalisco (breeds), Colima, Michoacán (Uruapan, June, nesting, K-d), Guerrero (winters, October 21-April 17), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (breeds up to 7000 feet, O-d), Durango (arrives in April; nesting, May, June, K-d), Zacatecas (nesting, May, K-d; Valderama, July 13, fledglings), Aguascalientes

<sup>1</sup> *Tyrannus tyrannus hespericola* Oberholser is a synonym.

(K-d), Guanajuato (breeds), Querétaro (November-December, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (K-d), Morelos, Coahuila (nesting, July 7, K-d), San Luis Potosí (breeding, K-d), Hidalgo (Ixmiquilpan, June 30, breeding, C-d), Tlaxcala, Puebla, Nuevo León (breeding, July 12-26, K-d), Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, June 14, G-d; March 17-April 1, K-d; once in February), and Veracruz (winter visitant in mountains).

***Tyrannus vociferans xenopterus*** Griscom.

Madrugador chilero guerrerense.

*Tyrannus vociferans xenopterus* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 391 (Chilpancingo, Guerrero; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident in highlands of Guerrero (winters; breeds. April 10-June 10, O-d).

***Tyrannus verticalis*** Say.

Western Kingbird. Madrugador avispero.

*Tyrannus verticalis* Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., 2, 1823, 60, note (Ash River, near Rocky Mts. = La Junta, Colorado; type lost).

Breeds in southern Canada from interior British Columbia east to Ontario and south through western United States and Great Plains to northern Baja California, Sonora, and Chihuahua. Winters chiefly from southwestern México south to El Salvador.

México: Baja California (common summer resident north of latitude 30° in Sonoran and Transition zones; elsewhere transient; no mid-winter records), Sonora (common summer resident, March 31-September 26; Tesia, June 22, breeding), Sinaloa (common transient, March 25-May 26, K-d), Nayarit, Colima, Guerrero (common transient and winter visitant, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (breeds), Durango (one specimen, August 12, K-d), Aguascalientes (one specimen, October 11, K-d), Guanajuato (one specimen, October 22, K-d), Morelos (winters), San Luis Potosí (one specimen, May 13, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Acuña, April 22, C-d).

***Tyrannus melancholicus*** Vieillot.

Tropical Kingbird. Madrugador abejero.

Tropical America from southern Arizona and southern Texas south to central Argentina, including Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad. Resident except at northern periphery of range.

***Tyrannus melancholicus occidentalis*** Hartert and Goodson.

Madrugador abejero occidental.

*Tyrannus melancholicus occidentalis* Hartert and Goodson, Novit. Zool., 24, 1917, 412 (San Blas, Tepic, N. W. Mexico; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds from southeastern Arizona south on Pacific coast of México to Guerrero. Winters south of Sonora. Casual in California and Washington.

México: Sonora (common summer resident, chiefly near coast from Guaymas southward, April 26 on), Sinaloa (breeding, K-d), Nayarit (including Tres Marias Islands), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (winter; breeding, July 9-26, O-d), northern Oaxaca (winter), and Morelos (intergrades with *Tyrannus melancholicus couchii*, breeding, K-d).

**Tyrannus melancholicus chloronotus** Berlepsch.

Madrugador abejero lomo verdoso.

*Tyrannus chloronotus* Berlepsch, Ornith. 14, 1907, 474 (Temax, Yucatan; type lost).

Southeastern México south through Central America to Colombia and Venezuela; also Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad.

México: Resident in southern and eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas (Monserrate, July 28, nest; 28 mi. SE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 8, breeding condition, O-d), southern Veracruz (Tres Zapotes), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (including islands).

**Tyrannus melancholicus couchii** Baird.

Madrugador abejero de Couch.

*Tyrannus couchii* Baird, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 170, 175 (New Leon, Mexico = Nuevo León, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in southern Texas and northeastern México.

México: San Luis Potosí (Naranjo, K-d; Valles, June 5, breeding; Tamazunchale), Hidalgo (Jacala), Puebla (Papantilla, May 10, nesting, K-d), Nuevo León (Estancia, Cerralvo), Tamaulipas (Tampico, June 25, fledglings, C-d), and northern and central Veracruz (Orizaba; Boca del Río, O-d). Winter visitant to southern Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, March 18).

**Tyrannus dominicensis** (Gmelin).

Gray Kingbird. Madrugador dominicano.

Breeds from coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida south through Greater and Lesser Antilles to the mainland of Venezuela. Partly migratory; winters regularly from Hispaniola to Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas, rarely to coast of Yucatán Peninsula.

**Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis** (Gmelin).<sup>1</sup>

Madrugador dominicano de Gmelin.

*Lanius (Tyrannus) dominicensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 302 (in insula S. Dominici et Jamaica = Hispaniola).Coasts of southeastern United States, the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, the Lesser Antilles (except from Barbuda to Grenada where *T. d. vorax* occurs), and mainland of Venezuela and offshore islands. Winters occasionally north to Cuba and Florida and south to Panamá and central Colombia; rarely on islands off Yucatán Peninsula.

México: Rare winter visitant to islands off Quintana Roo (Isla Cancun, January 27, one specimen; Isla Cozumel, late January, one specimen).

**Tyrannus cubensis** Richmond.

Giant Kingbird. Madrugador cubano.

*Tyrannus cubensis* Richmond, Auk, 15, 1898, 330 (new name for *Tyrannus magnirostris* d'Orbigny preoccupied; Cuba).

Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and the southern Bahamas. Accidental in Quintana Roo. México: One record from Isla Mujeres (February 25, 1886), Quintana Roo.

<sup>1</sup> *Tyrannus dominicensis fugax* Brodtkorb and *Tyrannus dominicensis sequax* Brodtkorb are regarded as synonyms.



**Tyrannus crassirostris** Swainson.

Thick-billed Kingbird. Madrugador picogruoso.

Tropical Zone of Pacific slope of western and southern México and western Guatemala; apparently migratory in Sonora.

**Tyrannus crassirostris pompalis** Bangs and Peters.<sup>1</sup>

Madrugador picogruoso de noroeste.

*Tyrannus crassirostris pompalis* Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, 1928, 396 (Hacienda de San Rafael, Chihuahua [now Sonora]; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Pacific slope from northern Sonora to Colima, chiefly in tropical lowlands and foothills. Recorded from Sonora (Rancho La Arizona in north, and latitude 27° 10' southward; recorded from December 21 to September 11, but partly migratory), Sinaloa (abundant throughout the year, sea level to 6000 feet, nesting, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero (winter visitant, Atoyac de Alvarez, March, Cuajinicuilapa and Punta Maldonado, February, K-d; Cuapongo, October 1, O-d), southwestern Chihuahua (San Feliz, 7500 feet, juvenile, K-d), and western Durango (Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, November 1, Tamazula, 2800 feet, December 5, K-d).

**Tyrannus crassirostris crassirostris** Swainson.

Madrugador picogruoso occidental.

*Tyrannus crassirostris* Swainson, Quart. Jour. Sci. Lit. Arts. Roy. Inst., 20, 1826, 273 (warm districts of Mexico = Temascaltepec, México; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Southwestern México south to western Guatemala.

México: Michoacán, Guerrero (Chilpancingo, April 13-July 1, breeding, Amojileca, breeding, winters, O-d), Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe, G-d; Tamazulapan, K-d), Chiapas (Tonalá, October 30, O-d), México (Temascaltepec, July, K-d), Morelos, and southern Puebla (Chietla).

**Legatus leucophaeus** (Vieillot).

Pirate Flycatcher. Papamoscas rayado.

Southeastern México through Central America and tropical South America to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil.

**Legatus leucophaeus variegatus** (Sclater).

Papamoscas rayado mexicano.

*Elainea variegata* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, 1857, 297 (Cordova [Veracruz, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Caribbean slopes of southeastern México south to Guatemala.

México: Oaxaca (February 13), Chiapas (Palenque; Berriozábal, June 27, O-d), San Luis Potosí (Tamazunchale, April 15, breeding), Puebla (Papantilla, May 10, nesting, K-d), Veracruz (breeding, April 30-July 18, C-d, K-d; possibly summer resident only at this latitude), Tabasco, and southern Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel).

<sup>1</sup> *Tyrannus crassirostris sequestratus* van Rossem is regarded as a synonym.

**Myiodynastes luteiventris** Sclater.  
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher. Ventura meca.

Breeds from southern Arizona and central Nuevo León through México and Central America to Costa Rica. Winters in Perú and Bolivia.

**Myiodynastes luteiventris swarthi** van Rossem.  
Ventura meca de Swarth.

*Myiodynastes luteiventris swarthi* van Rossem, Condor, 29, 1927, 126 (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Breeds from southern Arizona through western México to Colima. Winters chiefly in Perú and Bolivia.

México: Recorded from eastern Sonora (May 2 to September 10; nesting, May 29-June 15), Sinaloa (abundant, to September 20, sea level to 3000 feet, breeding, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, and Chihuahua (Río Gavilán, 5700 feet, August 22, small young, O-d). Records from state of México and northern Oaxaca require redetermination.

**Myiodynastes luteiventris luteiventris** Sclater.  
Ventura meca vientre amarillo.

*Myiodynastes luteiventris* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 42 (In Mexico merid., Guatemala, et America centrali; type from Vera Paz, Guatemala, in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds from northeastern Nuevo León and Michoacán to Costa Rica. Winters chiefly in Perú.

México: Summer resident, March 20 to August 14, from Michoacán, central Nuevo León, and central Tamaulipas southward. Recorded from Michoacán (July 28, nesting, K-d), Guerrero (breeding, June 15), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Prusia, March 20-May 23, C-d), San Luis Potosí (Naranjos, July 13, K-d; Xilitla, August 5, O-d), Puebla (Izúcar de Matamoros, August 14, C-d), Nuevo León (Río Comacho), central Tamaulipas (Victoria; Gómez Farías, May 30, nest and eggs), Veracruz (nesting, April 26-July 17, C-d, K-d; Jalapa, 4500 feet, August 10, O-d), Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeding late April to late June).

**Myiodynastes maculatus** (Müller).  
Streaked Flycatcher. Ventura pinta.

Tropical Zone, locally, from eastern México south through Central America and South America to Bolivia and Argentina.

**Myiodynastes maculatus insolens** Ridgway.  
Ventura pinta mexicana.

*Myiodynastes audax insolens* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 332 (Mirador (Vera Cruz), Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Tropical Zone of Caribbean slopes of eastern México, British Honduras, and northern Guatemala.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Santo Domingo), Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, July 12, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla), Puebla (5 mi. N Papantilla, May 17, breeding, K-d),

southern Tamaulipas (Sierra Madre above Victoria), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeding, late April-June).

**Megarhynchus pitangua** (Linnaeus).

Boat-billed Flycatcher. Portugués. Xatiá (Mixteco).

Tropical Zone from Sinaloa and Tamaulipas south to Bolivia and northern Argentina.

**Megarhynchus pitangua tardiusculus** Moore.

Portugués occidental.

*Megarhynchus pitangua tardiusculus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 35 (Rancho Santa Barbara, 20 miles northeast of Rosario, Sinaloa, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Resident from Arid Tropical Zone to Transition Zone in southern Sinaloa (Carrizo, April 18, laying, K-d) and Nayarit (Sauta, May 2, 3, breeding; San Blas, March 20, O-d).

**Megarhynchus pitangua caniceps** Ridgway.

Portugués canoso.

*Megarhynchus pitangua caniceps* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, 1906, 116 (Barranca Veltran, southern Jalisco; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from two specimens from Barranca Beltrán, in humid tropics at east base of Volcán de Colima, Jalisco.

**Megarhynchus pitangua mexicanus** (Lafresnaye).

Portugués mexicano.

*Scaphorhynchus Mexicanus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Mag. Zool. (n.s.), 3, 1851, 473 (Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Eastern and southern México to Panamá.

México: Guerrero (Isgusgilité, intermediates toward *M. p. caniceps*), Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, July 15, breeding, C-d), Chiapas (Monserrate, April 1, nesting), San Luis Potosí (Tamazunchale, June 3, breeding, C-d; Ciudad del Maíz, March 22, breeding condition, K-d), Puebla, southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, April 13, laying), Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, April 7, nesting), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Myiozetetes similis** (Spix).

Vermilion-crowned Flycatcher. Justojuez.

Tropical Zone from northwestern and northeastern México through Central America and South America to Argentina.

**Myiozetetes similis primulus** van Rossem.

Justojuez pistují.

*Myiozetetes similis primulus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 198 (Tesia, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Locally common resident of Pacific slope, intergrading with *M. z. texensis* from Jalisco southward. Recorded from southern Sonora (lower Mayo River valley,

common), Sinaloa (common resident, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, K-d; San Blas, O-d), Jalisco (intergrades), Colima, and western Durango (Tamazula, December, K-d).

***Myiozetetes similis texensis* (Giraud).**

Justojuez chatillo.

*Muscicapa texensis* Giraud, Sixteen New Species Texas Birds, 1841, pl. 1 (Texas = Veracruz, México, probably; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Tropical Zone of southern and eastern México and of Central America south to northwestern Costa Rica.

México: Recorded from Sonora (Guircoba, December 5, one specimen, casual), Michoacán (Los Reyes, September 16), Guerrero (intergrades in part, K-d; breeding, June 20, July 27, O-d; breeding, August 7-12), Oaxaca (May 14, eggs), Chiapas, Durango (one December specimen, casual, K-d), Morelos (common, breeding, K-d), southeastern San Luis Potosí (Tamazunchale, April 14, 21, nesting; Valles, July 11, nesting, C-d), Puebla (nesting, May, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, March 27-July 6, nesting, C-d), Veracruz (El Conejo, May 16, nesting), Tabasco (Frontera, January 25, G-d), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Laguna Chacabacab, mid-May, breeding).

***Pitangus sulphuratus* (Linnaeus).**

Kiskadee Flycatcher. Bienteveo.

Tropical America from southern Sonora and southern Texas to Bolivia and Argentina; absent in most of Panamá and western Perú.

***Pitangus sulphuratus derbianus* (Kaup).<sup>1</sup>**

Bienteveo pitavil.

*Saurophagus Derbianus* Kaup, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 19, 1851 (= October, 1852), 44 (Zacatecas, in Mexico; type possibly in Derby Mus.).

México: Pacific coastal, central, and southern sections. Common. Partly migratory. Recorded from southern Sonora (summer visitant in extreme south, March 8-November 20; Camoa, February 16, K-d), Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco (coast and interior), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (August 9, laying; Pie de la Cuesta, August 23, breeding condition, Acapulco, winter, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Monserrate, April 1, nesting), Durango (Tamazula, November, December, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (February, K-d), Guanajuato, México, Morelos (breeding condition, March 10-April 16, K-d), San Luis Potosí (extreme southeast, K-d), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, November, K-d), Veracruz (southern; April 13, eggs), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (including Cozumel Island).

***Pitangus sulphuratus texanus* van Rossem.**

Bienteveo texano.

*Pitangus sulphuratus texanus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1940, 82 (Brownsville, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Lower Río Grande valley of Texas and northeastern México, integrating over large area with *P. s. derbianus* to the south.

<sup>1</sup> *Pitangus sulphuratus palliatus* van Rossem is considered to be a synonym. Populations of southern México are best regarded as belonging here rather than in *P. s. guatemalensis*.

México: Nuevo León (Monterrey, Linares), Tamaulipas (Río San Fernando, August 11, breeding, C-d; Gómez Farías, April 23, laying), and northern Veracruz (south to Antigua; Veracruz, May 2, nest).

***Myiarchus crinitus* (Linnaeus).**  
Crested Flycatcher. Triste copetón.

Eastern North America, breeding from southern Canada to southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida. In winter from Veracruz, Yucatán, and southern Florida south through Central America to Colombia.

***Myiarchus crinitus boreus* Bangs.**  
Triste copetón norteño.

*Myiarchus crinitus boreus* Bangs, Auk, 15, 1898, 179 (Scituate, Mass.; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to central and southeastern Texas, central parts of Gulf states, and central South Carolina. Winters from Veracruz and Yucatán south to southern Colombia.

México: Winter visitant and migrant. Recorded from Oaxaca (September on), Chiapas (March 19, September 29, K-d; Bagdad, September 3, G-d), Guanajuato, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí (Sabinal, January 8, C-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (April 25, May 7), and Yucatán. Records from Campeche (La Tuxpeña, A-d) and Quintana Roo (Chetumal) may relate to this race.

***Myiarchus crinitus crinitus* (Linnaeus).**  
Triste copetón de Linnaeus.

*Turdus crinitus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 170 (in America = South Carolina).

Breeds from southeastern Louisiana east along Gulf coast and in southern South Carolina and Florida. Winters in southern Florida, Cuba, and eastern México.

México: Known definitely only from Tamaulipas (Zamorina, May 6, C-d) and Veracruz (Matzorongo, February 9, 22; Presidio, May 1, K-d); many Mexican records for the species require racial determination.

***Myiarchus cinerascens* (Lawrence).**  
Ash-throated Flycatcher. Triste ciniciento.

Breeds chiefly in Upper Sonoran and Lower Sonoran zones of western United States and northern México, but south in uplands locally to Guerrero and Morelos. Winters from southern border of southwestern United States south to El Salvador. Relationships with *Myiarchus nuttingi* confused and poorly understood (see Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934: 387-390 and van Rossem, Occas. Papers La. State Univ., 21, 1945, 152), but involving hybridization of considerable extent in some areas. Many early records for the species are not now assignable to race or even species and are shown with a question mark following the state concerned.

***Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens* (Lawrence).**

Triste ceniciento norteño.

*Tyrannula cinerascens* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 5, 1851, 121 (Western Texas = between San Antonio and the Rio Grande; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds from central eastern Washington, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and northern Coahuila. Winters from southeastern California, southern Arizona, and southern Tamaulipas south to El Salvador and Yucatán.

México: Baja California (breeds north of latitude 30°; occasional in winter), Sonora (breeds in Sonoran zones south to about latitude 29°30', intergrading extensively with *M. c. mexicanus*; also transient and winter visitant), Sinaloa (winter, K-d), Jalisco (?), Colima (Manzanillo), Michoacán (Los Reyes), Guerrero (winter), Oaxaca (winter), Chiapas (winter), Chihuahua (breeds in northern section), Guanajuato (Salamanca, February 2, C-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca), Coahuila (northern section; Sierra del Carmen, intergrades toward *M. c. mexicanus*, O-d), Hidalgo (Irolo), Puebla (?), Tamaulipas (winter), Veracruz (winter), and Yucatán (?).

***Myiarchus cinerascens pertinax* Baird.**

Triste ceniciento bajacaliforniano.

*Myiarchus pertinax* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860 (= 1859), 303 (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident of Baja California south of latitude 29° and of San Esteban Island, Sonora.

***Myiarchus cinerascens mexicanus* (Kaup).**

Triste ceniciento mexicano.

*Tyrannula mexicana* Kaup, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 19, 1851 (1852), 51 (type from Mexico [= state of Zacatecas] in Darmstadt Mus.).

México: Resident of Lower Sonoran and Tropical zones from central Sonora and southern Tamaulipas south to Guerrero and Puebla. Recorded from Sonora (from Tiburón Island and Kino Bay southward), Sinaloa (breeds), Jalisco (Puerto Vallarta, June 24, small juvenile, K-d), Michoacán (Uruapan, June 6, nesting, K-d; Pátzcuaro, May 26, breeding, C-d), Guerrero (breeds), Oaxaca (Puerto Angel, April 7, one specimen, O-d), Chiapas (Monserrate, March 26, non-breeding, C-d), Chihuahua (La Junta, June 11, breeding, K-d), Durango (12 mi. NE Durango City, May 28, nesting, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (March 1, K-d), Guanajuato (5 mi. W Ibarra, May 21, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (30 mi. NE San Luis Potosí, August 24, C-d), Hidalgo (Portezuelo, April 16, breeding condition, K-d), Puebla (10 mi. SE Izúcar de Matamoros, August 14, C-d), and southwestern Tamaulipas (Juamave, March 25, breeding, K-d).

***Myiarchus nuttingi* Ridgway.**

Nutting Flycatcher. Mosquero triste.

Breeds in Tropical Zone from southern Sonora and southern Chihuahua south on Pacific drainage to western Costa Rica. Hybridizes with *Myiarchus cinerascens* (see p. 77).

***Myiarchus nuttingi inquietus*** Salvin and Godman.  
Mosquero triste guerrerense.

*Myiarchus inquietus* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Cent.-Am., Aves, 2, 1889, 88 (Acaguisotla [= Acahuizotla], Guerrero; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Pacific slope from southern Sonora and southern Chihuahua south to Chiapas. Recorded from Baja California (Cataviña, latitude 29° 46', October 6, one vagrant), Sonora (resident from latitude 28° 30' southward; vagrant or winter visitant north to latitude 30°, Oputa), Sinaloa (Potrerillo, May 28, nesting, Reforma, April 22, breeding, Elota, March 23, breeding, K-d), Nayarit (Sauta, May 13, breeding, 6 mi. E Las Varas, April, breeding, Tepic, June 28, breeding, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (breeding, late April to early July, O-d), Oaxaca (Teotitlán, May 13, breeding, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate, March 29, intergrade or vagrant, C-d; Ocozocoautla, August 19, San Vicente, March 11, April 12-17, G-d), Chihuahua (breeds in southwest, Barranca de Cobre, May 18), Durango, Zacatecas (San Juan Capistrano, August 20, 21, G-d), Guanajuato (?), Morelos (Jutepec, April 28, breeding, Cuautla, June 2, breeding, K-d), and southern Puebla (Tehuacán, May 5, G-d).

***Myiarchus nuttingi nuttingi*** Ridgway.<sup>1</sup>  
Mosquero triste de Nutting.

*Myiarchus nuttingi* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1882, 394 (Southwestern Mexico (Tehuantepec) to Costa Rica (Pacific side) = La Palma de Nicoya, Costa Rica; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific coast of Central America from Isthmus of Tehuantepec south to western Costa Rica.

México: Southeastern Oaxaca (Ixuatán) and southern Chiapas (Tonalá, March 22, breeding condition, O-d).

***Myiarchus brachyurus*** (Ridgway).  
Ometepe Flycatcher. Triste colicorto.

*Myiarchus brachyurus* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 334 (Ometepec, Nicaragua; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Central America, from Guatemala to Costa Rica; reported north to Chiapas.

México: Chiapas (Tonalá; specimens require redetermination).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus*** (Müller).  
Wied Flycatcher. Portuguesito.

Central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and southern Texas through México and Central America to South America, extending south to Bolivia and northern Argentina; also Lesser Antilles, Dutch West Indies, Tobago, and Trinidad. Partly migratory in northern parts of range.

<sup>1</sup> *Myiarchus cinerascens flavidiior* van Rossem is regarded as a synonym.

***Myiarchus tyrannulus magister* Ridgway.**  
Portuguesito occidental.

*Myiarchus mexicanus magister* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 2, 1884, 90 (Camp Lowell, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south on Pacific slope to Chiapas. Winters south of Sonora and Sinaloa.

México: Baja California (vagrant, San José del Cabo, April 30), Sonora (common summer resident, April 24 on, in Lower Sonoran and Tropical zones), Sinaloa (breeding, May 3-June 10, K-d), Nayarit (extends to Tres Mariás Islands; Isabela Island, May 14, O-d), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (Chilpancingo, March 9, breeding condition; breeding, April 17-June 10, winters, O-d), Oaxaca (winters; Mitla, June 6, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate, July), Chihuahua (Barranca de Cobre, May 18, nesting, K-d), Durango (Nombre de Dios, June 8-11, breeding condition, K-d), and Morelos (Jutepec, May 28-June 21, breeding, K-d).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus cooperi* Baird.**  
Portuguesito de Cooper.

*Myiarchus cooperi* Baird, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 180 (Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Summer resident in Rio Grande Valley of southern Texas and Caribbean slopes of northeastern México south to Yucatán Peninsula. Winters from San Luis Potosí south to Honduras and El Salvador.

México: Oaxaca (winter only, September 1 on), Coahuila (Sabinas), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, December), Hidalgo (Metztitlán, November 9, K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, April 22-July 6, nesting, C-d), Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, June 5, K-d; Boca del Río, July 17-19, breeding, C-d), Tabasco (one record, July 2), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeding, May, June; extends to Cozumel Island).

***Myiarchus yucatanensis* Lawrence.**  
Yucatán Flycatcher. Triste yucateco.

*Myiarchus yucatanensis* Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 22, 1871, 235 (Yucatan; type from Mérida in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Confined to Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Chetumal, December; Tabi, March 16, breeding condition; presence on Cozumel Island requires confirmation).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer* (D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).**  
Olivaceous Flycatcher. Copetona.

Southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, central Nuevo León, and central Tamaulipas south through México, Central America, and South America to Bolivia, northern Argentina, and southeastern Brazil. Migratory in northern part of range.



***Myiarchus tuberculifer olivascens* Ridgway.**  
Copetona olivácea.

*Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 2, 1884, 91 (Sta. Efigenia, Tehuantepec; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to northern Nayarit. Winters from southern Sonora to Oaxaca.

México: Sonora (common summer resident; winters north to Mayo River Valley; Guirocoba, May 8, breeding, K-d), Sinaloa (breeds up to 5000 feet, winters, K-d), Nayarit (breeds in northern third of mainland, intergrading with *M. t. querulus* to southward, K-d), Jalisco (winter), Colima (winters to April 28, K-d), Michoacán (Zacapu, August 23, postbreeding, K-d), Guerrero (winters to April 16), Oaxaca (winter), Chihuahua (7 mi. SW Pacheco, 5700 feet, July 17, breeding condition, O-d; Barranca de Cobre, 8200 feet, May 21, nesting), and Durango (breeds in May, most birds arriving in April; winters on west slope of Sierra Madre, November 4-December 7, K-d).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer tresmariae* Nelson.**  
Copetona de Islas Mariás.

*Myiarchus lawrencei tresmariae* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, 1904, 49 (Maria Madre Island, Tepic, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tres Mariás Islands and Isabela Island (May 13, O-d), Nayarit. Vagrant to Baja California (Sierra Laguna, June 24).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer querulus* Nelson.**  
Copetona quejumbrosa.

*Myiarchus lawrencei querulus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, 1904, 47 (Los Reyes, Michoacan, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in southwestern section. Recorded from Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (resident), Guerrero (resident; breeds, April, May, O-d), Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus; Teotitlán, nesting, K-d; Cerro San Felipe, April 2, breeding, O-d), Guanajuato (breeding, K-d), México (intergrades with *M. t. lawrencei*, winters, Temascaltepec, breeding, K-d), and Morelos (intergrades with *lawrencei*.)

***Myiarchus tuberculifer lawrencei* (Giraud).**  
Copetona de Lawrence.

*Muscicapa lawrencei* Giraud, Sixteen New Species Texas Birds, 1841, 9, pl. 2, fig. 1 (Texas = Nuevo León, probably; location of type unknown).

Eastern México south to Guatemala.

México: Eastern Oaxaca (Isthmus area, variable and approaching *M. t. connectens*, K-d), Chiapas (Pacific slope south to Cacahoatán, approaching *M. t. connectens* of Central America, K-d; northern section, Palenque, Tumbalá, intergrades toward *M. t. platyrhynchus*; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 7-19, breeding, O-d), San Luis Potosí (March 19, breeding, K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla (Metlatoyuca; November, K-d), Nuevo León (north to Monterrey area), southern Tamaulipas (Soto la Marina, February, C-d; Sierra de Tamaulipas, July 7, nestlings), Veracruz (Presidio, May 3-7, breeding, K-d), Tabasco (approaching *M. t. platyrhynchus* eastwardly), and Quintana Roo (extreme south in winter).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer platyrhynchus* Ridgway.**  
Copetona de Yucatán.

*Myiarchus platyrhynchus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 3 [of separate] (Cozumel Island [Quintana Roo]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident on Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Campeche, Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, August 2, breeding, C-d), and Quintana Roo (breeds in April and May).

***Deltarhynchus flammulatus* (Lawrence).**  
Flammulated Flycatcher. Alguacil de moscas.

*Myiarchus flammulatus* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 11, 1875, 71 (Mexico, "Tehuantepec, Cacoprieto"; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Western and southwestern section. Probably resident. Recorded from Sinaloa (Mazatlán, G-d; March-May, K-d), Nayarit (March-May, common at Sauta, April 15-May 17, K-d; also September 28), Jalisco, Colima (Lajueta, common, April 13-25, K-d), Guerrero (February-May, K-d), Oaxaca (January, K-d), and Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez).

***Nuttallornis borealis* (Swainson).**  
Olive-sided Flycatcher. Papamoscas de Nuttall.

*Tyrannus borealis* Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Am., 2, 1831 (1832), 141, pl. 35 (Cumberland House = Carlton House, Saskatchewan).

Breeds in forested areas of North America from central Alaska to Newfoundland and south in the mountains to northern Baja California, Arizona, northern New Mexico, and North Carolina. Winters in South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Perú. On migration through México and Central America.

México: Baja California (breeds commonly in northern mountains; transient in lowlands), Sonora (transient, April 22-May 17, August 15-September 25), Jalisco (April, August-September, K-d), Guerrero (September 29, O-d), Oaxaca (May 30), Chiapas (August 16; April, May, September, K-d; 6 mi. NE San Cristóbal, March 31, O-d), Chihuahua (May 30), Zacatecas (August 20, K-d), Guanajuato (September 26-October 6, April 25, K-d), México (Popocatepetl, 13,000 feet, May 18, K-d), Distrito Federal (September 25, K-d), Coahuila (April 24; Ocampo, June 16, C-d; September 26, K-d), Puebla (near Mount Orizaba, G-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (one winter record, January 23; many records of migrants, April 4-May 22, August 16), and Tabasco (May 16).

***Contopus virens* (Linnaeus).**  
Eastern Wood Pewee. Tengofrío verdozo.

*Muscicapa virens* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 327 (in Carolina ad ripas = South Carolina).

Breeds in eastern North America, from southern Canada to Florida, west to eastern border of Great Plains. Winters from Panamá (Canal Zone), Colombia, and Venezuela to Perú. On migration through México and Central America, chiefly along Caribbean slope.

México: Migrants recorded from Guerrero (Chilpancingo, April 30), Oaxaca, Coahuila (Chorro del Agua), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, April 25), Veracruz (April 10-mid-May, August 13), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (August 24-October 6), and Quintana Roo (including Cozumel Island; April 1-May 5).

**Contopus richardsonii** (Swainson).

Western Wood Pewee. Tengofrío común.

Western North America, breeding from central Alaska, southern Yukon, and southern Mackenzie south to the mountains of Central America; extends east to western portion of Great Plains. Winters in South America south to Bolivia and east to Venezuela.

The wood pewees are an exceedingly difficult group, a definitive revision of which must lie far in the future. Museum specimens are not always separable into the species *virens* and *richardsonii*, which however appear to be biologically distinct. Migrants in southern areas are usually indeterminable as to race and are not entered where doubtful in the following treatment. The nomenclatural changes involving the replacement of the familiar species name *richardsonii* (see Phillips and Parkes, Condor, 57, 1955:245-246) are of uncertain validity.

**Contopus richardsonii richardsonii** (Swainson).<sup>1</sup>

Tengofrío común de Richardson.

*Tyrannula richardsonii* Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Am., 2, 1831 (1832), 146, pl. 46, lower fig. (Cumberland House [, Saskatchewan, Canada]; type lost).

Breeds from central eastern Alaska, southern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, and central Saskatchewan south to northern Baja California, southern Nevada, and central northern Sonora, and in the mountains of México to Guerrero, Zacatecas, and southern Tamaulipas. Winters from Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia. Transient through western and central México.

México: Baja California (breeds in Sierra San Pedro Mártir), Sonora (breeds in foothills and mountains of central and eastern section, May 2-October 3), Sinaloa (September 15), Nayarit (Isabela Island, May 14, transient, O-d), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, April 29), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, April 11-June 7; breeds), Oaxaca (May 2, transient), Chiapas (transient, July 24, August), Chihuahua (breeds in mountains), Durango (possibly breeds), Zacatecas (Laguna Valderama, July 17, summer resident; Lulu, May 27, O-d), Coahuila (breeds), Nuevo León (breeds), San Luis Potosí (mountains near Jesús María, September 4, G-d), Tamaulipas (breeds in mountains), and Veracruz (Potrero, April 14, transient).

**Contopus richardsonii peninsulae** Brewster.

Tengofrío común bajacaliforniano.

*Contopus richardsonii peninsulae* Brewster, Auk, 8, 1891, 144 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds in mountains of southern Baja California; recorded elsewhere only from Oaxaca and Guatemala, in migration, and from Colombia (one record).

<sup>1</sup> *Contopus richardsonii saturatus* Bishop, *Contopus richardsonii veliei* Coues, and *Contopus richardsonii placens* (van Rossem) are regarded as synonyms.

México: Baja California (common summer resident of mountains of Cape district, May 9-November 13) and Oaxaca (one record, Tapana, April 18).

**Contopus richardsonii sordidulus** Sclater.

Tengofrío común suriano.

*Contopus sordidulus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 43 (In Mexico meridionali et Guatemala; type from Orizaba, México, in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds in southern México and south in mountains of Central America to western Panamá. Winters in Colombia, Ecuador, and Perú.

México: Oaxaca (Cuicatlán, Santa Efigenia), Chiapas (Monserrate, July, young), Hidalgo (Tulancingo, August 27, G-d), Veracruz, and Tabasco (Teapa).

**Contopus cinereus** (Spix).

Tropical Pewee. Tengofrío ceniciento.

Resident of tropical America from southern México to Bolivia, Paraguay, northern Argentina, the Guianas, and Trinidad.

**Contopus cinereus brachytarsus** (Sclater).

Tengofrío ciniciento paticorto.

*Empidonax brachytarsus* Sclater, Ibis, 1, 1859, 441 (Cordova [, Veracruz, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México through Central America to Panamá (Canal Zone).

México: Eastern Oaxaca (Santo Domingo), Chiapas, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (including Cozumel Island; resident).

**Contopus pertinax** Cabanis and Heine.

Coues Flycatcher. Tengofrío grande.

Central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, southern Coahuila, central Nuevo León, and central Tamaulipas south to Nicaragua. Winters from southern Sonora, southern Chihuahua, and San Luis Potosí southward.

**Contopus pertinax pallidiventris** Chapman.

Tengofrío grande norteño.

*Contopus pertinax pallidiventris* Chapman, Auk, 14, 1897, 310 (Pima County, Arizona; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds from central and southeastern Arizona and central western New Mexico south in mountains of western México to Jalisco and Guanajuato, 3000 to 10,000 feet; intergrades over broad zone to south and east with *C. p. pertinax*. Winters from southern Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south to Oaxaca, from sea level to 6400 feet, and in Guatemala.

México: Sonora (breeds in Transition Zone; winters north to Alamos), Sinaloa (breeds in mountains, June-July, Babizos, 6400 feet, winter, K-d), Nayarit (variable intergrading populations, breeds 3000-6000 feet, winters down to sea level, K-d), Jalisco (variable intergrades, April, breeding condition, K-d), Colima (January, G-d; August,

C-d), Guerrero (winter), Oaxaca (January 12-February 29, K-d), Chihuahua (breeds, May 21-July, Mount Mohinora, 10,000 feet, K-d; Durazno, winter), Durango (breeds from 6000 feet upward, June-July, Tamazula, 2800 feet, December 7, K-d), Zacatecas, Guanajuato (breeding intergrades, May 1-July, K-d), and Querétaro (December 14-19, K-d).

***Contopus pertinax pertinax* Cabanis and Heine.**  
Tengofrío grande suriano.

*Contopus pertinax* Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, 72 (Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico; location of type unknown, formerly in Museum Heineanum).

Mountains of southern and eastern México south to Guatemala and British Honduras; essentially resident.

México: Recorded from Colima, Michoacán (intergrades with *C. p. pallidiventris*, breeds 5200-7000 feet, June-July, 9500 feet, November 2, K-d), Guerrero (Omiteme, May 30, laying), Oaxaca (breeds; Tapanatepec, January 11, K-d), Chiapas, México (breeds from 5500 to 11,000 feet, winters to 8775 feet, K-d), Distrito Federal (December-March 15, K-d), Morelos, southern Coahuila (reported as *pallidiventris*), San Luis Potosí (2000-4500 feet, October, K-d), Hidalgo (immature, 8500 feet, August 10, K-d), Puebla (Huauchinango, 5600 feet, March 29-April 14, breeding, and wintering, December 11, K-d), Nuevo León (Galeana, 6000 feet, K-d), Tamaulipas (Sierra de Tamaulipas, 800 meters), and Veracruz (Mirador, November 10, K-d).

***Aechmolophus mexicanus* Zimmer.**

Crested Wood Pewee. Papamoscas pardo obscuro.

*Aechmolophus mexicanus* Zimmer, Auk, 55, 1938, 664, fig. 1 (Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Known only from central section; scarce. Recorded from Michoacán (Tzitzio, locally fairly common in oak-thorn scrub, July 21-26, two adults and three juvenal specimens, one of which not fully grown), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, October 26, one specimen, El Mogote, June 2, one specimen, O-d), Oaxaca (49 mi. NW Tequisistlán and Tamazulapan, six breeding specimens and one nestling, July 8-13, two February specimens, K-d), Morelos (the type, April 9, and two other specimens, C-d, G-d, both from near Cuernavaca), and Puebla (Rancho Papayo, July 27, one breeding male, K-d).

***Xenotriccus callizonus* Dwight and Griscom.**

Cinnamon-banded Flycatcher. Papamoscas chiapaneco.

*Xenotriccus callizonus* Dwight and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 254, 1927, 2 (Panajachel, Lake Atitlan (altitude 5500 ft.), Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Chiapas and Guatemala; rare and little known.

México: Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, July 14, one adult specimen, one nestling, June 23, K-d; February 18, 21, two specimens, K-d; Rancho Chichimá, 1700 meters, two adult specimens).

**Empidonax<sup>1</sup> flaviventris** (Baird and Baird).  
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Mosquerito de vientre amarillo.

*Tyrannula flaviventris* W. M. and S. F. Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1, 1843, 283 (Cumberland County, Pennsylvania = Carlisle, Pennsylvania; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in southern Canada and northern United States from east-central British Columbia to southern Labrador and south to North Dakota and to the mountains of Pennsylvania. Migrates through eastern México, wintering from Tamaulipas to eastern Panamá.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (August 15 through winter, K-d), San Luis Potosí (August 23-March 10), Puebla (Metlatoyuca, G-d), Nuevo León (August 3, K-d), Tamaulipas (February 27, 28; Gómez Farías, August 13; October, March), Veracruz (common up to 5000 feet, August 14-May 28), Tabasco, and Campeche (Canasayab, G-d; Aguada Seca, February 6).

**Empidonax virescens** (Vieillot).  
Acadian Flycatcher. Mosquerito verdoso.

*Platyrynchos virescens* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 27, 1818, 22 (near Philadelphia, Pa.).

Breeds from South Dakota east through southern Ontario to New York and Massachusetts and south to central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida. Winters from southern México to Ecuador, Colombia, and western Venezuela.

México: Sparse migrant and winter visitant to central and eastern states. Recorded from Oaxaca (December 11, K-d), Chiapas (January 17, K-d), México (October 14, December 5-9, K-d), San Luis Potosí (October 12, K-d), Puebla (December 4, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (Jalapa, May 10), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Palmul, February 7, one specimen).

**Empidonax traillii** (Audubon).  
Traill Flycatcher. Mosquerito de Traill.

Breeds from northern Alaska, central Yukon, northwestern and central southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northwestern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southwestern California, southern Nevada, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, northeastern Oklahoma, northwestern Arkansas, southern Illinois, West Virginia, and Maryland. Winters from Guatemala south to Bolivia and northern Argentina.

**Empidonax traillii brewsteri** Oberholser.<sup>2</sup>  
Mosquerito de Traill occidental.

*Empidonax traillii brewsteri* Oberholser, Ohio Jour. Sci., 18, 1918, 93 (Cloverdale, Nye County, Nevada; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern British Columbia and northern Montana south to southwestern California, southern Nevada, southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico. Winters

<sup>1</sup> The genus *Empidonax* comprises an exceedingly difficult group of closely similar, usually migratory, species. Good specific characters are often found in song, habitat, nests, and eggs, concerning which little is known of the Mexican forms. Migrants through México present especially difficult problems of identification and many records will require redetermination in future years. The treatment of the group here cannot be considered in any sense definitive.

<sup>2</sup> *Empidonax traillii adustus* Oberholser and *Empidonax traillii extimus* Phillips are regarded as synonyms.

chiefly from Guatemala south to Perú, Bolivia, and western Venezuela, occasionally north to Jalisco.

México: Transient, chiefly along Pacific coast. Recorded from Baja California (possibly breeds in extreme north, transient elsewhere), Sonora (erroneously reported as breeding; common transient, May 10-June 7, August 3-October 6), Sinaloa (March 19-June 9, August 29-November 15), Nayarit (September 19-27), Jalisco (up to 6500 feet, September 9, February 10, K-d), Colima (April 6-25, February 2, K-d), Michoacán (March 18), Guerrero (April 29-May 29, August 22, O-d; February 7, 11, K-d), Oaxaca (May 3-20), Durango (Río Sestín, erroneously reported as breeding), Tamaulipas (Acuña, June 7, C-d), and Veracruz (Jalapa, May 27, one specimen).

***Empidonax traillii traillii* (Audubon).<sup>1</sup>**  
Mosquerito de Traill oriental.

*Muscicapa Traillii* Audubon, Birds Am., 1, 1828, pl. 45; Ornith. Biogr., 1, 1831, 236 (Arkansas River; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from northern Alaska across northern Canada to Newfoundland and south to central British Columbia, southern Alberta, central Kansas, northeastern Oklahoma, northwestern Arkansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, West Virginia, and Maryland. Winters chiefly from El Salvador to Bolivia and northern Argentina.

México: Transient, chiefly along Caribbean coast. Many old records require verification as to species and subspecies. Recorded from Baja California (San Bernardo Mountain in Cape district, May 15, one specimen), Nayarit (Tepic, August, one specimen), Colima (one record), Michoacán (La Salada), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, October 30, O-d), Oaxaca (August 14-September 9, May 14, 15), Chiapas (Monserrate, August 17), Tamaulipas (August 11-September 22, May 26, C-d), and Veracruz (August 19; May 6-21, August 29-September 12, December 3, K-d; records for June and July are unreliable). Erroneously recorded from Yucatán.

***Empidonax minimus* (Baird and Baird).**  
Least Flycatcher. Mosquerito mínimo.

*Tyrannula minima* W. M. and S. F. Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1, 1843, 284 (Cumberland County, Pennsylvania = Carlisle, Pennsylvania; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern Yukon, central Mackenzie, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, and central Quebec south, principally east of the Rocky Mountains, to southwestern South Dakota, northeastern Kansas, southwestern Missouri, the Ohio River Valley, northern Georgia, and eastern Pennsylvania. Winters from Sinaloa and southern Texas south through Central America to Panamá; also to Bolivia.

México: Common winter visitant and transient except in northwestern section. Recorded from Sonora (Alamos, March 7, one record), Sinaloa (fourteen specimens, August-February-April, K-d), Nayarit (August 10-May, K-d), Jalisco (October-May, K d), Colima (Lajueta, winters regularly, K-d), Michoacán (Coalcomán, August 10, A-d; March 7, C-d), Guerrero (winter visitant, to May 19), Oaxaca (common, August-May), Chiapas (Palenque, August 6; Cacahoatán, June 2, K-d), Durango (Tamazula, December 12), Zacatecas (August 7-20, K-d), Guanajuato (February 14, August 10-

<sup>1</sup> *Empidonax traillii alascensis* Phillips and *Empidonax traillii campestris* Audrich are regarded as synonyms.

October 1, K-d), México, Morelos, Coahuila (Las Delicias), San Luis Potosí (up to May 12, K-d), Hidalgo (Tulancingo, August 17, G-d), Puebla (Izúcar de Matamoros, August 14, C-d), Nuevo León (July 24-August 4, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (common throughout, August-May 17; July 27, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (including coastal islands; winters commonly).

***Empidonax hammondii* (Xantus).**

Hammond Flycatcher. Mosquerito de Hammond.

*Tyrannula hammondii* Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 117 (vicinity of Fort Tejon, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in western North America from southeastern Alaska and central Yukon south in forested areas to central California, northern Utah, Colorado, and central northern New Mexico. Winters in mountains from northern Sinaloa and central Nuevo León to northern Nicaragua; also to Perú. No records in tropical lowlands. Despite biological separation of *hammondii* and *wrightii* and separation of most individuals on basis of wing formula, there is a number of equivocal winter specimens from México which cannot be allocated safely as to species. Ranges of these species in México are outlined on basis of specimens of fairly certain identity.

México: Baja California (rare transient northward), Sonora (common transient eastward in mountains; August 11-October 15, April 4-May 21), Sinaloa (September 7-December 9, K-d; wintering at Babizos), Nayarit (August 20), Jalisco (March 29-May 12, K-d), Michoacán (March 2, 19, 28, G-d; May 6, August 26-September 18), Guerrero (November 15; October 1, March 5, O-d), Oaxaca (winters, September 12-February 28, K-d), Chiapas, Chihuahua (common transient, March 21-May 21; August 27-November 27), Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato (winters), Querétaro (winters), México (winters), Distrito Federal (January 12, K-d), Morelos, Hidalgo (winters, K-d), Coahuila (transient), San Luis Potosí (January 18-March 10), Puebla, Nuevo León (Monterrey, winters regularly), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (fairly common above 3500 feet).

***Empidonax wrightii* Baird.<sup>1</sup>**

Wright Flycatcher. Mosquerito de Wright.

*Empidonax wrightii* Baird, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 200 (El Paso, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Summer resident of mountains of western North America from southern Yukon south to southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico. Winters from southern Arizona and central Nuevo León south to Guatemala, in mountains and plateaus, not in tropical lowlands. (See comment under *E. hammondii* concerning Mexican records.)

<sup>1</sup> The identification of the type of *wrightii* with *griseus* as currently known, thereby requiring a confusing shifting of names, with *wrightii* replacing *griseus* and *oberholseri* replacing *wrightii*, has been advocated by Phillips (Auk, 56, 1939, 311-312). We think this identification of the type of *wrightii*, in view of complications in distinguishing all specimens of the species in question, is dubious and can never be fully substantiated in an old faded specimen. It is best to conserve current usage and avoid endless confusion when there is reasonable doubt of identity, and we therefore do not follow the majority of the A.O.U. Check-list Committee (Auk, 70, 1953, 360) which subscribed to this unfortunate change. *Empidonax wrightii* of the present work is, therefore, the *E. oberholseri* of the 5th edition of the A.O.U. Check-list; *E. griseus* of this list is *E. wrightii* of that book.



México: Baja California, rare transient, April, May), Sonora (common transient and winter visitant, August 8-April 17), Sinaloa (common, winters, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (to May 23), Oaxaca, Chiapas (August 27, April 14, K-d), Chihuahua (winter record), Durango (July 8-December 10, K-d), Zacatecas (August 12-December 18, K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (common, winters, rare in spring, one record on April 25, K-d), Querétaro, México (up to May 11, K-d), Distrito Federal (March 17, K-d), Morelos, Coahuila (winters, San Pedro), San Luis Potosí (Ciudad del Maíz, February 24, O-d; May 12, K-d), Hidalgo (Metztitlán, November 6, K-d), Tlaxcala, Puebla, Nuevo León (Monterrey, winters), Tamaulipas (Victoria, winters), and Veracruz (rare, Orizaba, January 26).

***Empidonax griseus* Brewster.<sup>1</sup>**  
Gray Flycatcher. Mosquerito gris.

*Empidonax griseus* Brewster, Auk, 6, 1889, 87 [separate issued January 31] (La Paz, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds in Sonoran zones of Great Basin and Rocky mountain regions of western North America from eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, southwestern Wyoming, and north-central Colorado south to southern Nevada, central Arizona, and central western New Mexico. Winters from southern California, southern Arizona, central Chihuahua, and southern Coahuila south to central México.

México: Baja California (August 27, O-d; common winter visitant to April 21), Sonora (common winter visitant, September 18-April 20), Sinaloa (common from sea level to 1000 feet, rarely to 5500 feet, August 27-April 16, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco (September 8-March 7, K-d), Michoacán (San Agustín), Chihuahua (Chihuahua, November 21; Casas Grandes, May 22, G-d), Durango, Zacatecas (San Juan Capistrano, August 21, G-d; August 9, December 10, K-d), Aguascalientes (common, K-d), Guanajuato (August 13-May 11, K-d), Querétaro, México, Distrito Federal (March 16, K-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca, January 10, G-d), Coahuila (San Pedro, winter), San Luis Potosí (to April 24, K-d), Hidalgo (to April 30, K-d), Puebla (Chalchicomula; Tehuacán, G-d), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas (Jaumave, March 24, 29, K-d; Victoria, February 23).

***Empidonax affinis* (Swainson).**  
Pine Flycatcher. Mosquerito pinero.

Breeds in pine-lands of highlands of México. In migration south to Guatemala.

***Empidonax affinis pulverius* Brewster.**  
Mosquerito pinero occidental.

*Empidonax pulverius* Brewster, Auk, 6, 1889, 86 [separate issued January 31] (Pinos Altos, Chihuahua; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Pine and oak forests of northwestern México; in winter south rarely to western Guatemala.

México: Sinaloa (winters rarely on western side of Sierra Madre), western and northern Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7600 feet, April, laying, K-d; Bolaños, San Sebastián), Chihuahua (north to Río Gavilán, juveniles, August 10, O-d; breeds to 10,000 feet, May-

<sup>1</sup> See note p. 88.

July, K-d), Durango (common, breeding, June 21-July 7, K-d; March 28, C-d), and Zacatecas (Valparaiso Mountains, December 3). Erroneously recorded from Sonora; reported occurrence in Guerrero (April 5) probably relates to *E. affinis affinis*.

***Empidonax affinis trepidus* Nelson.**  
Mosquerito pinero del nordeste.

*Empidonax trepidus* Nelson, Auk, 18, 1901, 47 (Hacienda Chancol, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pine-oak forests of central and northeastern parts of Mexican Plateau, wintering south to Chiapas and Guatemala. Little known and poorly defined.

México: Michoacán (June 11-November 6, February 22, K-d; August 25, C-d; Zacapu), Chiapas (winters, September 21; 6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, March 31, O-d), central Guanajuato (17 mi. NE Guanajuato, April 30, laying; winters), southern Coahuila (Sierra Guadalupe), and southwestern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana).

***Empidonax affinis affinis* (Swainson).<sup>1</sup>**  
Mosquerito pinero de la Mesa Central.

*Tyrannula affinis* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 367 (Maritime parts of Mexico = Temascaltepec, México, probably; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Breeds in mountains of southern and southeastern parts of Central Plateau. Winters south to Guatemala.

México: Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, May-June, breeding, eleven specimens, K-d; Omilteme, April 28, laying, and December 7, O-d), Oaxaca (La Parada), Chiapas (6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, March 27-April 4, O-d), northeastern Guanajuato (near Xichú, breeding), México (up to 13,000 feet, laying, May-July, K-d; December), Distrito Federal (July, September, K-d), Morelos (breeds; K-d; December), San Luis Potosí (Alvarez, July 20), Hidalgo (Real del Monte, October 26), Puebla (El Venerable, July, ten specimens, K-d), and west-central Veracruz (20 mi. WNW Jalapa, 7500 feet, August 2, O-d; Las Vigas, 9000 feet, breeding, recorded variously as *Empidonax difficilis salvini* and *Empidonax affinis vigensis*).

***Empidonax difficilis* Baird.**

Western Flycatcher. Tristecito.

Breeds in mountains and coastal woodlands from southeastern Alaska to eastern base of Rocky Mountains in Montana and to the Black Hills of South Dakota, extending south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, and Oaxaca; also mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, and Honduras. Northern races migratory, wintering north to Baja California and Sonora. Numerous early Mexican records cannot be referred to subsequently described races.

***Empidonax difficilis difficilis* Baird.**  
Tristecito occidental.

*Empidonax difficilis* Baird, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 198 (the west coast; Fort Steilacoom, Washington, as restricted by Brodkorb, Condor, 51, 1949, 39; cotypes in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> *Empidonax bairdi* Sclater, *Empidonax affinis vigensis* Phillips, and *Empidonax fulvipectus* Lawrence are regarded as synonyms of *affinis*.

Breeds from southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, and western Montana south to southwestern California and central Nevada. Winters from southern Baja California and Sonora to Oaxaca.

México: Winter visitant on Pacific coast. Baja California (common transient, and winter visitant in Cape district; September 6-June 6), Sonora (erroneously reported breeding; common transient and winter visitant), Nayarit (October 6-10), Jalisco (Zapotlán, April 29, G-d), Colima (January, G-d), Michoacán (La Huacana, March 25, G-d), Oaxaca (Puerto Angel, March 13; Pluma, March 18, 20, G-d), and Durango (Chacala, March 6). Probably occurs in Sinaloa and Guerrero but specimens require re-examination.

***Empidonax difficilis cineritius* Brewster.**

Tristecito de San Lucas.

*Empidonax cineritius* Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 90 (La Laguna, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Breeds in mountains of Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Victoria Mountains, 4000-7500 feet; breeds in May; transient and winter visitant in lowlands).

***Empidonax difficilis hellmayri* Brodkorb.**

Tristecito de Hellmayr.

*Empidonax difficilis hellmayri* Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 306, 1935, 1 (Boot Spring, 6,800 feet, Chisos Mountains, Brewster County, Texas).

Breeds from south-central Montana and western North Dakota (Black Hills) south through Rocky Mountain area and eastern Great Basin to southeastern Sonora, central Chihuahua, and Coahuila. Winters south to Guerrero and Hidalgo.

México: Baja California (migrant, two records, May 11, November 15), Sonora (summer visitant to eastern mountains; intergrades with *E. d. culiacani* in extreme south, K-d), Sinaloa, Nayarit (Tres Mariás Islands, to May 27; Tepic), Jalisco (Zapotlán, April 29; Las Palmas, March 30, G-d; Tapalpa, March 29, April 8, K-d), Michoacán (La Huacana, March 26, G-d), Guerrero (San Vicente, November 29, K-d; Acahuizotla, May 9, G-d), Chihuahua (summer resident in northwestern and west-central sections; Pinos Altos), Durango (Chacala, February 27; Rancho Guasimal, November 13), and Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, breeding; Sierra Guadalupe, April 21, 23, 25, G-d).

***Empidonax difficilis culiacani* Moore.**

Tristecito de Culiacán.

*Empidonax difficilis culiacani* Moore, Auk, 57, 1940, 370 (Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, altitude 55 feet; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Breeds in Lower Arid Tropical Zone, up to 3500 feet, in Sinaloa. Partly migratory, wintering south as far as Guerrero. Recorded from Sinaloa (sea level to 3500 feet; intergrades in north; winters occasionally up to 6200 feet at Batel), Nayarit (intergrades with *E. d. occidentalis* in Lower Arid Tropical Zone, twelve specimens, K-d), western Jalisco (Zapotillo, 1500 feet, October 15, K-d), Colima (winters, ten specimens, K-d), Michoacán (Apatzingán, January 16, February 2; La Huacana, March 15, G-d), Guerrero (El Limón, Papayo, Acapulco, January 13-April 19, G-d), and western Durango (Tamazula, 2800 feet, November 28-December 4, possibly resident).

***Empidonax difficilis immodulatus* Moore.<sup>1</sup>**

Tristecito de la Sierra Madre.

*Empidonax difficilis immodulatus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 53, 1940:24 (east side of Mt. Mohinora Peak, S. W. Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Pine and oak forests of Sierra Madre Occidental from southern Chihuahua to Nayarit. Migrates south to Guerrero. Recorded from Sinaloa (Sierra Madre above 5000 feet; Batel, June 4, nesting), Nayarit (breeds in mountains; Tepic, August 20-23), Jalisco (intergrades with *E. d. occidentalis* in mountains of central section; Sierra de Ameca, July 24, laying, O-d), Colima (sea level to 2000 feet, wintering, K-d), Michoacán (intergrades in mountains of central section, K-d), Guerrero (Acahuizotla, May 9, G-d; San Vicente, May 9, K-d), Chihuahua (Barranca de Cobre, 7350 feet, May 13, eggs; Mount Mohinora, 10,500 feet, May 12, breeding), Durango (Muertocito, June 11, breeding), Zacatecas (near Sombrerete, August 20, K-d), and Guanajuato (western mountains, intergrades with *E. d. occidentalis*).

***Empidonax difficilis occidentalis* Nelson.**

Tristecito oaxaqueño.

*Empidonax bairdi occidentalis* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 53 (Pluma, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Mountains of southern section of Central Plateau south to Guerrero and Oaxaca. Recorded from southern Jalisco (intergrades with *E. d. immodulatus*, Tapalpa, April 5, breeding, Sapotillo, October 10-20, K-d), Michoacán (Uruapan, June 7- July 5, intergrades with *E. d. immodulatus*, K-d; Tiquicheo, December 24-January 4, Apatzingán, February 7, K-d; Cerro de Tancítaro, 10,600 feet), Guerrero (Omilteme, 8200 feet, April 30-May 21, breeding, O-d; winters, K-d), Oaxaca (5 mi. NE Cerro San Felipe, April 4, breeding, O-d), Guanajuato (Xichú, breeding), México (Temascaltepec, June 23, breeding, December 6, wintering, K-d), Distrito Federal (July 6, breeding, K-d), Morelos (Chapultepec, May 23, June 21, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (July), Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, intergrades with *E. d. hellmayri*, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, Galindo, summer resident, intergrades with *hellmayri*; Gómez Farías, March 21, nesting, C-d).

***Empidonax difficilis salvini* Ridgway.**

Tristecito de Salvin.

*Empidonax salvini* Ridgway, Ibis, 1886, 459 (Calderas, Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (Santa Rosa, June 9, one specimen, Tumbalá, June 18, one specimen, K-d).

***Empidonax difficilis immemoratus* Moore.**

Tristecito olvidado.

*Empidonax difficilis immemoratus* Moore, Auk, 57, 1940, 375 (five miles north of Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Temperate Zone of northern Puebla and west-central Veracruz. Recorded from Hidalgo (Mineral del Chico, March 31, Real del Monte, August 1, intergrades

<sup>1</sup> *Empidonax difficilis bateli* Moore is here regarded as a synonym, in that it represents a stage in intergradation toward more southern races.

with *E. d. occidentalis*, K-d), Tlaxcala (El Venerable, March 31, intergrades with *occidentalis*), Puebla (Huauchinango, April 1-12, breeding, and December 1, K-d), and Veracruz (Jalapa, Perote, Mirador; Aculzingo grade near Orizaba, K-d).

***Empidonax flavescens* Lawrence.**

Yellowish Flycatcher. Mosquerito amarillento.

Breeds in Temperate and Humid Subtropical zones, from southeastern Veracruz and Chiapas through Central America to western Panamá.

***Empidonax flavescens imperturbatus* Wetmore.**

Mosquerito amarillento veracruzano.

*Empidonax flavescens imperturbatus* Wetmore, Auk, 59, 1942, 267 (Volcán San Martín, Sierra de Tuxtla, Veracruz, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from the Sierra de Tuxtla, southern Veracruz (above 3000 feet).

***Empidonax flavescens dwighti* Dickey and van Rossem.**

Mosquerito amarillento de Dwight.

*Empidonax flavescens dwighti* Dickey and van Rossem, Auk, 45, 1928, 359 (Los Esesmiles, Chalatenango, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Mountains from Chiapas to El Salvador and Honduras.

México: Chiapas (Monserrate; Santa Rosa, June, nesting; San Cristóbal, 7300 feet, April 4, 7, breeding, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 14, Pueblo Nuevo, 1950 meters, April 7, 14, O-d; Mount Ovando, March 7-11, September 3, A-d; Laguna Ocotal, July 31, August 13, F-d; Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, April 14-28, K-d).

***Empidonax albigularis* Sclater and Salvin.**

White-throated Flycatcher. Mosquerito barbablanca.

Breeds in mountains of México from 5000 to 11,500 feet from southern Chihuahua south, disjunctly, through the Tropical Zone to Panamá.

***Empidonax albigularis subtilis* Moore.**

Mosquerito barbablanca sinaloense.

*Empidonax albigularis subtilis* Moore, Auk, 57, 1940, 381 (Ahome, Sinaloa, Mexico, near sea level; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Known only from the coastal plain of Sinaloa (up to 1000 feet, May, August-October, Ahome, Potrerillo, Rosario).

***Empidonax albigularis timidus* Nelson.**

Mosquerito barbablanca tímido.

*Empidonax timidus* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 263 (El Salto, Durango; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Sierra Madre Occidental. In winter ranges south to Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Recorded from Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, May 23-June 8, C-d), Guerrero (Coyuca, October 27-January 29), Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, October 7), southwestern Chihuahua

(Laguna Juanota, San Feliz; July 26-August 11, breeding), Durango (El Salto, June 17, breeding, K-d; Laguna del Progreso, July 8, C-d), and Guanajuato (6 mi. NW Irapuato, December 4, K-d).

***Empidonax albigularis albigularis*** Sclater and Salvin.  
Mosquerito barbablanca chiapaneco.

*Empidonax albigularis* Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1, 1859, 122 (Dueñas [, Guatemala]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas southeast through western Guatemala to central Honduras. Imperfectly known.

México: Chiapas (Santa Rosa, June 3-July 9; Tumbalá, June 6, K-d; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 9-17, breeding condition, O-d; Volcán Tacaná, April 2, Siltepec, June 27, A-d).

***Empidonax albigularis axillaris*** Ridgway.  
Mosquerito barbablanca oriental.

*Empidonax axillaris* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Am. Birds, 2, 1874, 363 (Orizaba I, Veracruz, México); type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in mountains of eastern México south, possibly through central eastern Guatemala and northern Honduras, to mountains of central Nicaragua, central Costa Rica, and western Panamá. Winter range imperfectly known; apparently descends to sea level in Tropical Zone.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 4, nesting, Toton-tepec, April 8-May 3, K-d), México (three locations, breeding), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, 4000 feet, June 17), Hidalgo (Minas Viejas, 7500 feet, June 17, K-d), Puebla (Huexotitla; Huauchinango, April 15, K-d), and Veracruz (Jalapa, April 9-July 6, breeds, Potrero, January 25, Tlacotalpan, sea level in humid tropics, February 20; Aculzingo Grade, 5000 feet, July 21-27, nesting, K-d).

***Empidonax fulvifrons*** (Giraud).  
Buff-breasted Flycatcher. Mosquerito canelo.

Breeds in mountains from central and southeastern Arizona and central western New Mexico south to south-central Honduras and northern El Salvador. Descends in winter to Tropical Zone, remaining north as far as southern Sonora.

***Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus*** Coues.  
Mosquerito canelo pigmeo.

*Empidonax pygmaeus* Coues, Ibis (n.s.), 1, 1865, 537 (Fort Whipple, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in central and southeastern Arizona, central western and southwestern New Mexico, and western Chihuahua. In winter migrates to tropical lowlands of southeastern Sonora and Sinaloa; also south to Morelos.

México: Sonora (breeds in northeastern mountains; migrant and winter visitant in tropical lowlands and foothills of southeast; Tesia, December; Nacozari, March 24), Sinaloa (winter visitant and transient in tropical lowlands; also Batel, November 9), Jalisco (Bolaños, September), Chihuahua (7 mi. SW Pacheco, 6700 feet, August 2, dependent young, O-d; Los Frailes, 7500 feet, June 21-July 1, breeding, intergrades

toward *E. f. rubicundus*, one winter record, Durasno), Durango (migrant and winter visitant, Tamazula, November-December, Neviero, March 29), Zacatecas (Plateado, April 21), México (November 20), Distrito Federal (Río Frío, July 5, C-d), Morelos (Ocotepéc, June 16, non-breeding), and Coahuila (Sierra Guadalupe, April 21, G-d). Records for Nayarit and Michoacán require confirmation.

***Empidonax fulvifrons rubicundus* Cabanis and Heine.**  
Mosquerito canelo rojizo.

*Empidonax rubicundus* Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, 1859, 70 (Mexico = Jalapa, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Breeds in mountains of Central Plateau from Nayarit to Veracruz. Nayarit (intergrades toward *E. f. pygmaeus*, Tepic, July 3-August 20, nesting; Santa Teresa, August 8, G-d), Jalisco (breeds), Michoacán (nesting, June 15-23, common; February 25-August 29, C-d), Guerrero (breeds; Cuapongo, July 24, juvenile, O-d), Oaxaca (old record requires confirmation), Durango (4 mi. W El Salto, June 26, breeding, intergrades toward *E. f. pygmaeus*, O-d), Guanajuato (breeds, April 28-May 5; winters), México (common, breeds), Distrito Federal (Tlalpan, G-d), Morelos (June), Hidalgo (Tulancingo), Tlaxcala (April 2), Puebla, and Veracruz (Las Vigas).

***Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps* Nelson.**  
Mosquerito canelo cabeza obscura.

*Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, 1904, 152 (Comitan, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas and western Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (Comitán, Teopisca; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 13, breeding condition, O-d).

***Empidonax fulvifrons fulvifrons* (Giraud).**  
Mosquerito canelo frente amarilla.

*Muscicapa fulvifrons* Giraud, Sixteen New Species Texas Birds, 1841, pl. 4, fig. 2 (Texas = error, probably northeastern México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Known only from the type which apparently came from the mountains of northeastern México; not identical with any of other better known races of the species.

***Mitrephanes phaeocercus* (Sclater).**  
Tufted Flycatcher. Papamoscas burlista.

Common resident of mountains from northwestern México south through Central America to the Andes of Perú and Bolivia. Moves to tropical lowlands in northern México in winter.

***Mitrephanes phaeocercus tenuirostris* Brewster.**  
Papamoscas burlista picodelgado.

*Mitrephanes phaeocercus tenuirostris* Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 137 (near Oposura, Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Sonora (breeds in mountains of northeast; formerly a common winter visitant to the southern tropical lowlands, February 2-April 21), Sinaloa (Santa Gertrudis,

6200 feet, May 27, nesting, Babizos, July 6–16, young, K-d; Batel, 5700 feet, October 16, O-d; Mazatlán, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán (breeding and nesting, June–August, K-d), Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, May 28, nesting, K-d), Chihuahua (Pinos Altos; breeds up to 10,000 feet, laying, May 7, K-d), Durango (8000 feet, March 30, laying, K-d), Zacatecas (Sierra de Valparaiso), and México (northern and central). Specimens from southern Sinaloa and Durango southward intergrade toward *M. p. phaeocercus*.

**Mitrephanes phaeocercus phaeocercus** (Sclater).

Papamoscas burlista colipardo.

*Mitrephorus phaeocercus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 44 (Cordova [, Veracruz, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Mountains of southeastern México; erroneously recorded from Guatemala and Honduras.

México: Oaxaca (western), México (southern part, Temascaltepec area), Morelos (laying, June 19, K-d), Puebla (laying, April 13), and Veracruz (west-central; breeding condition, March 15, K-d).

**Mitrephanes phaeocercus quercinus** Dickey and van Rossem.

Papamoscas burlista encinero.

*Mitrephanes phaeocercus quercinus* Dickey and van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 40, 1927, 2 (Mt. Cacaguatique, Department San Miguel, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Mountains of southern México, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

México: Chiapas (Rodeo, Siltepec; 6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, 7300 feet, April 3, 4, breeding condition, O-d).

**Mitrephanes phaeocercus hidalgensis** Sutton and Burleigh.

Papamoscas burlista hidalguense.

*Mitrephanes phaeocercus hidalgensis* Sutton and Burleigh, Wilson Bull., 52, 1940, 30 (La Placita (elevation about 600 feet) . . . six miles south of Jacala, Hidalgo; type in Cornell Univ. Mus.).

México: Southwestern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, February 13–March 4, Rancho del Cielo, 3300 feet, April 20, C-d), and northern Hidalgo (Jacala area; El Barrio, G-d).

**Myiobius sulphureipygius** (Sclater).

Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher. Mosquero rabadilla azufrada.

Southeastern México south, chiefly in Humid Tropical Zone, to western Ecuador.

**Myiobius sulphureipygius sulphureipygius** (Sclater).

Mosquero rabadilla azufrada de Sclater.

*Tyrannula sulphureipygia* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, 1857, 296 (Cordova [, Veracruz, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Caribbean slope of southeastern México south to eastern Honduras.

México: Oaxaca (four specimens, K-d), northern Chiapas (Palenque; Laguna Ocotál), Veracruz (central and southern sections), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island; Camp Mengel; Agua Blanca, June 4, breeding).



**Onychorhynchus mexicanus** (Sclater).  
Royal Flycatcher. Rey de los papamoscas.

Southeastern México south through Humid Tropical Zone of Central America to northern Colombia (Santa Marta region).

**Onychorhynchus mexicanus mexicanus** (Sclater).  
Rey de los papamoscas mexicano.

*Muscivora mexicana* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, 1857, 295 (Cordova [, Veracruz, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México south to eastern Honduras.

México: Oaxaca (Acatepec, Santa Efigenia), Chiapas (Palenque, July 9, nesting), Veracruz (central and southern sections; April 23, breeding condition, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Agua Blanca, early June, breeding).

**Platyrinchus mystaceus** Vieillot.  
Spade-billed Flycatcher. Picoplano.

Southeastern México to Perú and Brazil in humid tropical forests.

**Platyrinchus mystaceus cancrinus** Sclater and Salvin.  
Picoplano mexicano.

*Platyrinchus cancrinus* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, 1860, 299 (In prov. Verae Pacis regione calida = Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula, south through central and southern Guatemala to Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and western Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (Escuilapa, Soyaltepec, K-d), Chiapas (Palenque; Huehuetán, G-d; Ocozacoautla, O-d), Veracruz (central and southern sections; breeding, April-August, laying, April 18, K-d), and Tabasco.

**Platyrinchus mystaceus timothei** Paynter.  
Picoplano de Quintana Roo.

*Platyrinchus mystaceus timothei* Paynter, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., no. 18, 1954, 2 (24 km. NW. Xtocomo, Quintana Roo, Mexico; type in Yale Peabody Mus.).

México: Rain forest in southern Campeche and southern Quintana Roo.

**Tolmomyias sulphureus** (Spix).  
Sulphury Flat-billed Flycatcher. Mosquerito azufrado.

Southern México to Bolivia, northwestern Argentina, and Brazil.

**Tolmomyias sulphureus cinereiceps** (Sclater).  
Mosquerito azufrado cabeza gris.

*Cyclorhynchus cinereiceps* Sclater, Ibis, 1, 1859, 443 (In Statu Oaxaca, reipubl. Mex.; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México south in tropical forests to Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (eastern), Chiapas (Monserrate, Tuxtla Gutiérrez), Veracruz (central and southern; breeding condition, April 23–27, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeding, late April to late June).

**Rhynchocyclus brevirostris** (Cabanis).

Eye-ringed Flat-billed Flycatcher. Mosquero piquicorto.

Southern México south to northwestern Ecuador, chiefly in heavy rain forest.

**Rhynchocyclus brevirostris brevirostris** (Cabanis).

Mosquero piquicorto mexicano.

*Cyclorhynchus brevirostris* Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13 (1), 1847, 249 (Mexiko (Xalapa) = Jalapa, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Oaxaca (eastern; Santa Efigenia), Chiapas, Puebla (Papantilla, May 14, laying, K-d), Veracruz (Coyame, R-d; Santa Lucrecia, January 25, G-d); Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Todirostrum cinereum** (Linnaeus).

Common Tody-Flycatcher. Piquito de ganso.

Southern México to western Perú, Bolivia, and southern Brazil.

**Todirostrum cinereum finitimum** Bangs.

Piquito de ganso capulero.

*Todirostrum cinereum finitimum* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, 1904, 114 (San Juan Bautista, Tabasco, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southeastern México south to the Canal Zone in Panamá.

México: Oaxaca (extreme northern section, Soyaltepec, K-d), Chiapas (Tonalá, March 27, O-d), Veracruz (southern; Río Jaltepec, May 14, nesting), Tabasco, Campeche (Pacaytún), and Quintana Roo (Isla Mujeres, Vigía Chico).

**Todirostrum sylvia** (Desmarest).

Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher. Papamoscas gansito.

Southern México to the Guianas and northern Brazil.

**Todirostrum sylvia schistaceiceps** Sclater.

Papamoscas gansito mexicano.

*Todirostrum schistaceiceps* Sclater, Ibis, 1, 1859, 444 (In Statu Oaxaca, Reipubl. Mexicanae; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México south to the Canal Zone of Panamá.

México: Eastern Oaxaca (Tuxtepec), southern Veracruz (Playa Vicente, Tres Zapotes), Tabasco (Teapa, San Juan Bautista), and central Quintana Roo (one record, Chi'chi', May 6).

**Oncostoma cinereigulare** (Sclater).<sup>1</sup>

Bent-billed Flycatcher. Mosquero garganta cenicienta.

*Todirostrum cinereigulare* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, 1857, 295 (Cordova I, Veracruz, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to Canal Zone in Panamá, in understory of forests.

México: Eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz (central and southern sections; breeding condition, April 18–28, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (fairly common, breeding condition, April to late June).

**Elainea flavogaster** (Thunberg).

Yellow-bellied Elainea. Mosquero vientre amarillo.

Southern México south to Bolivia and northern Argentina; east to the Lesser Antilles and the Guianas.

**Elainea flavogaster subpagana** Salvin and Sclater.<sup>2</sup>

Mosquero vientre amarillo mexicano.

*Elainea subpagana* Salvin and Sclater, Ibis, 2, 1860, 36 (Dueñas, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México south on the Pacific slope to northwestern Costa Rica and on the Atlantic slope to central Panamá.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Tuxtepec, Tutla), Chiapas (Atlantic and Pacific slopes), Veracruz (Orizaba, Mirador, Boca del Río, southward; laying, April 29–May 4, K-d; Río Jaltepec, May 14, nesting), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (including Isla Mujeres).

**Elainea martinica** (Linnaeus).

Antillean Elainea. Mosquero antillano.

Virgin Islands, Lesser Antilles, Cayman, Old Providence and St. Andrews islands, and islands of coast of Yucatán Peninsula.

**Elainea martinica remota** Berlepsch.

Mosquero antillano de Cozumel.

*Elainea martinica remota* Berlepsch, Ornith., 14, 1907, 396 (Cozumel Isl.; type probably lost).

México: Islas Mujeres and Cozumel (dependent young, August 5, C-d), and probably Isla Holbox and at Meco, Quintana Roo.

**Elainea martinica chinchorrensis** Griscom.

Mosquero antillano de Chinchorro.

*Elainea chinchorrensis* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 236, 1926, 3 (Great Key, Chinchorro Bank, Quintana Roo, Mexico; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Known only from the type specimen from Chinchorro Bank, Quintana Roo; probably now extinct.

<sup>1</sup> *Oncostoma cinereigulare pacifica* Brodtkorb is regarded as a synonym.<sup>2</sup> *Elainea flavogaster saturata* Brodtkorb is considered a synonym.

***Myiopagis viridicata* (Vieillot).<sup>1</sup>**

Yellow-crowned Elaenia. Papamoscas verdoso.

Nayarit and southwestern Tamaulipas south to Argentina and Brazil.

***Myiopagis viridicata minimus* Nelson.**  
Papamoscas verdoso de Islas Marias.*Myiopagis placens minimus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 9 (Maria Madre Island, Tres Marias Islands, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Tres Marias Islands, Nayarit.

***Myiopagis viridicata jaliscensis* Nelson.**  
Papamoscas verdoso jalisciense.*Myiopagis placens jaliscensis* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 264 (San Sebastian, Jalisco, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Pacific coast region from mainland of Nayarit and Durango to Guerrero. Recorded from Nayarit (San Blas, Chacala, Sauta on coast, Arroyo de Obispo, 3000 feet, June 20–July 6, nesting, K-d; early records from Tres Marias Islands probably relate to *M. v. minimus*), Jalisco (San Sebastián, Barranca Ibarra), Colima (Lajueta, K-d), Michoacán (Tzitzio, breeding), Guerrero (El Mogote, June 2, breeding, Chilpancingo, May–July, breeding, May 12, laying, also October, Amojileca, May, June, O-d), and Durango (Nombre de Dios, May 31–June 6, nesting, K-d). Erroneously recorded from Veracruz and without substantiation from southern Sinaloa.

***Myiopagis viridicata placens* (Sclater).**  
Papamoscas verdoso del sureste.*Elaenia placens* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 46 (Cordova [Veracruz, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Caribbean slope of southern México south to Honduras.

México: Recorded from northern Oaxaca (Tutla), northern Chiapas (Palenque), México (Temascaltepec, approaching *jaliscensis*, K-d), Morelos (Coajomulco, Chapultepec, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Naranjos, K-d), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, Tehuiztzingo, K-d), southwestern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, May 18, C-d), Veracruz (central and southern sections), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Xcan, April 29, breeding; record from Isla Mujeres requires verification).

***Myiopagis viridicata pacificus* (Brodkorb).<sup>2</sup>**  
Papamoscas verdoso del Pacífico.*Elaenia viridicata pacifica* Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 478, 1943, 3 (Finca Esperanza, Chiapas, altitude, 150 meters; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Pacific lowlands from southeastern Chiapas to El Salvador.

México: Pacific coast of Chiapas (Finca Esperanza, Finca Juárez, Finca San Vicente).

<sup>1</sup> For use of generic name *Myiopagis* instead of *Elaenia* see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 1108, 1941, 20.

<sup>2</sup> Race of uncertain validity, requiring substantiation.

**Camptostoma imberbe** Sclater.  
Beardless Flycatcher. Mosquero lampiño.

Southern Arizona and southern Texas south to northwestern Costa Rica. In winter north to southern Sonora and central Nuevo León.

**Camptostoma imberbe ridgwayi** (Brewster).  
Mosquero lampiño de Ridgway.

*Ornithion imberbe ridgwayi* Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 7, 1882, 208 (Tucson, Arizona; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from southeastern Arizona south through northwestern México; boundary lines with *C. i. imberbe* imperfectly known.

México: Sonora (common summer resident; winters in Tropical Zone in south, north to Alamos), Sinaloa, Nayarit (including Tres Mariás Islands), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (Lake Pátzcuaro, May 26, breeding condition), and Guerrero (intergrade area; Chilpancingo, April 21, breeding condition, O-d; May 12, breeding).

**Camptostoma imberbe imberbe** Sclater.  
Mosquero lampiño mexicano.

*Camptostoma imberbe* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25, 1857, 203 (S. Andres Tuxtla [, Veracruz, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds from central Nuevo León and southern Texas south through eastern México to northwestern Costa Rica. Common; resident except in Texas.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Morelos, San Luis Potosí (Río Naranjo, May 14, nesting, C-d), Hidalgo (Portezuelo, April 3, breeding, K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León (Monterrey, breeds and winters), Tamaulipas (Victoria, winters; Gómez Farías, late April, nesting), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche (breeding, April 24), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeding condition, June 18).

**Tyranniscus vilissimus** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Paltry Tyrannulet. Mosquero centroamericano.

Chiapas south through Central America to Colombia and Venezuela.

**Tyranniscus vilissimus vilissimus** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Mosquero centroamericano norteño.

*Elainia vilissimus* Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1, 1859, 122, pl. 4, fig. 1 (type from Coban, Vera Paz, Guatemala, in Brit. Mus.).

Eastern Chiapas, Guatemala, and Honduras.

México: Eastern Chiapas (Mount Ovando, Volcán Tacaná, Pico de Loro, Santa Rosa in Escuintla, June-October, A-d).

**Microtriccus semiflavus** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet. Mosquero pequeño.

Southern México south to Ecuador and northwestern Venezuela.

**Microtriccus semiflavus semiflavus** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Mosquero pequeño guatemalteco.

*Tyrannulus semiflavus* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, 1860, 300 (In prov. Verae Pacis regione calida = Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to Pacific coast of Costa Rica in heavy tropical rain forest. Scarce.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Tutla, Palomares, K-d), northern Chiapas (Palenque), Veracruz (Paso Nuevo, Buena Vista, Santa Lucrecia; Presidio, K-d), and Tabasco (Teapa).

**Leptopogon amaurocephalus** Tschudi.  
Brown-capped Leptopogon. Mosquero gorra parda.

Southern México south to northern Argentina and east to British Guiana, chiefly in heavy rain forest.

**Leptopogon amaurocephalus pileatus** Cabanis.  
Mosquero gorra parda mexicano.

*Leptopogon pileatus* Cabanis, Jour. für Ornith., 13, 1865, 414 (Guatemala; type in Berlin Mus.).

Southern México and Guatemala. Scarce.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Escuilapa, Soyaltepec, K-d), Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, April 19, breeding condition, O-d; Laguna Ocotal), Veracruz (Playa Vicente, Buena Vista; Presidio, April 29–May 3, nesting, K-d), and Tabasco (Teapa).

**Pipromorpha oleaginea** (Lichtenstein).  
Oleaginous Pipromorpha. Pipromorfa.

Southern México south to Bolivia and central Brazil; east to Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas.

**Pipromorpha oleaginea assimilis** (Sclater).  
Pipromorfa mexicana.

*Mionestes assimilis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 46 (In Mexico merid., Cordova [, Veracruz]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to eastern Costa Rica in heavy tropical rain forest.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, K-d; Tutla), Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, April 13, 17, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, January 13, O-d; Laguna Ocotal), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, November, December, Papantilla, May 15–17, nests and eggs, K-d), Veracruz (common, central and southern sections; breeding, March 30–August 16, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (one record), and Quintana Roo (including Isla Mujeres; Agua Blanca, late May–early June, breeding condition).

## FAMILY ALAUDIDAE

## LARKS

***Eremophila alpestris* (Linnaeus).**

Horned Lark. Alondra. Alondra cornuda. Casilda. Monjita llanera. Torito.

Holarctic grasslands and arctic and alpine barrenlands. Ranges south in Old World to North Africa; in New World breeds from Alaska and Arctic coast of Canada south to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, México; an isolated race occurs in the vicinity of Bogotá, Colombia. Southern races resident; northern races winter from southern Canada south to northern México.

***Eremophila alpestris leucolaema* Coues.**

Alondra del desierto.

*Eremophila alpestris* b. *leucolaema* Coues, Birds Northwest, 1874, 38 (Fort Randall [, South Dakota]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern Alberta southeast to eastern New Mexico and northwestern Texas. Winters from Montana south to northern parts of Baja California, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

México: Sparse winter visitant north of about latitude 30°. Recorded from Baja California (Valle de la Trinidad), Sonora (Punta Peñascosa; Altar), and Chihuahua (Chihuahua; Guzmán).

***Eremophila alpestris actia* (Oberholser).**

Alondra californiana.

*Otocoris alpestris actia* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, 1902, 806 (in key), 845 (Jacumba, San Diego County, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Coast of California and northwestern Baja California.

México: Common locally in northwestern Baja California south to latitude 30°, including San Martín Island.

***Eremophila alpestris enertera* (Oberholser).<sup>1</sup>**

Alondra de Bahía Magdalena.

*Otocoris alpestris enertera* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 20, 1907, 41 (Llano de Yrais (near Magdalena Bay, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common locally in west-central Baja California from latitude 29° south to Magdalena Bay region, including San Benitos, Cedros, Natividad, San Roque, and Santa Margarita islands.

<sup>1</sup> *Otocoris alpestris baileyi* van Rossem from the San Benitos Islands is considered a synonym.

**Eremophila alpestris ammophila** (Oberholser).

Alondra fronteriza.

*Otocoris alpestris ammophila* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, 1902, 806 (in key), 849 (Coso Valley, [Inyo County,] California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mohave Desert and southern San Joaquin Valley of California. Winters in breeding range and south to Colorado Desert region of northwestern México.

México: Sparse winter visitant to northeastern Baja California (20 mi. SW Pilot Knob, three specimens, O-d) and northwestern Sonora (Punta Peñascosa).

**Eremophila alpestris leucansiptila** (Oberholser).<sup>1</sup>

Alondra del Río Colorado.

*Otocoris alpestris leucansiptila* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, 1902, 806 (in key), 864 (Yuma, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in Colorado Desert region of southeastern California, southwestern Arizona, and adjoining parts of México.

México: Common locally in northeastern Baja California south to latitude 31° (San Felipe) and on gulf coast of Sonora south to vicinity of Punta Peñascosa.

**Eremophila alpestris adusta** (Dwight).

Alondra de Arizona.

*Otocoris alpestris adusta* Dwight, Auk, 7, 1890, 148 (Camp [= Fort] Huachuca, Arizona; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northeastern Sonora.

México: Common resident along northern border of Sonora from about longitude 112° eastward.

**Eremophila alpestris occidentalis** (McCall).

Alondra de Moctezuma.

*Otocoris? occidentalis* McCall, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1851, 218 (Santa Fe, New Mexico; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Northeastern, central and east-central Arizona and northwestern New Mexico. Winters south to northern Sonora (Altar), Chihuahua, and western Texas.

México: Fairly common winter visitant to Sonora (along northeastern border and south to Altar), and to Chihuahua (south to Chihuahua).

**Eremophila alpestris aphaesta** (Oberholser).

Alondra chihuahuense.

*Otocoris alpestris aphaesta* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, 1902, 806 (in key), 860 (Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> *Chionophilus alpestris dwighti* Stresemann is considered a synonym.



México: Common resident locally in northern plateau in states of Chihuahua and Durango (south to Nombre de Dios). Durangan specimens are atypical as noted by Oberholser.

***Eremophila alpestris chrysolema* (Wagler).**

*Alondra mexicana*.

*Alauda chrysolema* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1831, col. 530 (Mexico; restricted to Valley of Mexico; type in Munich Mus.).

México: Locally common in southern and southwestern parts of Central Plateau from Zacatecas and eastern Jalisco to western Veracruz. Recorded from Jalisco (Tuxpan), Michoacán (breeding, K-d), Zacatecas (intermediates toward *aphrasta* from Sombrerete and Fresnillo area, K-d), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, K-d), Guanajuato (nesting, K-d), México (breeding up to 12,000 feet, May, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Huitzilac, G-d; Tres Mariás, K-d), Tlaxcala, southern Puebla, and Veracruz (Cruz Blanca; Perote).

***Eremophila alpestris oaxacae* (Nelson).**

*Alondra oaxaqueña*.

*Otocoris alpestris oaxacae* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 54 (San Mateo del Mar, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Valley of Oaxaca and Pacific coastal plain of Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Recorded only from Oaxaca (sea level to 6000 feet, breeding, K-d; San Mateo del Mar, Oaxaca; Mitla, July 31, breeding, P-d).

***Eremophila alpestris entymia* (Oberholser).**

*Alondra de las planadas*.

*Otocoris alpestris entymia* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, 1902, 807 (in key), 817 (St. Louis, Saskatchewan, British America; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in Great Plains from central Saskatchewan to southern Coahuila and from eastern Montana to central North Dakota and central Kansas. In winter ranges to southeastern California and southern Texas.

México: Recorded from south-central Coahuila (4 mi. S Hipólito, ten specimens, November 2 to February 24, four specimens, June, breeding, K-d).

***Eremophila alpestris diaphora* (Oberholser).**

*Alondra tamaulipeca*.

*Otocoris alpestris diaphora* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, 1902, 806 (in key), 829 (Miquihana, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Locally fairly common in eastern section of Central Plateau from extreme southeastern Coahuila south to eastern Puebla. Recorded from Querétaro (San Juan del Río, intermediates toward *E. a. chrysolema*, K-d), Coahuila (Saltillo, ten specimens, May, G-d; La Ventura), Hidalgo (breeding, May, K-d), northeastern Puebla (Alchi-

chica, where probably intergrading with *E. a. chrysolema*), Nuevo León (Galeana), and southwestern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana). A November record from Oaxaca (Oberholser, *loc. cit.*) is doubtful and probably represents a variant of *E. a. oaxacae*.

***Eremophila alpestris giraudi* (Henshaw).**

*Alondra texana*.

*Otocorys alpestris giraudi* Henshaw, Auk, 1, 1884, 260, 266 (Corpus Christi, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Gulf coast from Galveston Bay, Texas, south to northern Tamaulipas.  
México: Extreme northeastern Tamaulipas (Bagdad, breeding, C-d).

FAMILY **HIRUNDINIDAE**

## SWALLOWS

**Progne subis** (Linnaeus).

Purple Martin. Avión negro.

Breeds in North America from southwestern British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to the West Indies and to Michoacán and Guanajuato in México. Winters in South America, south to Brazil; migrates through México and Central America.

**Progne subis subis** (Linnaeus).<sup>1</sup>

Avión negro oriental.

*Hirundo Subis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 192 (ad sinum Hudsonis = Hudson Bay).

Breeds from southwestern British Columbia, southern parts of prairie provinces of Canada, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to southern California, the mountains of Arizona and the highlands of México to Michoacán and Guanajuato, the Gulf coast of the United States, and southern Florida. Winters in South America, east of the Andes, south to southeastern Brazil.

México: Reported breeding at 5000 feet and above in Sonora (Huachinera, Nácori), Jalisco, Michoacán (Cerro Moluca, May 2, breeding), Chihuahua (except southwestern area), Durango, Guanajuato, Coahuila, and Veracruz (migrants); birds breeding at Tepic, Nayarit, may belong to another race. Recorded in migration from Sinaloa (Guamuchil, October 5, K-d, formerly reported as *P. s. hesperia*), Campeche, Yucatán, and Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo.

**Progne subis hesperia** Brewster.

Avión negro occidental.

*Progne subis hesperia* Brewster, Auk, 6, 1889, 92 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds in Baja California and lowlands of southern Arizona and Sonora. Winter range unknown. Reported on migration in Nicaragua.

México: Recorded as summer resident, April to August (one November record), throughout Baja California (up to 8500 feet) and lowlands of Sonora, including Tiburón Island, south to Agiabampo.

**Progne subis sinaloae** Nelson.

Avión negro sinaloense.

*Progne sinaloae* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 59 (Plomosas, Sinaloa, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Breeds on western slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental from 5500 to 7500 feet in southwestern Chihuahua (San Feliz, six specimens, K-d), and northern Nayarit (Santa Teresa, fourteen specimens, a breeding colony, K-d). The type specimen from

<sup>1</sup> *Progne subis oberholseri* Brandt is regarded as a synonym.

Plomosas, Sinaloa, possibly was taken from a non-breeding group at 3500 feet. Intergradation apparently occurs in Sonora (B-d) and Jalisco (La Laja, 9000 feet, May 16, 19); we cannot agree with Zimmer (Am. Mus. Novit., no. 1723, 1955, 1-5) in his treatment of the martins of western México and in his maintenance of *sinaloae* as a race of a species separate from *P. subis*. Winter range unknown.

**Progne chalybea** (Gmelin).

Gray-breasted Martin. Avión de vientre blanco.

Central and northeastern México south through Central America and South America to Perú, Bolivia, central Argentina, and Uruguay. Essentially resident.

**Progne chalybea chalybea** (Gmelin).

Avión de vientre blanco norteño.

*Hirundo chalybea* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 1026 (in Cayenna = Cayenne).

Lower levels of northeastern México, below 5000 feet, and Pacific coast from Nayarit south through Central and South America to eastern Perú and northern Brazil. Casual in Río Grande Valley of Texas.

México: Locally common at lower elevations. Recorded from Nayarit, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (Valles, C-d; Presa de Guadalupe, 4500 feet, eighteen specimens, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Petrochelidon pyrrhonota** (Vieillot).

Cliff Swallow. Golondrina vencejo.

Breeds from central Alaska, western Mackenzie, Ontario, and southern Quebec south through United States (except South Carolina, Florida, and eastern Gulf states) and México to Oaxaca and Veracruz. Migrates through Central America and West Indies to winter chiefly in southern Brazil, Paraguay, and central Argentina.

**Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota** (Vieillot).

Golondrina vencejo común.

*Hirundo pyrrhonota* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 14, 1817, 519 (Paraguay).

Breeds on Pacific coast of North America from southern British Columbia to northern Baja California and in interior and eastern North America (exclusive of Alaska, Yukon, Mackenzie, and Great Basin, northern Rocky Mountain, and northern prairie regions<sup>1</sup>) from southern Manitoba, Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, south to northern Arizona, northern New Mexico, northern and central Texas, northern Alabama and North Carolina. Migrates through México, Central America, and West Indies. Winters in South America from northern Chile and southern Brazil to Paraguay, Uruguay, and central Argentina.

<sup>1</sup> These areas represent the breeding range of *P. p. hypopolia* Oberholser, which race presumably migrates through México, although it is not as yet specifically recorded there.

México: Breeds in northwestern Baja California south to latitude 30°. Rarely recorded elsewhere as a migrant. Known from Baja California (migrant, Cape district), Sonora (one specimen, March 14), Sinaloa (Chele, 400 feet, February 14, one specimen, K-d), Chiapas (October 3, A-d), San Luis Potosí (K-d), and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island).

***Petrochelidon pyrrhonota tachina*** Oberholser.

Golondrina vencejo pequeña.

*Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 15 (Langtry, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in extreme northeastern Baja California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southwestern Texas (Rio Grande Valley). Migrates through México and Central America. Winter range unknown; probably South America.

México: Recorded from Baja California (Colorado River valley, intergrades, breeding, O-d) and Guanajuato (Irapuato, September 10, K-d).

***Petrochelidon pyrrhonota melanogaster*** (Swainson).<sup>1</sup>

Golondrina vencejo mexicana.

*Hirundo melanogaster* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 366 (table-land of Mexico).

Breeds from vicinity of United States border in southeastern Arizona and New Mexico south over Mexican plateau to Oaxaca and the Pacific plains to Nayarit. Migrates through Central America to winter in southeastern Brazil and northern Argentina.

México: Locally common breeding bird, from March to September. Recorded from Baja California (migrant at Todos Santos, Cape district, September 21, B-d), Sonora, Sinaloa (breeding, K-d), Nayarit (breeds), Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Chihuahua (breeding, K-d), Durango, Guanajuato, Zacatecas (San Juan Capistrano, August, G-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (12 mi. NW Huitzilac, nests; Ocotepc, Atlacomulco, Cuernavaca, Chapultepec, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Presa de Guadalupe, 4500 feet, breeding, K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, and Oaxaca (breeds).

***Petrochelidon fulva*** (Vieillot).

Cave Swallow. Golondrina antillana.

Breeds in northeastern New Mexico, south-central Texas, northeastern México, Chiapas, northern Yucatán, and the Greater Antilles. Migrates in part through southern México and Central America. Winter range imperfectly known. Related forms of swallows in Perú and Ecuador are uncertainly conspecific.

***Petrochelidon fulva citata*** Van Tyne.

Golondrina antillana de Van Tyne.

*Petrochelidon fulva citata* Van Tyne, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 385, 1938, 2 (Yucatán, Chichen Itzá, Ixil Cenote; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Breeds in Chiapas (vicinity of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, May 17, nesting; specimen intermediate toward *P. f. pallida*), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo; winters in Yucatán.

<sup>1</sup> *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota minima* van Rossem and Hachisuka is considered a synonym. The color and size differences claimed are not substantiated in good series of breeding birds from Sonora and Sinaloa (B-d, K-d) compared with typical *melanogaster* from Morelos (K-d).

***Petrochelidon fulva pallida* Nelson.**

Golondrina antillana de Nelson.

*Petrochelidon fulva pallida* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 15, 1902, 211 (Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from northeastern New Mexico and south-central Texas south to eastern San Luis Potosí. Migrates through southern México and Central America (Costa Rica). Winter range unknown.

México: Recorded sparingly in breeding season in southern Chihuahua (Camargo, 4025 feet, June 21, two juveniles, K-d), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (Presa de Guadalupe, 4500 feet, July 18–20, late breeding condition, K-d), and Tamaulipas. In period of fall migration: San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo, 5100 feet, October 11, K-d) and Chiapas (August 20).

***Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* (Vieillot).**

Rough-winged Swallow. Golondrina aliaserrada.

Southern parts of Canadian provinces south over North, Central and South America to Paraguay and northern and eastern Argentina. Absent in West Indies. Breeding populations from northern México northward are migratory, wintering sparingly in southern United States, but chiefly south of latitude 27°N.

***Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis* (Audubon).**

Golondrina aliaserrada de ciénega.

*Hirundo serripennis* Audubon, Ornith. Biogr., 4, 1838, 593 (Charleston, South Carolina; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern parts of prairie provinces, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, central Vermont, and southern Maine south to central California, southern Utah, northern New Mexico, central Texas, the eastern Gulf coast, and central Florida. Winters from southern United States south through México and Central America to Panamá, but chiefly south of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

México: Migrant, chiefly in March and April, and sparse winter visitant. Most reports of this form probably apply to *S. r. psammochrous*; many records of the species are now racially unidentifiable. Recorded on the basis of recently determined specimens from Baja California (Colorado River, March 5, and Eureka, August 20, O-d), Sonora, Sinaloa (San Marcos, February 22, K-d; Labradas, September 18, 25, Calif. Acad. Sci., redetermined), Michoacán (Apatzingán, January 10, K-d), Guerrero (O-d), Chiapas (to May 3), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (El Salto, May 15, C-d), Puebla (Huauchinango, K-d), and Quintana Roo (winter).

***Stelgidopteryx ruficollis psammochrous* Griscom.**

Golondrina aliaserrada del desierto.

*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis psammochrous* Griscom, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 11, 1929, 72 (Oposura, Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from southern California, southern Arizona, and southern Texas south through northern coastal plains and the Central Plateau of México to Oaxaca. Partly migratory, extending south to Chiapas.

México: Common in arid interior and uplands and in northern coastal districts, breeding from April to June. Occasional migrants or winter visitants occur on southern coasts and in Chiapas. Recorded from Baja California (breeding season; El Mayor, La Grulla, San Ignacio, O-d), Sonora (breeding and winter), Sinaloa (breeding and winter, many localities, K-d; Labradas, September 17, Calif. Acad. Sci., redetermined), Nayarit (K-d), Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7800 feet, breeding, K-d), Colima (K-d), Michoacán (K-d), Guerrero (February 6-March 8, K-d), Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 6, K-d), Chiapas (spring migrant), Chihuahua, Durango (breeding, also five specimens, November 26-March 8, K-d), Morelos (breeding, May, K-d), Puebla (Huauchinango, April, breeding condition, K-d), Coahuila (Saltillo, G-d), Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, breeding; race not verified), and Veracruz (Jalapa, March 16, migrants, K-d; Gutiérrez Zamora, March 18, G-d; Orizaba).

***Stelgidopteryx ruficollis fulvipennis* (Sclater).**

*Golondrina aliaserrada mexicana.*

*Cotyle fulvipennis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859 (1860), 364 (vicinity of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident of lowlands and middle altitudes from Guerrero and Veracruz in México south through Central America to Costa Rica. Replaced by *S. r. ridgwayi* in Yucatán and by *S. r. stuarti* at higher elevations.

México: Recorded from southern Guerrero (intergrades), Oaxaca (Totolapan, 1100 meters, September 27, P-d), Chiapas, Veracruz, and Tabasco. Winter vagrants have been taken in Jalisco (La Barca, one specimen, January, G-d) and Michoacán (Los Reyes, two specimens, February, G-d; Volcán de Jorullo, October 13, 17, P-d).

***Stelgidopteryx ruficollis stuarti* Brodkorb.**

*Golondrina aliaserrada de Stuart.*

*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis stuarti* Brodkorb, Condor, 44, 1942, 217 (Finca Panzamalá, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, altitude 1230 meters; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Mountains from southern Veracruz, México, south through uplands of Chiapas to Alta Verapaz, Guatemala (breeds), and western British Honduras.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (Moctum, September 29, K-d), Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez, June 2, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 13, breeding, O-d; El Carmen, September 11, K-d), Veracruz (Motzorongo, winter), Tabasco (foothills at Teapa), Campeche (Ichek, September 25), and Yucatán (winter).

***Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ridgwayi* Nelson.**

*Golondrina aliaserrada yucateca.*

*Stelgidopteryx ridgwayi* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, 1901, 174 (Chichen Itza, Yucatan, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident of Yucatán Peninsula in states of Campeche (Ichek), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeds in March and April). Records from other states are of uncertain identity or pertain to *S. r. stuarti* and *S. r. serripennis*.

***Atticora cyanoleuca* (Vieillot).**

Blue and White Swallow. Golondrina sudamericana.

Breeds in southern Central America and South America from Costa Rica to Tierra del Fuego. Partly migratory, reaching north to Chiapas.

***Atticora cyanoleuca patagonica* (Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny).**

Golondrina sudamericana de Patagonia.

*Hirundo patagonica* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Synop. Avium, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, 1837, 69 (Patagonia = Río Negro; type in Paris Mus.).

Breeds in South America from northern Argentina southward. Migrates north to Panamá, Colombia, and Venezuela and through Central America to Nicaragua and Chiapas.

México: Chiapas (one record of winter visitant, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, May 24, 1954).

***Notiochelidon pileata* (Gould).**

Cobán Swallow. Golondrina del sureste.

*Atticora pileata* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, 1858, 355 (Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Highlands of Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

México: Known only from a few specimens from Chiapas (Pueblo Nuevo, May 18, nesting; Triunfo, 1850 meters, April 21, K-d; Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, April, A-d, K-d).

***Riparia riparia* (Linnaeus).**

Bank Swallow. Golondrina ribereña.

Breeds in North America and Eurasia from arctic regions south to southern United States, northwestern Africa, Abyssinia, Iraq, Iran, northwest India, and Japan. Winters in South America, eastern and southern Africa, and southern Asia. Migrates, in New World, through West Indies, México, and Central America.

***Riparia riparia riparia* (Linnaeus).**

Golondrina ribereña norteña.

*Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 192 (in Europae collibus arenosis abruptis = Sweden).

Breeds in Palearctic region and in North America from northern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, Quebec, and southern Labrador south to southern California, southeastern Arizona, southern Texas, central Louisiana, and eastern Georgia. Winters, in New World, in South America from Colombia and Venezuela to Perú, Bolivia, and northern Argentina.

México: Infrequently reported migrant. Recorded from Baja California, Chihuahua (Ramos, 4800 feet, September 8, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (San Cristóbal, April 14, A-d),



Tamaulipas (Nuevo, August 18, C-d), Veracruz (Jalapa, May 6), Campeche (Cayos Arcas), Yucatán (Isla Pérez), and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island).

***Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus.**

Barn Swallow. Golondrina común. Cuicuitzcatl (Náhuatl).

Tishicumí (Mixteco). Cuzam (Maya).

Breeds in holarctic region from northern edge of tree belt south to central México, western Florida, northwestern Africa, Egypt, Asia Minor, northwestern India, and northern China. Winters in South America, and, in Old World, south to South Africa, East Indies, the Philippines, and Micronesia.

***Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* Boddaert.**

Golondrina común americana.

*Hirundo erythrogaster* Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. enlum., 1783, 45 (Cayenne).

Breeds from north-central Alaska, Mackenzie, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, Quebec, and southern Labrador south to northwestern Baja California and northern Sonora, in uplands of México as far as Puebla, and to northern parts of the Gulf coast states and North Carolina. Winters chiefly in South America, from Panamá and the Guianas south to central Chile and central Argentina; occasionally from southeastern California and central Arizona to Patagonia.

México: Breeds fairly commonly, April to July, in northwestern Baja California and northern Sonora and at middle elevations south to Michoacán, Valley of México, central Puebla, and northern interior Veracruz. Common migrant, August to October, and March to early April, throughout. Noted as winter resident at México City and in Morelos. Recorded from Baja California (breeds locally on north coast and Coronados Islands; Todos Santos, November 1, O-d), Sonora (breeds in north-central foothills), Sinaloa (one specimen, El Molino, November 3, K-d), Nayarit (breeding), Revilla Gígedo Islands (casual; Clarión, San Benedicto, November 17), Jalisco (breeding), Michoacán (May 31, nesting, C-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (San Cristóbal, Pijijiapan, Barranca de Cahuacán, April 12-May 1, A-d), Chihuahua (breeding, O-d and K-d), Durango (breeding), Zacatecas (San Juan Capistrano, two specimens, August 22, G-d), Guanajuato (breeding, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (breeding; winter), Morelos (winter), Coahuila (Saltillo, two specimens, May, April, G-d), Puebla (Atlixco, breeding), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, one specimen, June 14, G-d), Veracruz (Las Vegas, Perote, breeding), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

***Iridoprocne bicolor* (Vieillot).**

Tree Swallow. Golondrina arbolera.

*Hirundo bicolor* Vieillot, Oiseaux Am. Sept., 1, 1807 (1808), 61, pl. 31 (au centre des Etats-Unis = New York; type in coll. P. L. Vieillot).

Breeds from north-central Alaska, west-central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northeastern Manitoba, northeastern Ontario, northern Quebec, and southern Labrador south to southern California, western Colorado, eastern Kansas, northeastern Louisiana,

and Virginia. Winters from central California, southern Arizona, southern Texas, the Gulf coast of the United States, and Virginia south to southern Baja California and through mainland of México to Honduras and Nicaragua; also to Cuba and casually to Bermuda and Caribbean coast of South America.

México: Fairly common winter visitant and migrant, from August to April. Recorded from Baja California (as late as April 28), Sonora, Sinaloa (Ahome, August 19 to February 23, K-d), Jalisco (K-d), Colima (K-d), Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Guanajuato (K-d), México, Coahuila (Hipólito, February 22, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (June records from near Mirador are evidently stragglers), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

***Iridoprocne albilinea* (Lawrence).**

Mangrove Swallow. Golondrina de manglar.

Coasts of México, from central Sonora and southern Tamaulipas southward, and Central America south to Panamá. Represented by a form of uncertain status on coast of Perú.

***Iridoprocne albilinea rhizophorae* van Rossem.**

Golondrina de manglar norteña.

*Iridoprocne albilinea rhizophorae* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 155 (Tóbari Bay, Sonora, México; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Fairly common resident of coastal belt from Guásimas Lagoon (latitude 27° 50'), Sonora, south at least to Colima. Possibly migratory in northern part of range in Sonora. Southern boundary of this poorly defined race is as yet uncertain, but probably is situated in western Guerrero. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (breeding, April, May, K-d), Nayarit, and Colima (Lajueta, April 9, K-d).

***Iridoprocne albilinea albilinea* (Lawrence).**

Golondrina de manglar común.

*Petrochelidon albilinea* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1863, 2 (Panama; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Common resident on Atlantic coastal plain of México from southern Tamaulipas southward, and on west coast from Oaxaca southward, through Central America to Panamá.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (Tuxtepec, April 13, G-d; Punta Paloma, February 9, Tutla, June, K-d), Chiapas (Chiapa de Corzo, breeding, A-d), Tamaulipas (Tampico; Magiscatzin, nesting, June 17, K-d), Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, May 27, nesting, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Holbox Island). A vagrant taken in interior Michoacán (Cerro Tancítaro, June 27).

***Tachycineta thalassina* (Swainson).**

Violet-green Swallow. Golondrina verde.

Breeds in forested and wooded areas from central Alaska and southwestern Yukon south through Pacific coastal districts to southern Baja California and through Rocky

Mountains (also Black Hills) and cordilleras of México to Oaxaca; occupies desert areas in southern Baja California and southern coastal Sonora. Winters chiefly in México and northern Central America, sparingly from central coastal and southern California, southern Arizona, Chihuahua, and Coahuila in the north and to Costa Rica in the south.

***Tachycineta thalassina lepida* Mearns.**

Golondrina verde norteña.

*Tachycineta lepida* Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 15, 1902, 31 (Campbell's ranch in the Laguna Mountains (Coast Range) 20 miles north of Campo, in San Diego County, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from Yukon River valley in Alaska and Yukon south along Pacific coast to northern Baja California and southeastwardly through southwestern Alberta, central Montana, western South Dakota, western Nebraska, central Colorado, and central New Mexico to northern Coahuila, northern Chihuahua, and northeastern Sonora. Intergradation with *T. t. thalassina* occurs over a broad area from latitude 30° in Chihuahua south through eastern Sonora, Durango, and Coahuila to Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Nuevo León. Winters from central coastal California and southern Arizona south to Costa Rica.

México: Common migrant and winter visitant apparently throughout. Breeds in northwestern Baja California, northeastern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and northern Coahuila. Birds satisfactorily determined as to race are recorded only from Baja California (breeds south to latitude 30°; Cape district in winter), Sonora (probably intergrades with *T. t. brachyptera*; winters in Colorado delta), Sinaloa (only in winter, K-d), Jalisco (Ojuelos, breeding intergrades, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero (November 1 to March 15, O-d), Chiapas (March, A-d), Chihuahua (breeding intergrades, Colonia Pacheco, B-d; Río Gavilán, O-d; Laguna Juanota and Los Frailes, K-d), Durango (K-d), Guanajuato (K-d), México (winter, K-d), Morelos (K-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, breeding), and Nuevo León.

***Tachycineta thalassina brachyptera* Brewster.**

Golondrina verde bajacaliforniana.

*Tachycineta thalassina brachyptera* Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 41, 1902, 167 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Common resident of southern half of Baja California, from latitude 29° to the Cape, and of coast of southern Sonora from Kino Bay (B-d) south to vicinity of Guaymas (breeding; Empalme, February 7, B-d) and Tesia; intergrade with *lepida* taken at Guirocoba, March 8 (K-d).

***Tachycineta thalassina thalassina* (Swainson).**

Golondrina verde mexicana.

*Hirundo thalassinus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 366 (tableland and Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus.).

México: Central Plateau and cordilleras from intergrading areas with *lepida* (which see) in northern states south to Oaxaca and Veracruz. Apparently resident, except for local movements. Recorded on the basis of racially determined specimens from southern

Sonora (March vagrants in lowlands), Sinaloa (vagrant, March 28, K-d), Jalisco (breeding intergrades closest to this race, K-d), Michoacán, Oaxaca, Guanajuato (breeding intergrades closest to this race, K-d), México (wintering intergrades and June-taken *T. t. thalassina*, K-d), Querétaro (December 15, K-d), Distrito Federal (K-d), Morelos (Mount Popocatepetl, February 23, G-d), Hidalgo, Nuevo León (intergrades), Puebla (K-d), and Veracruz.

## FAMILY CORVIDAE

## CROWS AND JAYS

**Corvus corax** Linnaeus.

Holarctic Raven. Cuervo holarctico.

Northern Eurasia, northern Alaska, Melville Island, northern Ellesmere Island, and Greenland south to northern Africa, Asia Minor, northwest India, and Japan and through a large part of the United States to Nicaragua.

**Corvus corax principalis** Ridgway.

Cuervo holarctico principal.

*Corvus corax principalis* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 361 (Northern North America = St. Michael, Alaska; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Northern Alaska, Melville Island, northern Ellesmere Island, and Greenland south to western Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, and Maine; formerly to the coast region of New Jersey and Virginia; in the higher Alleghenies south to Georgia. Accidental in México.

México: Only two specimens known (K-d), a female taken March 10, 1944, at Charco Redondo, 20 miles west of Ojuelos, Jalisco, and a male taken March 12, 1946, at Las Flores, 55 kilometers south of Durango City, Durango.

**Corvus corax clarionensis** Rothschild and Hartert.

Cuervo holarctico de Clarión.

*Corvus corax clarionensis* Rothschild and Hartert, Novit. Zool., 9, 1902, 381 (Clarion Island, Revilla Gigedo group; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Islands of the Revilla Gigedo group (Clarión and San Benedicto).

**Corvus corax sinuatus** Wagler.

Cuervo holarctico serrano.

*Corvus sinuatus* "Lichtenstein" Wagler, Isis, 22, 1829, col. 748 (Mexico; designated as Yxmiquilpah, Hidalgo; type in Berlin Mus.).

Western United States, from Oregon, southeastern British Columbia, Montana, and South Dakota south through México and Central America to Nicaragua.

México: Resident through most of northern and central parts of country; ranges from sea level to summit of Mount Orizaba at 18,250 feet. Recorded from Baja California (common resident on mainland, on Cedros Island, and on many islands of the Gulf of California, but not on Guadalupe Island), Sonora (common resident from sea level to 6000 feet, including many islands of the Gulf), Sinaloa (not uncommon, sea level to 6400 feet at Babizos, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (fairly abundant up to 6000 feet, but more so at lower altitudes and in arid areas), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, August 15, 27, December 11, O-d), Oaxaca (two specimens, L-d), Chihuahua (G-d), Durango (up to 7500 feet, K-d), Guanajuato, Distrito Federal (Cerro San Felipe and 15 mi. W

Oaxaca, G-d; two specimens, L-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo, K-d; Alvarez, nesting, R-d), Puebla, and Veracruz.

**Corvus cryptoleucus Couch.**

White-necked Raven. Cuervo de cuello blanco.

*Corvus cryptoleucus* Couch, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854, 66 (State of Tamaulipas = Charco Escondido, Tamaulipas, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Arid regions of western United States and México from Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and south-central Nebraska south to Guanajuato, México.

México: Sonora (common resident), Sinaloa (one specimen, Rosario, January 7, K-d), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, one specimen, August, G-d), Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas (two specimens, February, K-d), Aguascalientes (one specimen, December 21, K-d), Guanajuato, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (breeds, R-d), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

**Corvus brachyrhynchos Brehm.**

American Crow. Cuervo americano.

Central interior British Columbia and Mackenzie (lower Anderson River) east through Canadian Boreal Province to Newfoundland and south to Florida; also from Puget Sound south to Baja California, northern Sonora, southern Arizona, and southwestern Texas.

**Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis Ridgway.**

Cuervo americano del oeste.

*Corvus americanus hesperis* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 362 (Western United States = Fort Klamath, Oregon; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Western North America, from central British Columbia, central Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, and central New Mexico.

México: Baja California (common and probably resident locally south to latitude 32°) and Sonora (one specimen from lower Colorado River).

**Corvus imparatus Peters.**

Mexican Crow. Cuervo mexicano.

*Corvus imparatus* Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1929, 42, 123 (Rio La Cruz, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Common resident of northern coastal provinces in Tropical Zone, from sea level to at least 3000 feet, chiefly in farming districts. Recorded from Sonora (common), Sinaloa (common), Nayarit (breeding, May 1, K-d; casual on María Madre Island), Colima, Durango (Tamazula, K-d), San Luis Potosí (breeding), Nuevo León (common), and Tamaulipas (common; La Carbonera, nesting, C-d; Magiscatzin, June 11, nesting, K-d).

**Nucifraga columbiana** (Wilson).

Clark Nutcracker. Cascanueces.

*Corvus columbianus* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 29, pl. 20, fig. 2 (shores of the Columbia = 2 mi. N Kamiah, Idaho; type apparently lost).

Breeds in coniferous forests of western North America, from interior British Columbia, western Alberta, and southeastern Wyoming south to northern Baja California, eastern Arizona, and New Mexico.

México: Sparingly resident on higher parts of Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Baja California, chiefly in Canadian Life-zone. Reported from no other states except Sonora (El Tigre, 7000 feet, Sierra de la Madera, June 14, 1956, one specimen, P-d) and Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, July 16, 1945, one immature specimen; flock observed in 1954 by Lamb and Medina).

**Cissilopha san-blasiana** (Lafresnaye).<sup>1</sup>

San Blas Jay. Quexquex san blasiano.

Resident of the Nayarit-Guerrero Biotic Province of western México.

**Cissilopha san-blasiana nelsoni** Bangs and Penard.

Quexquex san blasiano de Nelson.

*Cissilopha san-blasiana nelsoni* Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, 1919, 40 (Colima, México; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Apparently confined to the northern and central parts of the Nayarit-Guerrero Biotic Province in Nayarit, Jalisco (Autlán, June, breeding, C-d), Colima, Michoacán (Ojos de Agua, July 2, A-d), and western Guerrero (La Lagunilla, G-d).

**Cissilopha san-blasiana san-blasiana** (Lafresnaye).

Quexquex san blasiana acapulqueño.

*Pica san-blasiana* Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool., ser. 2, 4, 1842, Ois., pl. 28 and text (Acapulco . . . Mexique; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Apparently confined to the southern district of the Nayarit-Guerrero Biotic Province in central coastal Guerrero (Tecpán, G-d; 10 mi. S Atoyac and Pie de la Cuesta, O-d; Acapulco and vicinity).

**Cissilopha yucatanica** (Dubois).

Yucatán Jay. Cháchara.

Northeastern Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán south to British Honduras and northern Guatemala (Petén district).

<sup>1</sup> Hellmayr (Cat. Birds, Am., pt. 7, 37, footnote) was incorrect in his guess that *Cissilopha san-blasiana* and *Cissilopha beecheyi* are conspecific. McLellan (Proc. Calif. Sci., ser. 4, 16, 1927, 51) collected three *san-blasiana* in the vicinity of San Blas and the Moore Collection contains three *beecheyi*, taken at Sauta, about 25 miles northeast of San Blas. *C. san-blasiana* and *C. beecheyi* do not show an approach to each other in any character indicating intergradation.

***Cissilopha yucatanica rivularis* Brodkorb.**  
Cháchara de riachuelo.

*Cissilopha yucatanica rivularis* Brodkorb, Auk, 57, 1940, 547 (Balancán, Tabasco; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Tabasco and southwestern Campeche.

***Cissilopha yucatanica yucatanica* (Dubois).**  
Cháchara yucateca.

*Cyanocitta yucatanica* Dubois, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., ser. 2, 40, 1875, 797 (Yucatan; type in Brussels Mus.).

Southeastern México, British Honduras, and northern Guatemala (Petén district). México: Northern Campeche (Champton; San Juan Capisco, K-d), Yucatán (very common), and Quintana Roo (very common).

***Cissilopha beecheii* (Vigors).**  
Beechey Jay. Quexquex de Beechey.

*Pica beecheii* Vigors, Zool. Journ., 4, no. 15, Oct., 1828, to Jan., 1829, 353 (Montereale = Mazatlán, Sinaloa, or San Blas, Nayarit, México; type apparently lost).

México: Sinaloa Biotic Province of northwestern México from sea level to 1500 feet elevation. Reported from Sonora (Alamos Faunal District, from 300 to 1500 feet), Sinaloa (common resident in the Sinaloa Coastal District from sea level to at least 700 feet, breeding, May, June, K-d), and Nayarit (breeding condition, May, June; Sauta near San Blas, K-d; San Blas, Santiago, G-d). Records from the states of Jalisco and Colima and from Tres Mariás Islands are probably incorrect.

***Cyanolyca cucullata* (Ridgway).**  
Hooded Jay. Azul de toca.

Southeastern México, from San Luis Potosí and Veracruz through Oaxaca and Chiapas, and Central America south to western Panamá.

***Cyanolyca cucullata mitrata* Ridgway.**  
Azul de toca mexicano.

*Cyanolyca mitrata* Ridgway, Auk, 16, 1899, 255, new name for *Pica ornata* Lesson (Mexico; type formerly in coll. M. Abeillé, Bordeaux, France; type locality restricted by Pitelka, Condor, 53, 1951:97, to mountains near Jalapa, Veracruz).

México: Extreme southern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz (Presidio, 1000 feet, April 29, breeding condition, K-d), and adjacent Oaxaca (Choapam, G-d).

***Cyanolyca cucullata guatemalae* Pitelka.**  
Azul de toca guatemalteco.

*Cyanolyca mitrata guatemalae* Pitelka, Condor, 53, 1951, 97 (San José, Chiapas, México; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Mountains of east-central Oaxaca, interior Chiapas, and Guatemala (Barriños, Cobán).



México: Oaxaca (four specimens, Moctum, K-d) and Chiapas (Tumbalá; Yaxolob, 1200 meters, near Ocosingo; Simojovel, 1200 meters, and Santa Rosa, K-d).

**Cyanolyca mirabilis** Nelson.

Omilteme Jay. Quesque de Omilteme.

*Cyanolyca mirabilis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 154 (Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common locally in oak and pine forests of the Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, up to 11,500 feet (Mount Teotepec, May-June, breeding, K-d).

**Cyanolyca nana** (DuBus).

Dwarf Jay. Quesque azul chico.

*Cyanocorax nanus* DuBus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., 14, pt. 2, 1847, 103 (Le Mexique; type in Brussels Mus.).

México: Temperate Zone, from 5000 feet up, in states of Oaxaca, México, and Veracruz.

**Cyanolyca pumilo** Strickland.

Strickland Jay. Quesque de Strickland.

Common in oak forests up to 3000 meters, from Chiapas through western Guatemala and El Salvador to Honduras (Volcán de Puca).

**Cyanolyca pumilo pumilo** Strickland.

Quesque de Strickland del sureste.

*Cyanolyca pumilo* Strickland, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., 1849, 122, in text (Guatemala = Antigua, probably; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Northern and eastern Chiapas through southern Guatemala to Honduras (Volcán de Puca).

México: Chiapas (Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán, O-d; Tumbalá; Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, ten specimens, K-d; Pinabete, G-d; Monte Ovando, Escuintla).

**Aphelocoma coerulescens** (Bosc).

Scrub Jay. Urraca azulejo.

North-central and southern Oregon, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming south to southern Baja California, New Mexico, and central Texas and along Sierra Madre Occidental to Jalisco and Guanajuato; Sierra Madre Oriental south to Veracruz, Puebla, and México, thence to Oaxaca and Guerrero; peninsula of Florida.

***Aphelocoma coerulescens obscura* Anthony.**

Urraca azulejo obscuro.

*Aphelocoma californica obscura* Anthony, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, 2, 1889, 75 (Valladores, L.C. = Valladares, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Baja California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Coast of southern California (Los Angeles County southward) and northern Baja California.

México: Common resident in northern Baja California, chiefly in the Sierra San Pedro Mártir and on Pacific drainage north of latitude 30° (includes one specimen reported as *A. c. cana*).

***Aphelocoma coerulescens cactophila* Huey.**

Urraca azulejo de los cactus.

*Aphelocoma coerulescens cactophila* Huey, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1942, 432 (3 miles north of Punta Prieta, Lower California, Mexico; type in coll. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.).

México: Central portion of peninsula of Baja California from western slopes of the Sierra de Calamajue south to Pacific coast at Santa Rosalía Bay; thence southward east of Vizcaíno Desert on Pacific side to Magdalena Bay and on Gulf side to latitude 26° N (Loreto).

***Aphelocoma coerulescens hypoleuca* Ridgway.**

Urraca azulejo bajacaliforniano.

*Aphelocoma californica hypoleuca* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds., 1887, 356 (La Paz, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident in the Cape district of Baja California.

***Aphelocoma coerulescens nevadae* Pitelka.**

Urraca azulejo nevadense.

*Aphelocoma coerulescens nevadae* Pitelka, Condor, 47, 1945, 24 (3 miles east of Jackass Springs, 6200 feet, Panamint Mountains, Inyo County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Southeastern Oregon and southern Idaho south through Great Basin and Arizona to northern Sonora, northwestern Chihuahua, and extreme southwestern New Mexico. México: Northeastern Sonora and extreme northwestern corner of Chihuahua.

***Aphelocoma coerulescens grisea* Nelson.**

Urraca azulejo grisáceo.

*Aphelocoma grisea* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, 27 (near Guachochi = Guachochic,<sup>1</sup> almost on the longitude 107 and slightly north of the Río Fuerte of the Sierra Madre of southern Chihuahua; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Eastern slopes of the Sierra Madre Occidental of Chihuahua (La Junta, June 2, breeding condition, K-d), Durango (Río Florida, mountains 25 mi. S Durango City, Ojito, August 27, breeding, K-d; Cerro Prieto, G-d), Zacatecas (25 mi. W Sombrerete, K-d), Jalisco (common, Lagos de Moreno, K-d), and central Guanajuato (specimens approach *A. c. cyanotis*, Dolores Hidalgo, April 27, nesting, K-d).

<sup>1</sup> In a letter to Robert T. Moore of March 17, 1939, the late Major E. A. Goldman, who collected the type, wrote: "According to my notes this bird seemed to be restricted to the pinyon pine belt on the east slope of the Sierra Madre."

***Aphelocoma coerulescens remota* Griscom.**

Urraca azulejo lejano.

*Aphelocoma californica remota* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 392 (Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Apparently confined to the Sierra Madre del Sur of Guerrero (Chilpancingo, Omilteme, Apetlanca, La Laguna, Cuapongo).

***Aphelocoma coerulescens cyanotis* Ridgway.**

Urraca azulejo del nordeste.

*Aphelocoma cyanotis* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 357 (Mexico = Real del Monte, Hidalgo; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southern Coahuila (El Diamante, K-d) south to Distrito Federal (Tlalpan) and Hidalgo (Real del Monte). Recorded also from Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, and México.

***Aphelocoma coerulescens sumichrasti* (Baird and Ridgway).**

Urraca azulejo de Sumichrast.

*Cyanocitta floridana* var. *sumichrasti* Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, 1873, 199 (Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: High mountains, from 7000 to 10,500 feet, in southeastern portion of Mexican plateau from Tlaxcala through west-central Veracruz and Puebla to eastern and central Oaxaca.

***Aphelocoma ultramarina* (Bonaparte).**

Mexican Jay. Grajo azul.

Apparently of interrupted distribution; one group of races ranges from southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south along the Sierra Madre Occidental to northern Jalisco (Bolaños) and Nayarit; a second group ranges from southwestern Texas (Chisos Mountains) south along the Sierra Madre Oriental to Veracruz and westward to northwestern Michoacán and northeastern Colima. Poorly known populations evidently occur in central Jalisco and Guanajuato.

***Aphelocoma ultramarina arizonae* (Baird and Ridgway).**

Grajo azul norteño.

*Cyanocitta ultramarina* var. *arizonae* Baird and Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, 1873, 199 (Fort Buchanan = Fort Crittenden, 45 miles southeast of Tucson, Santa Rita Mountains, Santa Cruz County, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south into northern Sonora and northwestern Chihuahua.

México: Sonora (common resident in Upper Sonoran Zone, in Sierra de San Antonio and Sierra de Oposura) and Chihuahua (northwestern portion; 30 mi. W Miñaca, 7 mi. W Sauz).

***Aphelocoma ultramarina wollweberi* Kaup.**

Grajo azul de Wollweber.

*Aphelocoma wollweberi* Kaup, Jour. für Ornith., 2, no. 12, suppl., 1854, p. lv (Zacatecas, Mexico; restricted to Valparaíso Mountains, Zacatecas, by Pitelka, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 50, 1951:330; type unknown).

México: Southeastern Sonora (Rancho Santa Bárbara, Mina Abundancia) and southwestern Chihuahua (Bravo, Jesús María, El Carmen; La Junta, K-d; Barranca del Cobre, May 21, 22, eggs) south through the mountains of Sinaloa (Pino Gordo, Sierra de Choix, La Providencia, Santa Gertrudis, juvenile, May 28, K-d) and Durango (El Salto, La Boquilla) into western Zacatecas (Valparaíso, Plateado) and immediately adjacent parts of extreme northern Jalisco.

***Aphelocoma ultramarina gracilis* G. S. Miller.**

Grajo azul gracioso.

*Aphelocoma gracilis* G. S. Miller, Auk, 13, 1896, 34 (Sierra Bolaños, Jalisco, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Eastern Nayarit (Santa Teresa; R[ancho] de Buenavista, Sierra de Nayarit) and northern Jalisco (Bolaños).

***Aphelocoma ultramarina colimae* Nelson.**

Grajo azul colimense.

*Aphelocoma sieberi colimae* Nelson, Auk, 16, 1899, 27 (Jacala, Jalisco, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident from northwestern Jalisco (San Sebastián, Sierra de Juanacatlán; Tapalpa, April, breeding condition, K-d) southeastward to south-central Jalisco and northeastern Colima (Sierra Nevada de Colima). It is doubtful if Nelson's record for Río Santiago, Jalisco, is based upon collected specimens (Pitelka, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 50, 1951, 334).

***Aphelocoma ultramarina couchii* (Baird).**

Grajo azul de Couch.

*Cyanocitta couchii* Baird, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pac., 9, 1858, 588 (Monterey, Mex. = Guajuco, 18 mi. SE Monterrey, Nuevo León, México; type in U.S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of extreme southwestern Texas (Chisos Mountains) and northeastern México southeast to southern Nuevo León and west-central Tamaulipas.

México: Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen; Diamante Pass, April 13, nesting in junipers), Nuevo León (common in mountains from Galeana westward; Cerro Potosí, K-d; Carneros), and Tamaulipas (Carricitos, Ciudad Victoria; Miquihuana, March, breeding, K-d).

***Aphelocoma ultramarina sordida* (Swainson).**

Grajo azul hidalguense.

*Garrulus sordidus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 437 (Real del Monte, Hidalgo; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

México: East-central section from San Luis Potosí (Jesús María) south to northern Guanajuato (Puerta de Guadalupe, May 13, nesting, K-d), Querétaro (Amoles), and central Hidalgo (common in mixed woodland about Jacala, 5500–7000 feet).

***Aphelocoma ultramarina ultramarina* (Bonaparte).**  
Grajo azul suriano.

*Corvus ultramarinus* Bonaparte, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, 4, 1825, 387 (Mexico; type locality restricted to Temascaltepec, México; type probably lost).

México: Southern part of Central Plateau. Recorded from northwestern and northern Michoacán (Patambán, Tancítaro, in pine forests up to 11,000 feet; Tzitzio, August 10, nesting, K-d; Pátzcuaro), México (Temascaltepec, 5500 feet, common, K-d; Volcán de Toluca), Morelos (Coajomulco, K-d; Huitzilac, Tetela del Volcán), southern Hidalgo (Tulancingo), Tlaxcala, Puebla (4 mi. E Río Frío, about 9800 feet, K-d; Mount Orizaba), and central western Veracruz (Las Vigas, Cofre de Perote, Jalapa, Mirador).

***Aphelocoma unicolor* (DuBus).**  
Unicolored Jay. Grajo azulejo.

Southeastern and southern México, in México, Veracruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Guerrero, thence from Chiapas to El Salvador and Honduras.

***Aphelocoma unicolor guerrerensis* Nelson.**  
Grajo azulejo guerrerense.

*Aphelocoma guerrerensis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 154 (Omiteme, Guerrero, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Mountains of south-central Guerrero (7000 feet to at least 11,500 feet on Mount Teotepec, K-d).

***Aphelocoma unicolor concolor* (Cassin).**  
Grajo azulejo poblano.

*Cyanocorax concolor* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, 4, 1848, 26 (South America; type locality designated by Brodtkorb, Auk, 61, 1944, 402, as eastern part of the state of México; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

México: Mountains of southeastern México, in eastern part of state of México, Puebla (Pinal) and west-central Veracruz (Jico, Teziutlán, Jalapa, Cordova, Mirador, Coatepec); not reported from México and Puebla since middle of nineteenth century.

***Aphelocoma unicolor oaxacae* Pitelka.**  
Grajo azulejo oaxaqueño.

*Aphelocoma unicolor oaxacae* Pitelka, Condor, 48, 1946, 44 (Moctum, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Apparently confined to the central highlands of Oaxaca (Moctum, many specimens, juveniles, April 11–May 22, K-d; Mount Zempoaltepec, one specimen, G-d).

***Aphelocoma unicolor unicolor* (DuBus).**  
Grajo azulejo de DuBus.

*Cyanocorax unicolor* DuBus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., 14, pt. 2, 1847, 103 (le Mexique; locality restricted by Brodtkorb, Auk, 61, 1944, 402, to San Cristóbal, Chiapas; type in Brussels Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas and Guatemala at elevations from 5000 to 10,000 feet.

México: Resident in two highland areas of Chiapas, separated by the Río Grijalva: one from San Cristóbal and Triunfo (C-d) southeastward to the Guatemalan boundary, and the other from the Pico de Loro southeastward to Volcán Tacaná, on the Guatemalan boundary (Volcán Tacaná, about 10,000 feet, April 26–May 25, five adults, two juveniles, K-d).

**Cyanocitta stelleri** (Gmelin).

Steller Jay. Cuauhgallito.

Pacific coast of North America from Cook Inlet in southern Alaska south to central coastal and interior southern California, and in the Transition, Canadian, and Boreal zones of the Rocky Mountains east to Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico; thence south through the larger part of the mountains of México to El Salvador and the highlands of Nicaragua.

**Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis** (Ridgway).  
Cuauhgallito californiano.

*Cyanura Stelleri* var. *frontalis* (Ridgway, Am. Jour. Sci., ser 3, 5, 1873, 41, 43 (the Columbia along the Sierra Nevada to southern California = Carson City, Nevada; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Canadian and Transition zones of southern Oregon and California (except central coast belt) south to the Cuyamaca Mountains of southern California; casual in northwestern Baja California.

México: Recorded definitely only once (May vagrants) from the extreme northwestern corner of Baja California.

**Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha** Baird.<sup>1</sup>  
Cuauhgallito copetón.

*Cyanocitta macrolopha* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854, 118 (100 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Rocky Mountain district of the United States and the Sierra Madre of northwestern México from northeastern Utah (Wasatch and Uinta mountains) and southern Wyoming east to Colorado and south to the higher mountains of northern Sonora and Chihuahua.

México: Resident in the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones from the Pajaritos Mountains (Sierra de Huacomea) of Sonora eastward to the Sierra Madre. Recorded from northern Sonora (south to Sierra de Oposura; in winter casually to the lower Sonoran deserts to westward at Sonoyta) and Chihuahua (Mount Mohinora, 10,700 feet, May 14, nesting, specimens from Laguna Juanota show intergradation with the next race, K-d).

**Cyanocitta stelleri diademata** (Bonaparte).  
Cuauhgallito verdugo.

*C[yanogarrulus] diadematus* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, 1850 (1851), 377 (Ex Mexico mer. Zacatecas = Zacatecas, México; type in Darmstadt Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> *Cyanocitta stelleri browni* Phillips (Condor, 52, 1950, 253) is considered a synonym of *macrolopha*.

México: Transition and Temperate zones, chiefly of the Sierra Madre Occidental, from southeastern Sonora south to Nayarit and Jalisco; also in Nuevo León. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (common resident above 6000 feet, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, extreme southwestern Chihuahua (San Feliz, K-d), Durango (common, Muertocito, K-d; Cerro Prieto, El Salto), Zacatecas, and western Nuevo León (seven specimens, Cerro Potosí, K-d).

***Cyanocitta stelleri purpurea* Aldrich.<sup>1</sup>**

Cuauhcallito michoacanense.

*Cyanocitta stelleri purpurea* Aldrich, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 57, 1944, 24 (Patamban, Michoacan, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Western and central Michoacán.

***Cyanocitta stelleri azteca* Ridgway.**

Cuauhcallito azteca.

*Cyanocitta stelleri azteca* Ridgway, Auk, 16, 1899, 256 (mountains near Vera Cruz, Mexico; type locality restricted<sup>2</sup> to Río Frio, State of Mexico, by Brodkorb, Auk, 61, 1944, 403; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Eastern Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, where intergrading with *purpurea*) east through the state of México to western central Veracruz. Reported from eastern Michoacán, México (Mount Toluca, 11,000 feet, Puerta Lengua de Vaca, K-d), Distrito Federal (Mount Popocatepetl, 13,000 feet, K-d; Iztacihuatl, Ajusco), Morelos (Tetela de Volcán), Puebla (Tochimilco), and Veracruz (Orizaba, Mirador, top of Aculzingo grade).

***Cyanocitta stelleri teotepecensis* Moore.**

Cuauhcallito guerrerense.

*Cyanocitta stelleri teotepecensis* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 67, 1954, 236 (Cerro Teotepec, Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, México; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Apparently confined to high mountains of central and southern Guerrero.

***Cyanocitta stelleri coronata* (Swainson).**

Cuauhcallito suriano.

*Garrulus coronatus* Swainson, Phil. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 437 (tableland of Mexico; locality restricted to Real del Monte, Hidalgo, by Brodkorb, Auk, 61, 1944, 403, and subsequently restricted by W. B. Davis, Auk, 62, 1945, 280, to the vicinity of Cofre de Perote, Veracruz; type lost.).

México: Oaxaca,<sup>3</sup> Guanajuato (7 mi. NW Xichú, 8000 feet, April 7, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Cerro Conejo; Cañada Grande, R-d), Hidalgo (Mineral del Chico and Real del Monte up to 8600 feet, K-d), and Veracruz (Las Vigas).

<sup>1</sup> The extraordinary relation of the blue-crested jays and the blackish-blue crested jays of central, eastern and southern México, which almost surround the black-crested jays of the high mountains of the state of México, requires more specimens for clarification (see Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 67, 1954, 235-237).

<sup>2</sup> The restriction of the type locality to "Río Frio, in the State of Mexico" by Brodkorb seems appropriate. W. B. Davis (Auk, 62, 1945, 281) makes *azteca* a synonym of *coronata*, which seems unnecessary.

<sup>3</sup> The birds recorded from various localities in Oaxaca must be reexamined to determine their status.

**Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi** Miller and Griscom.  
Cuauhcallito guatemalense.

*Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi* Miller and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 184, 1925, 7 (Volcan del Fuego, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Southeastern México to the highlands of western Guatemala.

México: Highlands of Chiapas (Teopisca, Ciudad Las Casas, Volcán Tacaná, 10,000 feet).

**Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus** Wied.  
Piñon Jay. Urraca pintonera.

*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus* Wied, Reise in Nord-amerika, 2, 1841, 22 (junction of Marias and Yellowstone Rivers, Montana; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds in arid Transition and Upper Sonoran zones from central eastern Oregon, Idaho, and central Montana south to northern Baja California, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Oklahoma, and from east side of Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range east to eastern side of Rocky Mountains; winters casually west to coast of California, east to Nebraska and Kansas, and south to Chihuahua.

México: Common, even abundant, resident in the pine belts of the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones of the Sierra Juárez and the Sierra San Pedro Mártir of Baja California. Casual in Chihuahua (17 mi. E La Junta, June 10, 1949, one specimen; Babícora Hills, 7500 feet, December 4, 1936, one specimen).

**Cyanocorax dickeyi** Moore.  
Tufted Jay. Urraca de Dickey.

*Cyanocorax dickeyi* Moore, Auk, 52, 1935, 275 (Rancho Batel, 5 miles N.E. of Santa Lucia, Sinaloa, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Apparently confined as a resident to the Tepehuane Faunal District of the Sierra Madre Occidental. So far known from restricted area represented by five localities in southeastern Sinaloa (Palos Verdes mine; Rancho Batel, two nests, one with eggs, one with nestlings, K-d), central Nayarit (Sierra de Nayarit, June, breeding, K-d), and southwestern Durango (Neviero, Piedra Gorda, March, K-d).

**Cyanocorax yncas** (Boddaert).  
Green Jay. Picachayote.

Southern Texas (lower Río Grande valley) south through eastern México to Chiapas and Yucatán thence south through Central America to northern Honduras; west coast of México from Nayarit southward; also Subtropical Zone of northern coastal mountains of Venezuela and the Andes of Mérida south along the slopes of the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador to northern Bolivia.

**Cyanocorax yncas speciosa** (Nelson).  
Picachayote jalisciense.

*Xanthoura luxuosa speciosa* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 265 (San Sebastian, Jalisco; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Apparently known only from two states on western coast. Recorded from Nayarit (near Tepic, July 14–August 4, large young, Rancho Moloti, Chacala, Sauta, K-d) and Jalisco (San Sebastián; Teomatlán, C-d).



**Cyanocorax yncas vivida** (Ridgway).  
Picachayote de Tehuantepec.

*Xanthoura luxuosa vivida* Ridgway, Auk, 17, 1900, 28 (Pluma, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific coast from the Sierra Madre of Colima southeast through Oaxaca and Chiapas to northwestern Guatemala.

México: Colima (intergrades nearer this form), Guerrero, Oaxaca (birds of north-eastern Oaxaca, from Soyaltepec and Moctum, although of small size, are nearer this form, K-d), and Chiapas (thirteen new specimens from Sierra Gineta, Socoltenango, Cacahuatán, and Ocozocoautla conform to characters of this form, K-d; Simojovel, May 14, laying, O-d; Laguna Ocotal). Three specimens from northeastern Chiapas near the Tabasco boundary (Petalingo and Tumbalá) are paler blue above especially on the pileum and are closer to *C. y. centralis*.

**Cyanocorax yncas luxuosa** (Lesson).<sup>1</sup>  
Picachayote verde.

*Garrulus luxuosus* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, 100 (Mexico; type in Abeillé Coll., Bordeaux).

Lower Río Grande valley of southern Texas south on Atlantic slope of México to Veracruz.

México: Recorded from Nuevo León (San Diego, Monterrey, Rodrigues), Tamaulipas (Camargo, Matamoros; Llera, June 28, breeding, Jaumave, March 25, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Río Axtla, April 25, common), Hidalgo, Puebla, Guanajuato, Distrito Federal, and Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, May 19–June 3, common, breeding, Presidio, May 1, breeding, K-d; birds of southeastern portion of the Sierra de Tuxtla area intergrade with *C. y. vivida*, G-d).

**Cyanocorax yncas centralis** (van Rossem).  
Picachayote central.

*Xanthoura luxuosa centralis* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 397 (Secanquim, Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Extreme eastern Tabasco through northern and eastern Guatemala to British Honduras and Honduras.

México: Northeastern Chiapas (near boundary of Tabasco, intergrades), extreme eastern Tabasco (Reforma), and extreme southern Quintana Roo (Bacalar, Agua Blanca).

**Cyanocorax yncas maya** (van Rossem).  
Picachayote maya.

*Xanthoura luxuosa maya*, van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 397 (Río Lagartos, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool).

México: Campeche, Yucatán, and northern and central Quintana Roo.

**Cyanocorax yncas cozumelae** (van Rossem).  
Picachayote de Cozumel.

*Xanthoura luxuosa cozumelae* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 397 (Cozumel Island, off the coast of Quintana Roo, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Apparently confined to Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo.

<sup>1</sup> *Cyanocorax yncas glaucescens* Ridgway (Ft. Brown, Texas) is regarded as a synonym.

**Psilorhinus morio** (Wagler).  
Brown Jay. Papán moreno.

Eastern México, from northern Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south through San Luis Potosí and Veracruz to northern Tabasco and Chiapas.

**Psilorhinus morio morio** (Wagler).<sup>1</sup>  
Papán moreno de nordeste.

*Pica Morio* Wagler, Isis, 1829, 751 (Mexico = Alvarado, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.)

México: Arid districts of northeastern México, from northern Nuevo León through Tamaulipas and the arid portions of San Luis Potosí to central Veracruz. Recorded from San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, March 21–April 23, nesting; Llera and Rancho Acuña, June 6–25, breeding, K-d), and northern Veracruz (Jalapa, Alvarado).

**Psilorhinus morio fuliginosus** (Lesson).  
Papán moreno negruzco.

*Pica fuliginosa* Lesson, Traite d'Ornith., livr. 5, 1830, 333 (Mexique; type lost).

México: Humid districts from San Luis Potosí south through Hidalgo and Puebla to northern Oaxaca, east-central and southern Veracruz, and Tabasco. Recorded from Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d; Guichicovi), San Luis Potosí (Rancho Maitinez, April 6, breeding condition, K-d), Hidalgo, northern Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, K-d), Veracruz (Orizaba; Presidio, April 29, K-d), and Tabasco (Montecristo).

**Psilorhinus mexicanus** Rüppell.  
White-tipped Brown Jay. Papán mexicano.

Eastern México, from Tamaulipas through Veracruz to Oaxaca, and through Central America, except El Salvador, to northwestern Panamá.

**Psilorhinus mexicanus mexicanus** Rüppell.  
Papán mexicano de nordeste.

*Psilorhinus mexicanus* Rüppell, Mus. Senckenb., 2, heft 2, 1837, 189, pl. 11, fig. 2 (Tamaulipas = Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Frankfurt Mus.).

México: Recorded from Oaxaca, northern Chiapas (Palenque; San Fernando, O-d), Tamaulipas (no recent records), and Veracruz (breeding condition, March 22, K-d; Tres Zapotes, common, G-d).

**Psilorhinus mexicanus cyanogenys** Sharpe.  
Papán mexicano garganta azul.

*Psilorhinus cyanogenys* Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 3, 1877, 140, pl. 9 (Pearl-Bay Lagoon, Mosquito = Pearl Cay Lagoon, Nicaragua; type in Brit. Mus.).

Extreme eastern Tabasco and southern Campeche southeast through Central America, except El Salvador, to Costa Rica.

<sup>1</sup> *Psilorhinus morio palliatus* van Rossem, Bull. Mus Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 415 (Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico) is considered a synonym (Davis, Condor, 53, 1951:152).

México: Recorded from northeastern Chiapas (El Real, F-d), extreme eastern Tabasco (Balancán), and southern Campeche.

***Psilorhinus mexicanus vociferus* (Cabot).**  
Papán mexicano gritón.

*Corvus vociferus* Cabot, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, 1843, 155 (Yucatan; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.; two cotypes in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Northern and central Campeche (San Juan Capisco, 81 km. S Campeche, K-d; Canasayat, G-d; 20 km. Escárcega), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Río Hondo).

***Calocitta formosa* (Swainson).**  
Magpie-Jay. Urraca hermosa.

Southwestern México, chiefly in the Arid Tropical Zone, from southern Sonora and Chihuahua southward both along the west coast and the Central Plateau, and through Central America to Costa Rica.

***Calocitta formosa collicii* (Vigors).<sup>1</sup>**  
Urraca hermosa verdugo.

*Pica collicii* Vigors, Zool. Journ., 4, no. 15, Oct., 1828, to Jan., 1829, 353, pl. 12 (San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Common resident in western México from sea level to 5500 feet, chiefly in the Arid Tropical Zone, from southern Sonora and western Chihuahua south to Nayarit (at least to Chacala on Pacific coast). One record from Guanajuato should be rechecked to determine if it belongs to the next race. Recorded from southern Sonora, Sinaloa (up to 3500 feet, breeding condition, May 2-6), Nayarit (nesting, May 7, K-d), Jalisco, Chihuahua, Durango (Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, November 2, K-d; Huasamota, San Juan, and Sayupa, one specimen with white throat like *formosa*), and Guanajuato.

***Calocitta formosa formosa* (Swainson).**  
Urraca hermosa chismosa.

*Pica formosa* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 437 (Table land, Temiscaltepec, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Common resident of southern section from Colima and Puebla to southern Oaxaca. Recorded from Colima (nesting, April 8-28, K-d), Michoacán (Tafetan, July 19, breeding condition, K-d), Guerrero (El Rancho Portrero de Los Indios, May 25-29, breeding condition, K-d), Oaxaca, Morelos, and Puebla (breeding condition, July 30, K-d). Birds of extreme eastern Oaxaca near Tapanatepec are intergrades with the next race, but nearer *formosa*.

<sup>1</sup> *Calocitta collicii arguta* van Rossem is considered a synonym.

**Calocitta formosa azurea** Nelson.  
Urraca hermosa alguacil.

*Calocitta formosa azurea* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 55 (Huehuetan, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific coast of Chiapas and western half of Guatemala (Pacific side).  
México: Recorded only from Chiapas (Cacahuatán, K-d; Huehuetán, Escuintla).

**Calocitta formosa pompata** Bangs.<sup>1</sup>  
Urraca hermosa elegante.

*Calocitta formosa pompata* Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 4, 1914, 102 (Bolson, north-western Costa Rica; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Arid interior of eastern Oaxaca through interior of Chiapas and Atlantic side of Guatemala (Motagua Valley) to El Salvador and Costa Rica.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (Chivela) and central Chiapas (Monserrate; Tuxtla Gutiérrez, O-d).

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<sup>1</sup> *Calocitta formosa impudens* van Rossem is considered to be a synonym.

## FAMILY PARIDAE

## TITMICE

**Parus sclateri** Kleinschmidt.Mexican Chickadee. *Mascarita mexicana*.

Temperate mountain forests, from extreme southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south through México to Guerrero and Oaxaca.

**Parus sclateri eidos** (Peters).*Mascarita mexicana norteña*.

*Penthestes sclateri eidos* Peters, Proc. New Eng. Zool. Club, 9, 1927, 113 (Chiricahua Mts., Arizona; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident of pine forests above 6000 feet in mountains from extreme southeastern Arizona (Chiricahua Mountains) and southwestern New Mexico (San Luis and Animas mountains) south to central Chihuahua, intergrading in southern Chihuahua and southern Coahuila with *Parus sclateri sclateri*.

México: Sonora (along northeastern boundary) and Chihuahua (south to latitude 28°).

**Parus sclateri sclateri** Kleinschmidt.*Mascarita mexicana de Sclater*.

*Parus sclateri* Kleinschmidt, Jour. für Ornith., 45, 1897, 133; new name for *Parus meridionalis* Sclater (El Jacale, southern Mexico = Orizaba region, either in Veracruz or Puebla; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Mountain forests from latitude 28° south to Michoacán, Morelos, Puebla, and western Veracruz; ranges from 6200 to 13,500 feet. Recorded from Sinaloa (intergrades, K-d), Jalisco (south to Tapalpa, breeding, April, K-d), Michoacán, Chihuahua (southern part, intergrades, K-d), Durango (intergrades, K-d, O-d), Zacatecas, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos (Huitzilac, Tres Cumbres; Coajomulco, K-d), Coahuila (El Diamante, intergrades, K-d), Hidalgo (K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, intergrades, K-d), and western Veracruz.

**Parus sclateri rayi** Miller and Storer.*Mascarita mexicana de Ray*.

*Parus sclateri rayi* Miller and Storer, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 40, 1950, 301 (Omiteme, Guerrero, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Coniferous forests of Sierra Madre del Sur. Recorded from extreme southern Jalisco (Sierra Nevada de Colima), Guerrero (up to 11,520 feet, K-d), and Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe).

**Parus gambeli** Ridgway.Mountain Chickadee. *Mascarita montañesa*.

Interior mountains of western North America from northwestern British Columbia (Atlin) and central western Alberta south to northern Baja California, southeastern Arizona (except Chiricahua Mountains), southeastern New Mexico, and southwestern Texas (Davis Mountains).

**Parus gambeli atratus** (Grinnell and Swarth).

Mascarita montañesa de San Pedro Mártir.

*Penthestes gambeli atratus* Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 30, 1926, 163 (La Grulla, 7200 feet, Sierra San Pedro Martir, Lower California, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Pine belt of the Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir in Baja California, ranging down to 2700 feet in winter.

**Parus atricristatus** Cassin.

Black-crested Titmouse. Copetoncito.

Western and north-central Texas (north to Davis Mountains and Randall and Armstrong counties and east to about longitude 97°) south through northeastern México to Hidalgo and Veracruz. Hybridizes with *Parus bicolor* on eastern border of range in Texas.

**Parus atricristatus dysleptus** Van Tyne.

Copetoncito de Van Tyne.

*Parus atricristatus dysleptus* Van Tyne, Auk, 71, 1954, 201 (Texas, Brewster County, 5 miles south of Alpine, at 5,000 feet; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Western Texas (Big Bend area) and northern Coahuila.

México: Northwestern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, up to 7500 feet).

**Parus atricristatus atricristatus** Cassin.

Copetoncito de Río Grande.

*Parus atricristatus* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, 1850, 103, pl. 2 (on the Río Grande, Texas; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Resident in mesquite, arid tropical scrub, and oak woodland from southern Texas (lower Río Grande Valley) south through northeastern México in lowlands and mountains to Hidalgo and northern Veracruz.

México: Southeastern Coahuila, eastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Jacala, 5000 feet; Metztlán, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and northern Veracruz (Papantla, Mirador).

**Parus inornatus** Gambel.

Plain Titmouse. Paro sencillo.

South-central and southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, southwestern Wyoming, and southwestern and south-central Colorado south to the Cape district of Baja California, southern Nevada, southeastern Arizona, extreme northeastern Sonora, southwestern New Mexico, and western Texas (Guadalupe Mountains).

**Parus inornatus affabilis** (Grinnell and Swarth).

Paro sencillo bajacaliforniano.

*Baeolophus inornatus affabilis* Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 30, 1926, 164 (Concepcion, 6000 feet altitude, Sierra San Pedro Martir, Lower California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Restricted to northwestern Baja California in live oak association, ranging south to latitude 30°30'.

***Parus inornatus cineraceus* Ridgway.**

Paro sencillo ceniciento.

*Parus inornatus cineraceus* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, 1883, 154 (Laguna, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to higher parts of mountains of Cape district of Baja California.

***Parus inornatus plumbescens* (Grinnell).**

Paro sencillo de Grinnell.

*Baeolophus inornatus plumbescens* Grinnell, Condor, 36, 1934, 251 (Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Northwestern, central, and southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northeastern Sonora.

México: Extreme northeastern Sonora (San Luis Mountains, 1954).

***Parus wollweberi* (Bonaparte).**

Bridled Titmouse. Bolserillo. Xiquipiltótotl (Náhuatl).

Central and southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south in the mountains of Sonora, Chihuahua, and the Central Plateau of México to Guerrero and Oaxaca.

***Parus wollweberi phillipsi* van Rossem.**

Bolserillo de Phillips.

*Parus wollweberi phillipsi* van Rossem, Fieldiana, Zool., 31, 1947, 89 (Yank Spring, Sycamore Cañon, Pajaritos Mountains, Santa Cruz County, Arizona; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Oak woodlands from central (Fort Whipple) and southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico (San Francisco Canyon) south to southern Sonora and to latitude 27°30' in Chihuahua.

México: Lower mountains of central northern and eastern Sonora and of northwestern and west-central Chihuahua (east to Sierra del Nido, O-d). Intergrades with *Parus wollweberi wollweberi* in southern Chihuahua (K-d), northern Sinaloa (K-d), and Durango (K-d).***Parus wollweberi wollweberi* (Bonaparte).**

Bolserillo común.

*Lophophanes wollweberi* Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 31, 1850, 478 (Zacatecas, Mexico; type in Darnstadt Mus.).

México: Central Plateau and its borders from southern Chihuahua to Puebla. Recorded from Sinaloa (2000 to 6400 feet, K-d), Nayarit (K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (A-d, C-d, K-d), southern Chihuahua (7500 feet, K-d), Durango (up to 8500 feet), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (May, breeding condition, K-d), México, Morelos, San Luis Potosí (Xilitla), Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque, Las Adjuntas), western Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, C-d), and western Veracruz (Orizaba).

***Parus wollweberi caliginosus* van Rossem.**

Bolserrillo obscuro.

*Parus wollweberi caliginosus* van Rossem, Fieldiana, Zool., 31, 1947, 89 (Omiteme, Guerrero, Mexico, 8000 feet; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

México: Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero and mountains of Oaxaca (Talea; Sola).

***Auriparus flaviceps* (Sundevall).**

Verdin. Valoncito.

Desert and mesquite scrub areas from southeastern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, western and southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southwestern and south-central Texas south through northern México to the Cape district of Baja California, central Sinaloa, Jalisco, Hidalgo, and Tamaulipas.

***Auriparus flaviceps acaciarium* Grinnell.**

Valoncito de las acacias.

*Auriparus flaviceps acaciarium* Grinnell, Condor, 33, 1931, 168 (Palm Springs, Riverside County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Resident in deserts of southeastern California, the Colorado and Virgin River valleys in Nevada and Utah, and western Arizona to about longitude 112°; south to latitude 31° in northeastern Baja California and to latitude 30° in northwestern Sonora.

México: Northeastern Baja California (west to El Valle de la Trinidad) and northwestern Sonora (east to Pozo de Luis and south to Puerto Libertad), intergrading eastward and southward with adjoining races.

***Auriparus flaviceps flaviceps* (Sundevall).<sup>1</sup>**

Valoncito bajacaliforniano.

*Aegithalus flaviceps* Sundevall, Öfv. K. Vet.-akad. Förh., 7, 1850, 129, footnote (e Sitka in America bor. occid. vel e California = vicinity of Loreto, latitude 26°, Baja California; type in Mus. Univ. Helsingfors).

México: Baja California from latitude 30° south to the Cape, including Santa Magdalena and Santa Margarita islands on the Pacific coast and Angel de la Guarda, San Lorenzo, Tortuga, Carmen, San José, San Francisco, Espíritu Santo and Cerralvo islands on the Gulf coast; also San Esteban Island, Sonora. Intergrades north of latitude 30° with *A. f. acaciarium*.

***Auriparus flaviceps fraterculus* van Rossem.**

Valoncito sonorensis.

*Auriparus flaviceps fraterculus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 201 (Chinobampo, southern Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Chiefly Arid Tropical Zone, from Tiburón Island and Yaqui River valley (north to latitude 30°30'), Sonora, south along coast to central Sinaloa (El Molino, K-d).

<sup>1</sup> *Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus* Oberholser is considered a synonym.



**Auriparus flaviceps ornatus** (Lawrence).

Valoncito del este.

*Conirostrum ornatum* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 5, 1852, 112, pl. 5, fig. 1 (Rio Grande, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Central and southeastern Arizona (Fort Whipple; Clifton), southern New Mexico (San Marcial), and southwestern and south-central Texas (to Ward, Kerr, Guadalupe and Refugio counties) south to north-central and northeastern Sonora and on Central Plateau and east coast to Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Tamaulipas.

México: Sonora (north-central section, Pajaritos mountains, Hermosillo; northeast border area), Jalisco (Lagos de Moreno, Quarenta, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas (K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, K-d), Guanajuato (K-d), Querétaro (Tolimán, O-d), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (Presa de Guadalupe, 4500 feet, K-d), Hidalgo (Cuesta Texquedo, nesting, April; Metztlán, Portezuelo, K-d), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas (Jaumave, 2360 feet, March 25, breeding, K-d).

**Psaltriparus minimus** (Townsend).

Plain Bush-tit. Sastrecito sencillo.

Resident on Pacific coast and in Great Basin region from extreme southwestern British Columbia, southeastern Oregon, southwestern Idaho, southwestern Wyoming, and western and southern Colorado south to Cape district of Baja California, northern Sonora, southern New Mexico, and western and central Texas (Tom Green and Medina counties).

**Psaltriparus minimus melanurus** Grinnell and Swarth.

Sastrecito sencillo colinegro.

*Psaltriparus minimus melanurus* Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 30, 1926, 169 (San José, 2500 feet, lat. 31°, Lower California, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Northwestern Baja California from the international boundary south to latitude 30°.

**Psaltriparus minimus grindae** Ridgway.

Sastrecito sencillo bajacaliforniano.

*Psaltriparus grindae* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, 1883, 155 (Laguna, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Restricted to mountains of Cape district of Baja California.

**Psaltriparus minimus cecaumenorum** Thayer and Bangs.

Sastrecito sencillo sonorese.

*Psaltriparus plumbeus cecaumenorum* Thayer and Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, 1906, 20 (La Chumata Mine, north central Sonora, 4,500 feet altitude, Sonora; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Central western (Hualpai Mountains) and central southern Arizona and north-central Sonora.

México: Mountains of north-central Sonora (Sierra de San Antonio northwest to international boundary at Pajaritos Mountains).

***Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus* (Baird).**

Sastrecito sencillo plumizo.

*Psaltria plumbea* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854, 118 (Little Colorado, N.M.  
= near long. 111°W., Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southeastern Oregon, southwestern Idaho, southwestern Wyoming, western and southern Colorado, and extreme western Oklahoma south to northeastern California, central Nevada, central northern and eastern Arizona, northeastern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, southern New Mexico, and western and central Texas.

México: Northeastern Sonora (Sierra de Oposura north to international boundary; Nacozari, B-d) and extreme northwestern Chihuahua (San Luis Mountains, G-d).

***Psaltriparus melanotis* (Hartlaub).**

Black-eared Bush-tit. Sastrecito orejinegro.

Resident in mountains from extreme southwestern New Mexico and western Texas south over Mexican Plateau to Oaxaca and highlands of Chiapas and Guatemala.

***Psaltriparus melanotis lloydi* Sennett.<sup>1</sup>**

Sastrecito orejinegro montanés.

*Psaltriparus lloydi* Sennett, Auk, 5, 1888, 43 (Limpia Cañon, near Fort Davis, Presidio County  
= Jeff Davis County, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident in mountains from extreme southwestern New Mexico and western Texas (Davis Mountains, Chisos Mountains, chiefly at higher elevations than *P. minimus*) south through eastern Sonora, Chihuahua, and northern Coahuila to northern Sinaloa and extreme northern Durango. Intergrades with *P. m. iulus* in central interior Sinaloa (Babizos, K-d) and extreme southern Chihuahua (Laguna Juanota, Mount Mohinora, 9000 feet, San Feliz, Los Frailes, K-d).

México: Sonora (Sierra Madre along entire eastern border; San Luis mountains to Rancho Santa Bárbara), northern Sinaloa (Santa Gertrudis, K-d), Chihuahua, extreme northern Durango (Ojito, K-d), and northern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen).

***Psaltriparus melanotis iulus* Jouy.**

Sastrecito orejinegro occidental.

*Psaltriparus melanotis iulus* Jouy, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, 1893 (1894), 776 (Hacienda  
El Molino, Jalisco; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Recorded at altitudes from 4200 to 8500 feet from central Sinaloa (intermediates, Babizos, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, northwestern Michoacán (Zacapu, San Agus-

<sup>1</sup> *Psaltriparus minimus dimorphicus* van Rossem and Hachisuka is a synonym; the describers apparently were unfamiliar with the normal range of sex and age variation in pattern in *P. melanotis* and ascribed this variation to interbreeding of *P. melanotis* and *P. minimus* (geographically improbable in extreme southern Sonora). The type material has been reviewed by us and was found to yield no sure evidence of interbreeding and to equal *P. m. lloydi* in all respects. In view of this and the apparent sympatry of *P. melanotis* and *P. minimus* in western Texas (Van Tyne and Sutton, Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool., Misc. Publ. No. 37, 1937, 64-66) these bush-tits are treated as separate species pending further field study.

tín, K-d), Durango (except extreme northern part), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (nesting, May, K-d; east to 40 mi. NE San Luis de la Paz, K-d), southern Coahuila (Diamante Pass), western San Luis Potosí, and western Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, K-d).

***Psaltriparus melanotis melanotis* (Hartlaub).**  
Sastrecito orejinegro común.

*Parus melanotis* Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, 216 ("Mexico, Guatemala" = Guatemala; type in Bremen Mus.).

Mountains of southern México from eastern Michoacán and Querétaro southeastward to Chiapas, and highlands of Guatemala.

México: Southeastern Michoacán (Uruapan, Tzitzio, K-d), Guerrero (Mount Teo-tepec, 11,500 feet, June, breeding, K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Querétaro (5 mi. N San Juan del Río, K-d), México, Morelos (K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, and eastern Veracruz.

## FAMILY SITTIDAE

## NUTHATCHES

***Sitta carolinensis* Latham.**

White-breasted Nuthatch. Saltapalo blanco.

Southern parts of Canadian provinces, from British Columbia to Nova Scotia, south to mountains of Baja California, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and central Veracruz in México and to Gulf states and central Florida.

***Sitta carolinensis aculeata* Cassin.**

Saltapalo blanco picoagudo.

*Sitta aculeata* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 8, 1856 (1857), 254 (California; subsequently restricted to Monterey, California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Resident of conifer and oak belts from extreme southwestern British Columbia south, west of the Cascade Range and the crest of the Sierra Nevada, to the mountains of southern California and the Sierra Juárez in Baja California.

México: Extreme northern Baja California. Known only from the Sierra Juárez where birds are somewhat intermediate toward *S. c. alexandrae*.

***Sitta carolinensis alexandrae* Grinnell.**

Saltapalo blanco de San Pedro Mártir.

*Sitta carolinensis alexandrae* Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 21, 1926, 405 (Near Arroyo La Encantada, 7200 feet altitude, three miles north of La Grulla, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Lower California, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Resident of the pine forest of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, northern Baja California.

***Sitta carolinensis lagunae* Brewster.**

Saltapalo blanco de San Lucas.

*Sitta carolinensis lagunae* Brewster, Auk, 8, 1891, 149 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident of the pine-oak belt of the mountains of the Cape district of Baja California.

***Sitta carolinensis nelsoni* Mearns.<sup>1</sup>**

Saltapalo blanco de Nelson.

*Sitta carolinensis nelsoni* Mearns, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, 1902, 923 (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in pine forests of Rocky Mountain region from central and southeastern Montana and southwestern South Dakota south to southern central Arizona, north-eastern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and northwestern Coahuila.

México: Northeastern Sonora (south to latitude 30° and west to longitude 111°30'), extreme northwestern Chihuahua, and northeastern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen).

<sup>1</sup> *Sitta carolinensis oberholseri* Brandt, Auk, 55, 1938, 269 (Boot Canyon, 7000 feet, Chisos Mountains, Brewster County, Texas) is regarded as a synonym and intergradient toward *S. c. nelsoni*.

***Sitta carolinensis umbrosa*** van Rossem.

Saltapalo blanco de la Sierra Madre.

*Sitta carolinensis umbrosa* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 4 (Sierra Madre, near Guadalupe y Calvo, southern Chihuahua, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Pine-oak belt of the Sierra Madre Occidental. Recorded from eastern Sonora (north to latitude 30°), interior Sinaloa (5200–6400 feet, K-d), Nayarit (6 mi. SW Tepic, 3000 feet, K-d), northern Jalisco, western Chihuahua (north to latitude 30°, Río Gavilán, O-d; 5000–10,000 feet, K-d), Durango (near Ciudad Durango, 8000 feet, March-April, breeding, K-d), and western Zacatecas.

***Sitta carolinensis mexicana*** Nelson and Palmer.

Saltapalo blanco mexicano.

*Sitta carolinensis mexicana* Nelson and Palmer, Auk, 11, 1894, 45 (Mt. Orizaba, Puebla, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Pine-oak belt of southern and eastern parts of Central Plateau. Recorded from central and southern Jalisco (south of the Río Grande de Santiago), Michoacán (March 8, breeding, O-d), eastern Zacatecas, Guanajuato (Puerta de Guadalupe, May, nesting, K-d), México (up to 11,000 feet, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos, southern Coahuila, Hidalgo, Puebla (breeding, April 17, O-d), Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, K-d), southwestern Tamaulipas, and western Veracruz.

***Sitta carolinensis kinneari*** van Rossem.

Saltapalo blanco guerrerense.

*Sitta carolinensis kinneari* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 3 (Amula [Tixtla], Guerrero; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Pine-oak belt of Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero and Oaxaca.

***Sitta canadensis*** Linnaeus.

Red-breasted Nuthatch. Saltapalo canadense.

*Sitta canadensis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 177 (in Canada).

Breeds in transcontinental coniferous forests from central Alaska to Newfoundland and south in the mountains to southern California, southeastern Arizona, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina; Guadalupe Island, México. Winters south to central Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida.

México: Breeds on Guadalupe Island (juvenile recorded in 1953) off coast of Baja California.

***Sitta pygmaea*** Vigors.

Pygmy Nuthatch. Saltapalo enano.

Resident of pine forests from southern interior British Columbia, western Montana, and southwestern South Dakota south to mountains of northern Baja California, the southern Rocky Mountains, and over the Central Plateau of México to Michoacán and central eastern Veracruz.

***Sitta pygmaea leuconucha* Anthony.**  
Saltapalo enano nuca blanca.

*Sitta pygmaea leuconucha* Anthony, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, 2, 1889, 77 (San Pedro [Mártir] Mountain, Lower California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Abundant resident of yellow pine forests of mountains of Riverside and San Diego counties in southern California and of the Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Baja California.

México: Transition Zone pine forests of northern Baja California, 5200–8500 feet.

***Sitta pygmaea melanotis* van Rossem.**  
Saltapalo enano orejinegro.

*Sitta pygmaea melanotis* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, 1929, 176 (Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Resident of mountains from southern interior British Columbia, northern Idaho, western Montana, and southwestern South Dakota south along Sierra Nevada to mountains of San Bernardino County in southern California, to central Nevada, and through Rocky Mountains to northeastern Sonora, southern New Mexico, northern Coahuila, and extreme western Oklahoma.

México: Northeastern mountains of Sonora (north of latitude 31°, San José Mountains) and northwestern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen).

***Sitta pygmaea chihuahuac* van Rossem.**  
Saltapalo enano chihuahuense.

*Sitta pygmaea chihuahuac* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, 1929, 177 (Mound Valley, Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Common resident of pine forests of Sierra Madre Occidental from latitude 30° in Chihuahua south to northern Nayarit. Recorded from eastern Sonora (upper Bavispe River, 6500 feet), Sinaloa (Babizos, K-d), Nayarit (Santa Teresa, intergrades), Chihuahua (Mount Mohinora, 10,000 feet, May 18, feeding young, K-d), and Durango (6000–8000 feet, K-d).

***Sitta pygmaea flavinucha* van Rossem.**  
Saltapalo enano nuca amarilla.

*Sitta pygmaea flavinucha* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 5 (Huitzilac, Morelos, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Fairly common resident of pine forests of southern section of Central Plateau. Recorded from central and southern Jalisco (San Sebastián; Sierra Nevada de Colima), Michoacán, México (up to 13,000 feet on Mount Popocatepetl, K-d), Distrito Federal (La Cima, O-d), Morelos, Puebla, southern Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, 10,500 feet, K-d), and western central Veracruz.

FAMILY **CERTHIIDAE**  
CREEPERS

***Certhia familiaris* Linnaeus.**  
Brown Creeper. Carpinterito.

Southeastern Alaska and central British Columbia, southeast to eastern Canadian provinces and south to central California coast and through western mountain systems to southern California, Guerrero, Chiapas, Guatemala, and Nicaragua; in eastern United States to southern Wisconsin and Massachusetts and in the Appalachian Mountains to western North Carolina. In Eurasia from northern Scandinavia and Arctic Circle in Russia and Siberia south to northwestern Africa, Asia Minor, northern Burma, central China, and central Japan. Partly migratory in north, moving in winter to lower altitudes and spreading to Gulf coast of United States and to southern Florida.

***Certhia familiaris montana* Ridgway.**  
Carpinterito montanés.

*Certhia familiaris montana* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1882, 114 (Middle Province of North America; (north to Kadiak, Alaska) breeding south to New Mexico and Arizona, in wooded mountains; type from Camp Apache, Arizona, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from Kenai Peninsula of Alaska east and south, exclusive of coastal areas, through Rocky Mountains of British Columbia and Alberta and of United States from eastern Washington to southeastern Arizona (White and Santa Catalina mountains), adjoining New Mexico, and western Texas. In winter, ranges to lower Colorado River Valley, Coahuila, and Nuevo León.

México: Occasional winter visitant in northeastern states. Recorded from Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April; San Lázaro Mountain, November 9, K-d) and Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque, March 19).

***Certhia familiaris albescens* Berlepsch.**  
Carpinterito blanquecino.

*Certhia mexicana albescens* Berlepsch, Auk, 5, 1888, 450 (Cuidad, Durango, N. W. Mexico; type in Frankfurt Mus.).

Mountains of extreme southeastern Arizona (north to Santa Rita and Chiricahua mountains) and extreme southwestern New Mexico south through Sierra Madre Occidental of México to Nayarit and Zacatecas. Fairly common. Essentially resident, but some altitudinal movement occurs seasonally.

México: Sonora (Pajaritos Mountains and mountains of eastern section), Sinaloa (above 5000 feet, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco (northern part; Guadalajara area), Chihuahua (5000–10,000 feet in western part, K-d), Durango (5 mi. W El Salto, 7800 feet, nesting, June 11, Piedra Gorda, 7000 feet, laying, March 12, K-d), Zacatecas (in Sierra Madre), southern Coahuila, Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, July 17, juvenile, K-d), and western Tamaulipas.

***Certhia familiaris americana* Bonaparte.**  
Carpinterito del nordeste.

*Certhia Americana* Bonaparte, Geogr. and Comp. List, 1838, 11 (western [= eastern] and northern parts of North America).

Breeds in eastern Canada and northeastern United States south to Pennsylvania and western Maryland. Winters south to Coahuila, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

México: Sparse winter visitant to Coahuila (Don Martín Dam, November 27, 20 mi. S Ocampo, April 5).

***Certhia familiaris jaliscensis* Miller and Griscom.<sup>1</sup>**  
Carpinterito jalisciense.

*Certhia familiaris jaliscensis* Miller and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 183, 1925, 6 (Volcan de Nieve, Sierra Nevada de Colima, 13,000 feet, Jalisco, Mexico; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Fairly common resident of mountains of southwestern section from southern Jalisco to Guerrero. Recorded from southern Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, and western México (intergrades with *C. f. alticola* from west slope Nevada de Toluca, 11,000 feet, and Puerta Lengua de Vaca, K-d).

***Certhia familiaris alticola* G. S. Miller.**  
Carpinterito ocotero.

*Certhia familiaris alticola* G. S. Miller, Auk, 12, 1895, 186 (new name for *Certhia mexicana* Gloger preoccupied; type locality restricted to Las Vigas, Vera Cruz, by Miller and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 183, 1925, 7; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Fairly common resident of mountains of southeastern section west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Recorded from Oaxaca, eastern México (5 mi. E Lerma, 9400 feet, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos, Hidalgo, Puebla (El Venerable, 9000 feet, March 30, laying, K-d), and western Veracruz (nesting, April 4).

***Certhia familiaris pernigra* Griscom.**  
Carpinterito negro.

*Certhia familiaris pernigra* Griscom, Ibis, 1935, 552 (Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, 7300 feet, March 31, laying, O-d; Volcán Tacaná, 3900 meters, A-d).

<sup>1</sup> *Certhia familiaris guerrerensis* van Rossem (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 5) is considered a synonym. Birds from Guerrero are somewhat more consistently different from *albescens* and *alticola* in their brownish coloration than are near topotypes of *jaliscensis* but several of the latter (K-d) are inseparable from Guerreran birds.



## FAMILY CHAMAEIDAE

## WREN-TITS

**Chamaea fasciata** (Gambel).

Wren-tit. Camea.

Resident of chaparral and brush of coastal forests from northwestern Oregon south through California, west of the Sierra Nevada and desert divides, to northwestern Baja California.

**Chamaea fasciata canicauda** Grinnell and Swarth.

Camea de San Pedro.

*Chamaea fasciata canicauda* Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 30, 1926, 169 (La Grulla, 7200 feet altitude, Sierra San Pedro Martir, Lower California, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Northwestern Baja California from international boundary south to latitude 30°; ranges from near sea level up to 8500 feet.

## FAMILY CINCLIDAE

## DIPPERS

**Cinclus mexicanus Swainson.**

Dipper. Tordo de agua.

Western North America from the Aleutian Islands, north-central Alaska, central Yukon, and northwestern Alberta south to the mountains of southern California, east to the Black Hills of South Dakota, and through the Rocky Mountains and the highlands of México to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; also highlands of Guatemala and of Costa Rica and western Panamá.

**Cinclus mexicanus mexicanus Swainson.**

Tordo de agua mexicano.

*Cinclus mexicanus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 368 (Temascaltepec, Mexico; type formerly in Bullock Coll., probably lost).

Sparse resident of Mexican highlands, chiefly above 4000 feet, from Chihuahua to Michoacán, Oaxaca, and Veracruz. Casual in Huachuca Mountains, southern Arizona.

México: Recorded from western Chihuahua, Durango (5 mi. W El Salto, 50 mi. S Durango City, K-d), Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7800 feet, K-d), Michoacán, Oaxaca, México, Puebla, and western Veracruz (as low as 3200 feet). Erroneously reported from Sonora on basis of record from Chuchuchupa, Chihuahua.

FAMILY **TROGLODYTIDAE**

## WRENS

**Cistothorus platensis** (Latham).

Sedge Wren. Saltapared de ciénaga.

Southeastern Saskatchewan east to eastern New Brunswick and south to Arkansas and southeastern Virginia. Also southern México, from Veracruz and Michoacán southward, and through Central America and South America to Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands. North American race winters from southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and Maryland south to San Luis Potosí and southern Florida.

**Cistothorus platensis tinnulus** Moore.

Saltapared de ciénaga de Moore.

*Cistothorus platensis tinnulus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 40 (Rancho La Cofradia, 4 miles east of Uruapan, W. Michoacan, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Known only from the type (July 2, testes enlarged) and three specimens (June 5, C-d) from Lake Pátzcuaro in western Michoacán.

**Cistothorus platensis stellaris** (Naumann).

Saltapared de ciénaga norteño.

*Troglodytes stellaris* Naumann, Naturg. Vögel Deutschl., 3, 1823, table facing 724 (Carolina; type in Berlin Mus.).

Breeds from southeastern Saskatchewan to southern Quebec and eastern New Brunswick and south to east-central Arkansas, central West Virginia, and southeastern Virginia. Winters from Maryland south to southern Florida and along the Gulf coast to northeastern México.

México: Occasional winter visitant in northeastern section. Recorded from Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí.

**Cistothorus platensis elegans** Sclater and Salvin.

Saltapared de ciénaga guatemalteco.

*Cistothorus elegans* Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1, 1859, 8 (Lake of Dueñas, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Veracruz to highlands of Guatemala, western British Honduras, and Nicaragua.

México: Recorded from Veracruz and Chiapas, between 500 and 6000 feet.

**Telmatodytes palustris** (Wilson).

Marsh Wren. Saltapared pantanero.

Breeds from central British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and eastern New Brunswick south to extreme northern Baja California, central New Mexico, and the Gulf coast from Texas (Nueces County) to Florida (south to Charlotte Harbor); on Atlantic coast south to central Florida (New Smyrna). Winters over most of breeding range and south to southern Baja California, Michoacán, México, Veracruz, and southern Florida.

**Telmatodytes palustris paludicola** (Baird).

Saltapared pantanero de tular.

*Cistothorus palustris*, var. *paludicola* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1864, 148 (Shoalwater Bay, Washington Territory; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific coastal district from southwestern British Columbia south to southern California (San Diego County). In winter south to southern Baja California.

México: Sparse winter visitant to peninsula of Baja California (Colorado Delta, San José del Cabo) and northwestern Sonora (south to Patos Island).

**Telmatodytes palustris aestuarinus** Swarth.

Saltapared pantanero de California.

*Telmatodytes palustris aestuarinus* Swarth, Auk, 34, 1917, 310 (Grizzly Island, Solano County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Imperial valleys of California and Colorado River valley from southern Nevada to the delta in México. In winter extends to coastal California.

México: Northeastern Baja California (breeds in Colorado River delta; vagrant to Nachogüero Valley, November 26, O-d), and northwestern Sonora (Colorado delta, March, presumably resident).

**Telmatodytes palustris plesius** (Oberholser).

Saltapared pantanero occidental.

*Cistothorus palustris plesius* Oberholser, Auk, 14, 1897, 188 (Fort Wingate, N[ew]. M[exico]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in Great Basin and Rocky Mountain regions from central British Columbia and western Montana south to central eastern California, central Nevada, central New Mexico, and western Texas. In winter throughout breeding range and south into México as far as southern Baja California, Michoacán, México, and Veracruz.

México: Fairly common winter visitant, September to May, to northern sections and to central upland marshes. Recorded from Baja California (throughout, to Cape San Lucas), Sonora, Sinaloa (Mazatlán), Jalisco (interior, 4000–6400 feet, October 27–May 14, K-d), Michoacán (Lago de Pátzcuaro, C-d; Lago de Cuitzeo, K-d), Chihuahua (Ramos, September 3, O-d), Durango (Río Mezquital, 6200 feet, K-d), Guanajuato (6 mi. N Irapuato, Tupátaro, K-d), México (Lerma, K-d), Coahuila (8 mi. S Cuatro Ciénegas, K-d), Nuevo León, and central Veracruz (Córdoba). Several early records, especially from central and eastern sections, are of uncertain racial determination.

**Telmatodytes palustris laingi** Harper.<sup>1</sup>

Saltapared pantanero canadense.

*Telmatodytes palustris laingi* Harper, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1926, 221 (Athabasca Delta, Main Branch (9 miles above mouth), Alberta, Canada; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

<sup>1</sup> The races *Telmatodytes palustris iliacus* Ridgway and *T. p. dissaëptus* Bangs as currently viewed by the authors are not known certainly to occur in México; records of them are referable, all or in part, to *laingi*.

Breeds in high plains areas from central Alberta and central Saskatchewan south to north-central and eastern Montana. Winter range imperfectly known, but extends to Central Plateau of México.

México: Winter visitant. Recorded from Zacatecas (Valparaiso), Jalisco (Ocotlán, December 29–31, March 9, G-d, K-d; Atoyac, March 6, K-d), Michoacán (Lago de Pátzcuaro, March 18–May 3, K-d), Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, December 20, G-d), and Veracruz (Jalapa).

**Telmatodytes palustris tolucensis** Nelson.

Saltapared pantanero toluqueño.

*Telmatodytes palustris tolucensis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, 1904, 152 (Lerma, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from the type locality, in the valley of the Río Toluca, México (seven specimens, July, G-d).

**Campylorhynchus<sup>1</sup> megalopterus** Lafresnaye.

Gray-barred Wren. Sonaja parda.

Resident chiefly of high coniferous forests of southern part of Mexican plateau from southern Jalisco to Veracruz and Oaxaca.

**Campylorhynchus megalopterus megalopterus** Lafresnaye.

Sonaja parda de Huitzilac.

*Campylorhynchus megalopterus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 8, 1845, 339 (Mexique; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Pine and fir forests of southern end of Central Plateau south to Morelos. Recorded from Jalisco (7 mi. W Ciudad Guzmán, 6500 feet, A-d), Michoacán (8500–9500 feet; breeding condition, July–August, K-d), México, Morelos, and Puebla (4 mi. E Agua Fria, México, 8900 feet, K-d).

**Campylorhynchus megalopterus nelsoni** (Ridgway).

Sonaja parda de Nelson.

*Heleodytes nelsoni* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 111 (Jalapa, Vera Cruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southwestern Veracruz (El Puerto, 7000 feet, K-d; higher coniferous forests) and Oaxaca (mountain forests; 5 mi. N Cerro San Felipe, 9000 feet).

**Campylorhynchus zonatus** (Lesson).

Banded-backed Wren. Carrasquita. Ayacatcho (Náhuatl).

Middle levels of mountains and in places lowlands of Atlantic slope of México from northern Veracruz to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, thence southward on both slopes of Central America to northeastern Colombia and Ecuador. Common resident.

<sup>1</sup> Action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has been instituted to rule this name to be of masculine gender (not neuter) in accord with long-standing usage.

***Campylorhynchus zonatus zonatus* (Lesson).**  
Carrasquita común.

*Picolaptes zonatus* Lesson, Cent. Zool., 1832, 210, pl. 70 (la Californie = error; substitute locality, Orizaba, Veracruz, designated by Brodkorb, Condor, 49, 1947, 242).

México: Eastern San Luis Potosí (near Naranjos), northern Puebla (Metlatoyuca; 30 mi. E Huauchinango, 1200 feet, K-d), and northern and central Veracruz (200–4450 feet, Presidio, April 26, breeding condition, K-d; Río Atoyac, May 23, laying, O-d), intergrading with *C. z. restrictus* in southern Veracruz.

***Campylorhynchus zonatus restrictus* (Nelson).<sup>1</sup>**  
Carrasquita de Tabasco.

*Heleodytes zonatus restrictus* Nelson, Auk, 18, 1901, 49 (Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern Veracruz and northern Oaxaca east through Tabasco and Campeche to British Honduras and northern Guatemala.

México: Northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Santo Domingo, intergrades, K-d, G-d), western Chiapas (San Fernando, O-d), southern Veracruz (Sierra de Tuxtla area, intergrades), Tabasco, and southern Campeche (Palizada).

***Campylorhynchus zonatus vulcanius* (Brodkorb).**  
Carrasquita del volcán.

*Heleodytes zonatus vulcanius* Brodkorb, Auk, 57, 1940, 547 (Aguacaliente, Volcán de Tacaná, Chiapas, 2000 meters; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Subtropical and Temperate zones of Chiapas, the Pacific cordillera of Guatemala, Honduras, northwestern El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

México: Mesa Central and Sierra Madre of Chiapas (specimens from vicinity of San Cristóbal approach *restrictus*, O-d).

***Campylorhynchus chiapensis* Salvin and Godman.**  
Chiapas Wren. Chupahuevo.

*Campylorhynchus chiapensis* Salvin and Godman, Ibis, ser. 6, 3, 1891, 609 (Tonala, State of Chiapas, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Pacific coast of Chiapas (Tonalá; Mazatán, K-d).

***Campylorhynchus rufinucha* (Lesson).**  
Rufous-naped Wren. Sonaja nuca rojiza.

Common resident of lowlands of Atlantic and Pacific coasts of México and Central America from Colima and Veracruz to northern Costa Rica.

***Campylorhynchus rufinucha humilus* Sclater**  
Sonaja nuca rojiza del suroeste.

*Campylorhynchus humilus* Sclater, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 8, 1856, 263 (Mazatlan = error; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

<sup>1</sup> *Heleodytes zonatus impudens* Bangs and Peters is regarded as an intergrade between *restrictus* and *C. z. zonatus*.

México: Pacific lowlands in Colima, Michoacán (north to Apatzingán, K-d), Guerrero (coast and valley of Río Balsas; 7 mi. S Mexcala, 1800 feet, June 25–28, breeding, K-d), southern Oaxaca (east to vicinity of Tapanatepec), and southwestern Chiapas (to vicinity of Tonalá, O-d).

***Campylorhynchus rufinucha rufinucha* (Lesson).**

Sonaja nuca rojiza del sureste.

*Picolaptes rufinucha* Lesson, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., ser. 2, 9, 1838, 168 (Vera-Cruz, Mexico; type in Lesson Coll.).

México: Atlantic lowlands in Arid Tropical Zone of central Veracruz (south to Playa Vicente) and adjacent northeastern Oaxaca.

***Campylorhynchus rufinucha nigricaudatus* (Nelson).**

Sonaja nuca rojiza colinegra.

*Heleodytes capistratus nigricaudatus* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 70 (San Benito, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific coast of Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Arid Tropical Zone of coast of Chiapas (west to vicinity of Tonalá).

***Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus* (Lafresnaye).**

Cactus Wren. Matraca grande. Xithiá (Otomí).

Resident of desert and mesquite scrub areas from southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, western and southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas south to southern Baja California and on mainland of México to Sinaloa and Tamaulipas on coasts and to Michoacán, México, and Hidalgo on Central Plateau.

***Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi* Sharpe.**

Matraca grande norteña.

*Campylorhynchus couesi* Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 6, 1881, 186 (in key), 196 (Larido [= Laredo], Texas; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, western and southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, central Chihuahua, northern Coahuila, northern Nuevo León, and northern Tamaulipas.

México: Baja California (south to Ensenada and to latitude 30° 50' on the Gulf coast), Sonora (south to Puerto Libertad and to latitude 30° 30' interiorly), Chihuahua (south to Chihuahua), Coahuila (south to vicinity of Monclova, K-d), Nuevo León (south to Monterrey), and Tamaulipas (Río Grande Valley). Intergrades on broad front with *C. b. brunneicapillus* and *C. b. guttatus* to southward.

***Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus bryanti* (Anthony).**

Matraca grande de Bryant.

*Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti* Anthony, Auk, 11, 1894, 211, 212 (San Telmo, Lower California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

México: Common resident of San Quintín district of west coast of northern Baja California from latitude 31° to 29° 30'.

**Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus purus** (van Rossem).

Matraca grande de San Ignacio.

*Heleodytes brunneicapillus purus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 225 (Santa Agueda Reservoir, 11 miles west of Santa Rosalía, 27° 20' N. on the Gulf coast of Lower California, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Common resident of middle section of Baja California on both coasts from about latitude 29° to 25° (Punta Prieta; Hiray, O-d).

**Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus affinis** Xantus.

Matraca grande de San Lucas.

*Campylorhynchus affinis* Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 11, 1859 (1860), 298 (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Restricted to Cape district of Baja California south of latitude 25°. Common.

**Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus seri** (van Rossem).

Matraca grande de Isla Tiburón.

*Heleodytes brunneicapillus seri* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1932, 138 (Tiburón Island, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Confined to Tiburón Island off the coast of Sonora. Common.

**Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus brunneicapillus** (Lafresnaye).

Matraca grande de Guaymas.

*Picolaptes brunneicapillus* Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool., 5, 1835, classe 2, pl. 47 and accompanying text (California = error; subsequently fixed as Guaymas, Sonora, by Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70, 1930, 313; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Central and southern Sonora (desert and semidesert areas north to Sierra Seri coastally and to latitude 30° 30' interiorly) and northern coastal Sinaloa (south to El Molino, sea level, Reforma, April 16–18, breeding, K-d). Common.

**Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus guttatus** (Gould).

Matraca grande guitarerra.

*Thryothorus guttatus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 4, 1837, 89 (Mexico; type lost).

México: Common resident of Central Plateau. Recorded from Jalisco (interiorly, above 4000 feet), Michoacán, southern Chihuahua (14 mi. SE Camargo, June 22, breeding, O-d), Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (small juvenile, July 16, breeding condition, August 17, K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México, southern Coahuila (Hipólito, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Portezuelo, April 16, breeding, K-d), southern Nuevo León (6 mi. E Galeana, 6000 feet, K-d), and central and southwestern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, Jaumave).

**Campylorhynchus yucatanicus** (Hellmayr).

Yucatán Wren. Matraca yucateca.

*Heleodytes brunneicapillus yucatanicus* Hellmayr, Cat. Birds Am., pt. 7, 1934, 150 (Rio Lagartos, Yucatan, Mexico; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

México: Northern coast of Yucatán Peninsula in state of Yucatán.



**Campylorhynchus gularis** Sclater.<sup>1</sup>  
Spotted Wren. Matraca manchada.

*Campylorhynchus gularis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, 1860, 462 (In Mexico; Bolaños, Jalisco, by subsequent restriction; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Sparse resident of lower and middle mountain areas on both Pacific and Atlantic slopes bordering the Central Plateau, from southern Sonora and southern Tamaulipas south to northern Michoacán, México, and Hidalgo. Recorded from Sonora (1450–5500 feet; north to latitude 28° 15'), Sinaloa, Nayarit (up to 7800 feet, K-d), Jalisco (Autlán, July, breeding, C-d), Michoacán (breeding, April 29; up to 8200 feet, 14 mi. NE Zamora, O-d), southwestern Chihuahua (Potrerros, May 9, breeding, K-d), western Durango, Querétaro, western México (Temascaltepec, twenty-one specimens, K-d), northern Hidalgo (Metztitlán, K-d), and southwestern Tamaulipas (Carricitos).

**Campylorhynchus jocosus** Sclater.  
Boucard Wren. Matraca alacranera. Lasimí (Mixteco).

*Campylorhynchus jocosus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 371 (Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Common resident, chiefly at lower and middle levels in mountains along southern and eastern borders of Central Plateau (Río Balsas drainage) and in Sierra Madre del Sur. Recorded from Guerrero (as low as 1000 feet, and up to 8200 feet, at Omilteme, O-d), western and central Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, breeding, K-d; Mitla), Distrito Federal (Careaga, 2200 meters, K-d), Morelos, and southern Puebla (10 mi. S Tehuizingo, August 1, breeding, K-d; Matamoros, C-d; Tehuacán, G-d).

**Thryothorus ludovicianus** (Latham).  
Carolina Wren. Saltapared carolinense.

Resident from southeastern Nebraska east to southern Connecticut and south to the Gulf coast and southern Florida and through central and coastal Texas to northeastern México as far as San Luis Potosí.

**Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis** Sennett.  
Saltapared carolinense del Río Bravo.

*Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis* Sennett, Auk, 7, 1890, 58 (Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo Co., Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Lower Río Grande Valley of Texas and Tamaulipas.

México: Northern Tamaulipas, chiefly in lower Río Grande Valley (west to Camargo and south to San Fernando).

**Thryothorus ludovicianus berlandieri** Baird.  
Saltapared carolinense del noroeste.

*Thryothorus berlandieri* Baird, Rept. Pac. R. R. Surv., 9, 1858, 362 (Boquillo, New Leon, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> *Heleodytes occidentalis* Nelson, *Heleodytes stridulus* Nelson, and *Heleodytes narinus* Phillips are regarded as synonyms.

México: Mountains and adjacent plains of northeastern section, south and west of Rio Grande area. Recorded from eastern Coahuila (Sabinas), Nuevo León (fledglings, May 4; up to 7000 feet), and western Tamaulipas.

***Thryothorus ludovicianus tropicalis* Lowery and Newman.**  
Saltapared carolinense tropical.

*Thryothorus ludovicianus tropicalis* Lowery and Newman, Occas. Papers, Louisiana State Univ., no. 22, 1949, 4 (.5 mi. E Naranjos, San Luis Potosí, México; type in Louisiana State Univ. Mus. Zool.).

México: Confined to tropical area east of Sierra Madre Oriental in San Luis Potosí (Naranjos, July 12, breeding, K-d; Sierra Boca de Abra, Tumuín) and to southern Tamaulipas (Victoria and Sierra de Tamaulipas, intermediates toward *T. l. berlandieri*).

***Thryothorus modestus* Cabanis.**  
Plain Wren. Saltapared sencillo.

Central America from Chiapas to western Panamá

***Thryothorus modestus pullus* (Ridgway).**  
Saltapared sencillo chiapaneco.

*Thryophilus modestus pullus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 167 (Huehuetan, Chiapas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador through interior Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

México: Chiapas, from Pacific coastal plain up to 6000 feet.

***Thryothorus sinaloa* (Baird).**  
Sinaloa Wren. Saltapared sinaloense.

Pacific coast of México from southern Sonora to Guerrero.

***Thryothorus sinaloa cinereus* (Brewster).**  
Saltapared sinaloense ceniciento.

*Thryophilus sinaloa cinereus* Brewster, Auk, 6, 1889, 96 (Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Chiefly Tropical Zone of southeastern Sonora and northern Sinaloa. Recorded from Sonora (north to San Javier), Sinaloa (common south to vicinity of Culiacán, where intergrading with *T. s. sinaloa*, breeding, May-June, K-d; rarely up to 5900 feet, 15 mi. N Milpillás, K-d), and southwestern Chihuahua (Durazno, Batopilas; Tohuariqui, May 17, breeding, K-d).

***Thryothorus sinaloa sinaloa* (Baird).**  
Saltapared sinaloense común.

*Thryophilus sinaloa* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1, 1864, 122 (key), 130 (Mazatlan, N. Western Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common from sea level to 7000 feet from central Sinaloa south to Colima, breeding chiefly above 3000 feet. Recorded from Sinaloa (southward from Culiacán,

breeding at Rancho Picacho, 3000 feet, July-August, K-d), Nayarit (breeding condition, June-August, K-d), Jalisco (Sierra de Ameca, 7000 feet, July 24, laying, O-d; Tuxpan), Colima, Michoacán (Ostula, Coalcomán, A-D), and western Durango (Tamaquila, Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, K-d).

***Thryothorus sinaloa russeus* (Nelson).**  
Saltapared sinaloense rojizo.

*Thryophilus sinaloa russeus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 157 (Acahuitzotla, Guerrero; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from the coastal district of Guerrero.

***Thryothorus rufalbus* Lafresnaye.**  
Rufous-and-white Wren. Saltapared rojizo.

Central America, from Chiapas to Panamá, and northern South America on Caribbean coast of Colombia and Venezuela and south along eastern slopes of eastern Andes to Villavicencio, Colombia.

***Thryothorus rufalbus transfinis* Friedmann.<sup>1</sup>**  
Saltapared rojizo chiapaneco.

*Thryothorus rufalbus transfinis* Friedmann, Auk, 64, 1947, 129 (Jalapa, Escuintla, Chiapas, México; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to the vicinity of Escuintla (Paval, 350 meters, K-d; Santa Rosa) on the Pacific coast of southern Chiapas.

***Thryothorus rufalbus rufalbus* Lafresnaye.**  
Saltapared rojizo guatemalteco.

*Thryothorus rufalbus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 8, 1845, 337 (Mexico = Guatemala; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Extreme southern Chiapas and Guatemala in Tropical Zone and highlands.

México: Guatemalan border area of Chiapas (Cacahoatán, 600 meters, K-d; Tapachula).

***Thryothorus pleurostictus* Sclater.**  
Banded Wren. Saltapared arañero.

Pacific coast of México and Central America from Michoacán to Costa Rica; occurs locally on Atlantic drainage.

***Thryothorus pleurostictus nisorius* Sclater.**  
Saltapared arañero suriano.

*Thryothorus nisorius* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 37, 1869, 592, pl. 45 (Real Arriba [, México, México]; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Common resident of arid tropical scrub and tropical deciduous forest of upper Río Balsas drainage basin. Recorded from Michoacán (1000–4625 feet, Tafetan, July 20, 31, nesting, K-d), interior Guerrero (Balsas Valley; common, breeding, Zirán-

<sup>1</sup> Separation of this form from *T. r. rufalbus* requires confirmation.

daró, May 27, Mexcala, June 21, K-d), southwestern México, Morelos (Cuernavaca, Ocotepéc, K-d), and Puebla (Chietla, 4400 feet, O-d; 10 mi. S Tehuizingo, July 27, breeding, juveniles, K-d).

***Thryothorus pleurostictus oaxacae* Brodkorb.**

Saltapared arañero oaxaqueño.

*Thryothorus pleurostictus oaxacae* Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 459, 1942, 7 (Santa Cruz Bay, Oaxaca; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Coastal districts from central Guerrero east through Oaxaca. Recorded from Guerrero (17 mi. W Acapulco, May, breeding, Pie de La Cuesta, July, breeding, C-d) and Oaxaca (Guichicovi; east to vicinity of Tapanatepec).

***Thryothorus pleurostictus acaciarum* Brodkorb.**

Saltapared arañero de los huizaches.

*Thryothorus pleurostictus acaciarum* Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 459, 1942, 9 (Kilómetro Veintiseis, 10 kilometers west of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, altitude 800 meters; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Western section of Pacific lowlands of Chiapas and Valley of Río de Chiapa (Monserrate, July-August, nesting; east to Tonalá on coast and to Mazapa in interior).

***Thryothorus pleurostictus oblitus* (van Rossem).**

Saltapared arañero de van Rossem.

*Pheugopedius pleurostictus oblitus* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 399 (Barra de Santiago, Dept. of Ahuachapan, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Pacific coast of eastern Chiapas, Guatemala, and extreme western El Salvador.

México: Eastern section of Pacific lowlands of Chiapas (west to Mojarra).

***Thryothorus albinucha* (Cabot).**

Cabot Wren. Saltapared nucablanca.

Yucatán Peninsula, northern and arid interior of Guatemala, and arid interior of Nicaragua (near Metapa).

***Thryothorus albinucha albinucha* (Cabot).**

Saltapared nucablanca de Cabot.

*Troglodytes albinucha* Cabot, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 2, 1847, 258 (Yalahau, Yucatan = Yalahau, Quintana Roo; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident of Yucatán Peninsula and northern Guatemala (Petén).

México: Recorded from Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

***Thryothorus felix* Sclater.**

Happy Wren. Saltapared reyezuelo.

Pacific coast of México from southern Sonora to western Oaxaca.

***Thryothorus felix sonorae*** (van Rossem).  
Saltapared reyezuelo sonorensis.

*Pheugopedius felix sonorae* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 208 (Guiracoba, southern Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Tropical Zone foothills and coastal plain in southern Sonora (north sparingly to Guasimas in Yaqui River delta) and northern Sinaloa (common south to vicinity of Culiacán, where intergrading with *T. f. pallidus*, breeding condition, May-June, K-d).

***Thryothorus felix pallidus*** Nelson.  
Saltapared reyezuelo duranguense.

*Thryothorus felix pallidus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, 29 (Chacala, Durango; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident of coastal plain and Pacific slopes of mountains (breeds from 3000 to 7000 feet and ranges downward in winter) from central Sinaloa to northwestern Michoacán. Recorded from Sinaloa (central and southern sections, sea level to 6200 feet at Rancho Batel, May 22, breeding condition, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, June-July, K-d), Jalisco (Puerto Vallarta, Atoyac, 4200 feet, K-d), northwestern Michoacán (Los Reyes), and extreme western Durango (Tamazula, 2800 feet, K-d). Intergrades in Michoacán with adjoining races to south and east.

***Thryothorus felix lawrencii*** Ridgway.  
Saltapared reyezuelo de Lawrence.

*Thryothorus felix*,  $\beta$  *lawrencii* Ridgway, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 3, 1878, 10 (Tres Marias Islands, off the western coast of Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident of María Madre Island, Tres Marias Islands, off coast of Nayarit.

***Thryothorus felix magdalenae*** Nelson.  
Saltapared reyezuelo de Magdalena.

*Thryothorus lawrencii magdalenae* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 11 (Magdalena Island [,Tres Marias Islands, México]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to María Magdalena Island, Tres Marias Islands, off coast of Nayarit.

***Thryothorus felix felix*** Sclater.  
Saltapared reyezuelo oaxaqueño.

*Thryothorus felix* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 371 (Juquila, Oaxaca; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Tropical deciduous forest and scrub of coast and interior valleys from southern Jalisco to Oaxaca. Recorded from southeastern Jalisco (Tonila, Tuxpan, intergrade area with *T. f. pallidus*), Colima (Lajueta, K-d), Michoacán (up to 7000 feet, breeding condition, August, near Tzitzio, intermediates toward *T. f. grandis*, K-d), Guerrero (intermediates in valley of Río Balsas), and western Oaxaca (east to Juquila).

***Thryothorus felix grandis*** Nelson.  
Saltapared reyezuelo morelense.

*Thryothorus felix grandis* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 269 (Yautepec, Morelos, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Arid tropical areas of upper part of drainage basin of Río Balsas. Recorded from extreme northern Guerrero (El Mogote, O-d), southern México (Temascaltepec, 5500 feet, O-d), Morelos, and southwestern Puebla (Izúcar de Matamoros, May 9, O-d).

***Thryothorus maculipectus* Lafresnaye.<sup>1</sup>**  
Spotted-breasted Wren. Cluequita.

Atlantic coastal areas from Tamaulipas south, including Yucatán Peninsula, to northern Honduras, and Nicaragua, and on Pacific coast from Chiapas to El Salvador.

***Thryothorus maculipectus microstictus* (Griscom).**  
Cluequita de Tamaulipas.

*Pheugopedius maculipectus microstictus* Griscom, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 12, 1930, 5 (Santa Leonor, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Fairly common resident of northern Atlantic coastal district. Recorded from eastern Nuevo León (Linares), eastern San Luis Potosí (Valles; up to 4500 feet, 16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, K-d; Naranjos, July 14, breeding, K-d), central and southern Tamaulipas (Magiscatzin, June, breeding, K-d), and extreme northern Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, June 3, breeding, intergrades toward *T. m. maculipectus*, K-d).

***Thryothorus maculipectus maculipectus* Lafresnaye.**  
Cluequita oriental.

*Thryothorus maculipectus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 8, 1845, 337 (Mexico [Vera Cruz designated by Griscom, *loc. cit.*]; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Common resident of central Atlantic coastal area, chiefly in Veracruz. Recorded from Veracruz (sea level to 4500 feet, breeding, April 28, May 2, K-d; north to Poza Rica, K-d; south to vicinity of Sierra de Tuxtla), eastern Puebla (Metlatoyuca; Huauchinango, 4000 feet, December, K-d), and north-central Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d; Teotalcingo).

***Thryothorus maculipectus umbrinus* Ridgway.**  
Cluequita guatemalteca.

*Thryothorus maculipectus umbrinus* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 552 (Guatemala = Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Atlantic side of Isthmus of Tehuantepec, central and eastern Guatemala, and southern British Honduras.

México: Recorded from northeastern Oaxaca (Palomares, Escuilapa, K-d), Tabasco, and northern Chiapas (south to Ocozocoautla, intergrades, K-d).

***Thryothorus maculipectus varians* (Griscom).**  
Cluequita del Pacífico.

*Pheugopedius maculipectus varians* Griscom, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 12, 1930, 7 (San José, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

<sup>1</sup> The apparent parallelism of *Thryothorus rutilus paucimaculatus* of Ecuador and this form does not necessarily indicate that *T. rutilus* and *T. maculipectus* are conspecific; in Central America they are very distinct although they are not yet known to be sympatric.

Pacific coast of Guatemala and adjoining parts of Chiapas.  
 México: Southeastern Chiapas (Escuintla, G-d; Socoltenango, K-d).

***Thryothorus maculipectus canobrunneus* Ridgway.**  
 Cluequita yucateca.

*Thryothorus maculipectus canobrunneus* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 552 (Temax, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Yucatán Peninsula, including Petén and northern British Honduras.  
 México: Recorded from Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. Common.

***Thryomanes bewickii* (Audubon).**  
 Bewick Wren. Saltapared tepetatero.

Largely resident from southwestern British Columbia, central Washington, southern and western Nevada, southern Utah, southwestern Wyoming, Colorado, southwestern Nebraska, the southern Great Lakes area, and central Pennsylvania south to northern parts of Gulf states and through Texas and México as far as southern Baja California and, in the highlands, Oaxaca. Partly migratory south to Gulf coast and southern Florida in winter.

***Thryomanes bewickii charienturus* Oberholser.**  
 Saltapared tepetatero bajacaliforniano.

*Thryomanes bewickii charienturus* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 21, 1898, 423 (in key), 435 (Nashoguero [*sic*] Valley, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident in northwestern Baja California from international boundary south to latitude 30°; vagrant near mouth of Colorado River.

***Thryomanes bewickii cerroensis* (Anthony).<sup>1</sup>**  
 Saltapared tepetatero de Isla Cedros.

*Thryothorus cerroensis* Anthony, Auk, 14, 1897, 166 (Cerros [= Cedros] Island, Lower California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

México: Resident in central Baja California from latitude 30° to latitude 26°, including Cedros Island, but not the Gulf coast.

***Thryomanes bewickii magdalenensis* Huey.**  
 Saltapared tepetatero de Magdalena.

*Thryomanes bewickii magdalenensis* Huey, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1942, 430 (Santo Domingo, Magdalena Plain, Lower California, Mexico, lat. 25° 30'; type in Huey Coll., San Diego).

México: Restricted to plain bordering Magdalena Bay, Baja California, between latitudes 26° and 24°.

<sup>1</sup> *Thryomanes bewickii atricauda* Huey is regarded as a synonym.

***Thryomanes bewickii brevicauda* Ridgway.**  
Saltapared tepetatero de Isla Guadalupe.

*Thryomanes brevicauda* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 2, 1876, 186 (Guadalupe [= Guadalupe] Island, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Guadalupe Island off the west coast of Baja California. Now extinct.

***Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus* Oberholser.**  
Saltapared tepetatero del desierto.

*Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 21, 1898, 422 (in key), 427 (Big Hatchet Mountains, Grant County, New Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of southeastern California, southern Nevada, southern Utah, southwestern Wyoming, and Colorado south to northern Sonora, Zacatecas, and southern Coahuila. Some migratory movement southward within general range and to lower elevations in winter. Common.

México: Northern Sonora (resident in north-central and northeast sections south to Moctezuma; to Caborca in winter), Chihuahua (La Junta, 7500 feet, June, breeding, K-d), Durango (5000–7500 feet, breeding, May 29, June 11, K-d), northwestern and central Zacatecas (9 mi. E Ojuelos, Jalisco, K-d), and Coahuila (intergrades in eastern and southern sections with *T. b. cryptus* and *T. b. murinus*, respectively, K-d).

***Thryomanes bewickii murinus* (Hartlaub).<sup>1</sup>**  
Saltapared tepetatero del centro.

*Thryothorus murinus* Hartlaub, Rev. Mag. Zool., ser. 2, 4, 1852, 4 (Rio Frio, Mexico; types in Bremen and Hamburg museums).

México: Common resident of Central Plateau from southern Zacatecas to Morelos. Recorded from Jalisco (above 3000 feet), Michoacán (except lowlands; breeding condition, April, K-d), southern and eastern Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (breeding, April–June, K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Portezuelo, April 3, 15, laying, K-d), Tlaxcala, southern Nuevo León (intermediates), and southern Tamaulipas (intermediates). An "accidental" recorded from Puebla probably is best considered a variant of *T. b. mexicanus*.

***Thryomanes bewickii mexicanus* (W. Deppe).<sup>2</sup>**  
Saltapared tepetatero del sureste.

*Troglodytes mexicanus* W. Deppe, Preis-Verz. . . . Vögel Mexico, 1830, 2 (type from Veracruz, now lost).

México: Southeastern part of plateau in Oaxaca (breeding condition, July, K-d), southern Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

***Thryomanes bewickii cryptus* Oberholser.**  
Saltapared tepetatero de Texas.

*Thryomanes bewickii cryptus* Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 21, 1898, 422 (in key), 425 (San Antonio, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> *Thryomanes bewickii percnus* Oberholser is of uncertain status; until better defined, from study of fresh plumages, it may be regarded as a synonym of this form.

<sup>2</sup> *Thryomanes bewickii bairdi* of Oaxaca is a synonym of *T. b. mexicanus*, not of *T. b. murinus* of Veracruz (Stresemann, Condor, 56, 1954, 91).



Common resident from western Oklahoma and central southern Kansas south through central and eastern Texas to northern Nuevo León and northern Tamaulipas.

México: Extreme eastern Coahuila (Saltillo, G-d), northern Nuevo León (south to Monterrey), and northern Tamaulipas (south to San Fernando).

***Thryomanes sissonii* (Grayson).<sup>1</sup>**

Socorro Wren. Saltapared de Grayson.

*Thryothorus sissonii* Grayson, Calif. Farmer, Jour. Useful Sci., 29, no. 1, 1868, 7 (Socorro Island, Revillagigedo Isles, off the coast of Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Socorro Island of the Revilla Gigedo group off west coast.

***Troglodytes aedon* Vieillot.<sup>2</sup>**

Northern House Wren. Saltapared cucarachero.

Breeds from central British Columbia, Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and Maine south to northern Baja California, southeastern Arizona, central New Mexico, northern Texas, Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Winters from southern part of breeding range south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Veracruz.

***Troglodytes aedon parkmanii* Audubon.**

Saltapared cucarachero occidental.

*Troglodytes Parkmanii* Audubon, Ornith. Biog., 5, 1839, 310 (Columbia River = near Fort Vancouver, Washington; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from central interior British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to northern Baja California, southern Nevada, southeastern Arizona (Catalina Mountains), central New Mexico, northern Texas, central Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, and western Kentucky. In winter from central California, southern Arizona, northern Texas, and the Gulf coast of the United States south through México to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

México: Breeds in northern Baja California. Common winter visitant elsewhere, September to April, occasionally later. Recorded from Baja California (summer resident in mountains south to latitude 30°; in winter south to Cape district), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (Tepic, G-d), Jalisco, Colima (K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero (August 27–April 29, O-d), Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango (K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México (K-d), Morelos (K-d), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (January–April 12, G-d; presumably non-breeding birds in May–June; Río Pilón and Manuel, erroneously reported as *T. musculus peninsularis*), and Veracruz (Tres Zapotes).

***Troglodytes aedon aedon* Vieillot.**

Saltapared cucarachero del nordeste.

*Troglodytes aedon* Vieillot, Hist. Nat. Ois. Sept., 2, 1807, 52, pl. 107 (North America = eastern United States).

<sup>1</sup> *Troglodytes insularis* Lawrence is a synonym; see Taylor (Condor, 53, 1951, 197).

<sup>2</sup> For comment on relations with the *brunneicollis* group of wrens, see note on page 162.

Breeds on Atlantic coast of North America from New Brunswick and Maine south to North Carolina. Winters from southern part of breeding range to Gulf coast of México and United States and to southern Florida.

México: Rare winter visitant to eastern section. Recorded from San Luis Potosí (El Salto, February, C-d), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (Tres Zapotes). Specimens (K-d) somewhat intermediate between *T. a. aedon* and *T. a. parkmanii* occur farther west, some possibly representing the doubtfully recognizable form *T. a. baldwini*.

***Troglodytes brunneicollis* Sclater.<sup>1</sup>**

Brown-throated Wren. Sonajita.

Resident in higher mountains of extreme southeastern Arizona and of México south to Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Fairly common.

***Troglodytes brunneicollis cahooni* Brewster.<sup>2</sup>**  
Sonajita norteña.

*Troglodytes cahooni* Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 94 (near Oposura, Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Sierra Madre Occidental in Transition and Boreal zones south through Durango; also northern Coahuila. Recorded from eastern Sonora (west to Sierra Azul), Sinaloa (5100–6500 feet, Babizos, June 19, breeding, K-d), Chihuahua (north to 7 mi. SW Pacheco, July 25, breeding, O-d; Mount Mohinora, 10,000 feet, May 19, breeding, K-d), Durango (50 mi. S Durango City, K-d), and northern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April).

***Troglodytes brunneicollis brunneicollis* Sclater.<sup>3</sup>**  
Sonajita de cuello café.

*Troglodytes brunneicollis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, 1858, 297 (La Parada, six leagues from Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Mountains bordering southern and southwestern sections of Central Plateau. Recorded from Nayarit (Tepic, 3000 feet, July, breeding, intermediates, K-d), Jalisco (Bolaños, intergrade area), Colima, Michoacán (small juveniles, June 8, O-d), Oaxaca (La Parada; 33 mi. N Oaxaca, C-d), southwestern Zacatecas (intergrades), western México (Volcán de Toluca, 11,000 feet, June, breeding, and Lerma, K-d), and Morelos.

<sup>1</sup> The *brunneicollis* group of "house wrens," although showing distinct features of behavior and ecology compared with the *aedon* group, have recently been shown to be intergradient and not sympatric with *aedon* in southern Arizona (Marshall, Condor, 58, 1956, 95) and should doubtless be treated as conspecific. On the contrary we cannot follow Paynter (Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 71, 1957, 10–11) in merging *T. musculus* with the *aedon-brunneicollis* complex, for *brunneicollis* and *musculus* are strongly differentiated where they closely approach geographically in the uplands of Oaxaca, an area now rather well represented by field work (K-d); approach in characters among geographically contiguous forms, or the lack of it, is critical rather than the fact of similarity in distant and disjunct representatives which may reflect parallel evolution.

<sup>2</sup> *Troglodytes brunneicollis vorhiesi* Brandt (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona) is regarded as a synonym in that it represents intergrades with forms to the north (see note 1).

<sup>3</sup> *Troglodytes brunneicollis colimae* van Rossem and *Troglodytes brunneicollis nitidus* Nelson are regarded as synonyms. The considerable series of this species in the Moore Collection demonstrates the wide range of individual and seasonal variation which apparently has misled earlier workers in the description of races.

**Troglodytes brunneicollis guerrenderis** van Rossem.  
Sonajita guerrenderense.

*Troglodytes brunneicollis guerrenderis* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 59, 1938, 10 (Omiteme, Guerrero, Mexico, 8000 feet; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Sierra Madre del Sur of Guerrero (Cerro Teotepec, 11,500 feet, May 23-June 9, breeding, K-d; breeding at type locality, April 28, O-d).

**Troglodytes brunneicollis compositus** Griscom.<sup>1</sup>  
Sonajita de Griscom.

*Troglodytes brunneicollis compositus* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 395 (Galindo, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Sierra Madre Oriental in Transition and Boreal zones south to eastern part of state of México. Recorded from southeastern Zacatecas, eastern Guanajuato (5 mi. W Ibarra, 7200 feet, 40 mi. E San Luis de la Paz, 8500 feet, K-d), eastern México (Volcán Popocatepetl, 13,000 feet, May 24, nesting, K-d), Distrito Federal, southern Coahuila (Sierra Guadalupe), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (breeding, April-August, K-d), Tlaxcala, northern and central Puebla (4 mi. E Agua Fría, México, K-d), Nuevo León (north to vicinity of Monterrey), southwestern Tamaulipas, and west-central Veracruz (Orizaba district).

**Troglodytes tanneri** Townsend.  
Clarión Island Wren. Saltapared de Isla Clarión.

*Troglodytes tanneri* Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890, 133 (Clarion Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Clarión Island of the Revilla Gigedo group off west coast. Common.

**Troglodytes musculus** Naumann.<sup>2</sup>  
Southern House Wren. Matraquita común.

Resident from southeastern México and the Lesser Antilles south through Central America and throughout South America to Tierra del Fuego; ranges from lowlands to high mountains. Common.

**Troglodytes musculus intermedius** Cabanis.  
Matraquita común suriana.

*Troglodytes intermedius* Cabanis, Jour. für Ornith., 8, 1860, 407 (San José, Costa Rica; type in Berlin Mus.).

Southeastern México (exclusive of coast of Yucatán) through Guatemala, British Honduras, Caribbean lowlands of Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (except extreme south) to northwestern Panamá.

<sup>1</sup> *Troglodytes brunneicollis culequita* van Rossem is regarded as a synonym, representing intergrades between this form and *T. b. brunneicollis*.

<sup>2</sup> For comment on the species of house wrens, see note on page 162.

México: Eastern Oaxaca (west to Capulalpan and Totontepec; Moctum [about 6000 feet in Zempoaltepec area], K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate; lowlands to 3000 meters, K-d; breeding, April 6-19, O-d), Tabasco (Arenal, P-d), Yucatán (inland areas), and Quintana Roo (breeding, April 28-July 3).

**Troglodytes musculus peninsularis** Nelson.  
Matraquita común de manglar.

*Troglodytes peninsularis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, 1901, 174 (Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tropical coastal zone of Yucatán. Erroneously recorded from Tamaulipas.

**Troglodytes beani** Ridgway.  
Cozumel Wren. Matraquita de Cozumel.

*Troglodytes beani* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 21 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island, off Quintana Roo. Common.

**Troglodytes rufociliatus** Sharpe.  
Rufous-browed Wren. Saltapared cejas rojizas.

Upper tropical forests of Chiapas, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

**Troglodytes rufociliatus chiapensis** Brodkorb.  
Saltapared cejas rojizas chiapaneco.

*Troglodytes rufociliatus chiapensis* Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 480, 1943, 1 (two miles west of Zinacantán, Chiapas; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: High mountains of Chiapas (Sierra Madre and Mesa Central; Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, K-d).

**Henicorhina leucosticta** (Cabanis).  
White-breasted Wood Wren. Saltapared gallinita.

Resident of tropical zones from San Luis Potosí south through Central America and northern South America to Ecuador, central eastern Perú, northwestern Brazil, and British Guiana.

**Henicorhina leucosticta prosthelauca** (Sclater).  
Saltapared gallinita mexicano.

*Scytalopus prosthelauca* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, 1856 (1857), 290 (Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México in tropical zones from sea level to 4000 feet, extending east to Guatemala and British Honduras.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (northern and eastern sections), Chiapas (except Pacific drainage; Monserrate), eastern San Luis Potosí (Xilitla; Tamazunchale, April, breeding, C-d), Hidalgo (El Barrio), Puebla, Veracruz (north to 7 mi. N Poza Rica, Presidio, May 5, nesting, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (breeding).

***Henicorhina leucosticta tropaea* Bangs and Peters.**  
Saltapared gallinita centroamericano.

*Henicorhina leucosticta tropaea* Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, 1927, 480  
(Costa Rica: La Vijagua; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Extreme southern Chiapas, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, northern Costa Rica, and northwestern Panamá.

México: Known only from Pacific slope of extreme southern Chiapas (Chicharras, February 17, one specimen, G-d).

***Henicorhina leucophrys* (Tschudi).**  
Gray-breasted Wood Wren. Saltapared adobero.

Cloud forests of mountains and Upper Humid Tropical Zone from Michoacán and Veracruz south through Central America and northern South America to Bolivia and northern Venezuela.

***Henicorhina leucophrys festiva* Nelson.**  
Saltapared adobero guerrerense.

*Henicorhina leucophrys festiva* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 158 (Omiteme, Guerrero, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Cloud forests of western Michoacán (Cerro Tancítaro) and Guerrero (Cerro Teotepec, breeding, May-June, K-d).

***Henicorhina leucophrys mexicana* Nelson.**  
Saltapared adobero mexicano.

*Henicorhina mexicana* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 73 (Jico, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Cloud forests and upper tropical forests, chiefly above 3000 feet, in Oaxaca, México (47 mi. W Toluca, 9350 feet, K-d), eastern San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, 2000–7000 feet), Puebla (north to Huauchinango), and central Veracruz (exceptionally as low as 1000 feet at Presidio, El Puerto, 7000 feet, July, breeding condition, K-d).

***Henicorhina leucophrys capitalis* Nelson.**  
Saltapared adobero chiapaneco.

*Henicorhina leucophrys capitalis* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 74 (Penabete, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Cloud forests of Pacific slopes of Chiapas, southern Guatemala, and El Salvador. México: Southern Chiapas, in Sierra Madre.

***Henicorhina leucophrys castanea* Ridgway.**  
Saltapared adobero castaño.

*Henicorhina leucophrys castanea* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 168 (eastern Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Atlantic slopes of Chiapas and Guatemala in upper tropical forests. México: Central and northern Chiapas (Tumbalá; Santa Rosa [near Comitán], Petalcingo, 500 meters, K-d).

***Uropsila leucogastra* (Gould).**

White-bellied Wren. Saltapared saltón.

Lowlands of both coasts of México from Colima and Tamaulipas to Chiapas and Yucatán Peninsula, extending to British Honduras and Guatemala. Common locally.

***Uropsila leucogastra pacifica* (Nelson).**

Saltapared saltón colimense.

*Hemiura pacifica* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 72 (Manzanillo, Colima; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Pacific lowlands in Colima, Michoacán (mouth of Río Coahuayana and Puerto Cabeza Negra, A-d), and Guerrero (recorded east to Acapulco).

***Uropsila leucogastra leucogastra* (Gould).<sup>1</sup>**

Saltapared saltón oriental.

*Troglodytes leucogastra* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 4, 1836 (1837), 89 (Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Atlantic lowlands from southern Tamaulipas to northern Oaxaca. Recorded from Tamaulipas (north to Mesa de Llera, June 2, breeding), eastern San Luis Potosí, northeastern Puebla (Metlatoyuca), Veracruz (Presidio, April 29-May 24, breeding, K-d; south to Tres Zapotes), and northern Oaxaca (south to vicinity of Playa Vicente).

***Uropsila leucogastra musica* (Nelson).**

Saltapared saltón de Palenque.

*Hemiura leucogastra musica* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 159 (Teapa, Tabasco; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Atlantic lowlands of Isthmus of Tehuantepec, extending east to Guatemala.

México: Recorded from northeastern Oaxaca (Tutla), Tabasco (Balancán), and northern Chiapas (Palenque).

***Uropsila leucogastra brachyura* (Lawrence).**

Saltapared saltón yucateco.

*Troglodytes brachyurus* Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 4, 1887, 67 (Temax, Yucatan; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeds in April and May).

***Salpinctes obsoletus* (Say).**

Rock Wren. Saltapared comesebo.

Breeds from central southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, and western North Dakota south to southern Baja California, Guadalupe and Revilla Gigedo islands, and through the deserts and uplands of the mainland of México and Central America to northwestern Costa Rica. Winters from southern Oregon and Wyoming southward; southern populations permanently resident.

<sup>1</sup> *Nannorchilus leucogaster grisescens* Griscom is considered a synonym (Sutton and Pettingill, Auk, 59, 1942, 24-25).

**Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus** (Say).<sup>1</sup>  
Saltapared comesebo común.

*Troglodytes obsoleta* Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., 2, 1823, 4 (northern part of Douglas County, Colorado, near junction of Plum Creek with South Platte River).

Breeds from interior southern British Columbia east to southwestern Saskatchewan and western North Dakota and south through Great Basin, Rocky Mountains, high plains, and desert regions to coastal islands off central and southern California, the peninsula of Baja California and its offshore islands, except San Benitos and Guadalupe, and the Central Plateau and mountains of México as far as Guerrero and Oaxaca. Winters from about latitude 42° southward. Common; in some areas abundant.

México: Recorded from Baja California (all sections and offshore islands of both coasts except San Benitos and Guadalupe islands), Sonora (throughout, except tropical coastal plain south of Guaymas; all rocky islands of Gulf of California), northern and interior Sinaloa, Jalisco, Guerrero (arid uplands both north and south of Río Balsas), Oaxaca (San Felipe del Agua, 5700 feet, February 19, laying, K-d; east to Cocoprieto, doubtfully referable to this race), Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato (breeding, May 12-24, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, 5900 feet, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala (Panotla, K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León, southwestern Tamaulipas, and western Veracruz (Zacualpillo, 6500 feet).

**Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupensis** Ridgway.  
Saltapared comesebo de Guadalupe.

*Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupensis* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 2, no. 2, 1876, 185 (Guadalupe Island, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Guadalupe Island off coast of Baja California. Abundant.

**Salpinctes obsoletus tenuirostris** van Rossem.  
Saltapared comesebo de van Rossem.

*Salpinctes obsoletus tenuirostris* van Rossem, Condor, 45, 1943, 236 (West San Benito Island, Lower California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Confined to San Benitos Islands (Eastern, Middle, and Western, O-d) off coast of central Baja California. Common.

**Salpinctes obsoletus exsul** Ridgway.  
Saltapared comesebo de San Benedicto.

*Salpinctes obsoletus exsul* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 169 (San Benedicto Island, Revillagigedo group, western Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to San Benedicto Island of the Revilla Gigedo group off west coast. Formerly fairly common, breeding in May; apparently exterminated in August of 1952 through volcanic explosion.

**Salpinctes obsoletus sollicitus** Moore.  
Saltapared comesebo de Moore.

*Salpinctes obsoletus sollicitus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 40 (Juncaná, Comitán, Chiapas, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Interior uplands of Chiapas (Valley of Jiquipilas to San Vicente, G-d).

<sup>1</sup> *Troglodytes latifasciatus* W. Deppe and *Salpinctes obsoletus notius* Ridgway are considered to be synonyms.

***Salpinctes obsoletus neglectus* Nelson.**

Saltapared comesebo guatemalteco.

*Salpinctes obsoletus neglectus* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 70 (Hacienda Chancol, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Extreme southeastern Chiapas and western Guatemala.

México: Known from one specimen (A-d) from Motozintla in southeastern Chiapas.

***Catherpes mexicanus* (Swainson).**

Canyon Wren. Saltapared barranquero. Katzas (Tarasco).

Resident from southern interior British Columbia, northern Idaho, southeastern Montana, and southwestern South Dakota south through western United States and México to Chiapas.

***Catherpes mexicanus conspersus* Ridgway.<sup>1</sup>**

Saltapared barranquero norteño.

*Catherpes Mexicanus*, var. *conspersus* Ridgway, Am. Nat., 7, 1873, 603 (near Fort Churchill, Nevada; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident of Great Basin, Rocky Mountain, high plains and desert regions from extreme southern interior British Columbia, northern Idaho, southeastern Montana, and southwestern South Dakota south to northwestern México and central Texas. Extends to coast from central California southward. Locally fairly common.

México: Baja California (resident the length of the peninsula, from near sea level to 7000 feet; recorded from Coronados, Ildefonso and Espíritu Santo islands), northern Sonora (south to Guaymas and to latitude 28° 30' interiorly, intergrading to southward), and northern Chihuahua (30 mi. W Miñaca, intergrade area).

***Catherpes mexicanus mexicanus* (Swainson).<sup>2</sup>**

Saltapared barranquero mexicano.

*Thryothorus mexicanus* Swainson, Zool. Illus., ser. 2, 1, 1829, 11 (Real del Monte, Hidalgo; location of type unknown).

México: Common resident, chiefly of western, central, and southern parts of Central Plateau and of bordering mountains. Recorded from southeastern Sonora (from latitude 28° 30' southward), Sinaloa (15 mi. WSW Cosalá, 3500 feet, nesting, May 7-14, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco (Atoyac, 4200 feet, February 27, laying, K-d), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (Chilpancingo, April 21, May 12, June 13, laying, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (east to Tuxtla Gutiérrez and Arriaga), southern Chihuahua (south from latitude 28°; up to 10,000 feet, Laguna Juanota, K-d), Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (nesting, April 5-7), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (Ventura and 16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, 4500 feet, K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, and Veracruz.

<sup>1</sup> *Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus* Ridgway and *Catherpes mexicanus polioptilus* Oberholser are regarded as synonyms.

<sup>2</sup> *Catherpes mexicanus meliphonus* Oberholser is regarded as a synonym.



**Catherpes mexicanus albifrons** (Giraud).  
Saltapared barranquero del nordeste.

*Certhia albifrons* Giraud, Sixteen Species Texas Birds, 1841 [1, 17, pl. 8] (Texas; type in U.S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in southern Texas (Chisos mountains, mouth of Pecos River, Austin area) and northeastern México south to southwestern Tamaulipas.

México: Recorded from Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas (south to Gómez Farías, intergrade). Specimens from farther south and west are referable to *C. m. mexicanus*.

**Hylorchilus sumichrasti** (Lawrence).  
Sumichrast Wren. Saltapared de Sumichrast.

*Catherpes sumichrasti* Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1871, 233 (Mato Bejuco, Vera Cruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Sparse resident of limited area in heavy humid tropical forest in central interior Veracruz (Presidio and vicinity, 800–3000 feet, nesting in May) and adjacent northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, two specimens, K-d).

**Microcerculus marginatus** (Sclater).  
Nightingale Wren. Ruiseñor.

Central America, from Chiapas southeastward, and South America south to Perú, northern Bolivia, and northern Brazil, in Tropical and Subtropical zones.

**Microcerculus marginatus philomela** (Salvin).  
Ruiseñor centroamericano.

*Cyphorhinus philomela* Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 202 (In Prov. Verae Pacis [Guatemala]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Central America from Chiapas to extreme northwestern Colombia.

México: Northern Chiapas (Ocosingo; Laguna Ocotal).

## FAMILY MIMIDAE

## MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

**Dumetella carolinensis** (Linnaeus).<sup>1</sup>

Common Catbird. Pájaro gato ceniciento.

*Muscicapa carolinensis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 328 (in Carolina = Virginia).

Breeds from southern British Columbia, Alberta (Athabaska), central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to eastern Oregon, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, Texas, central and northern parts of Gulf states, and southern Florida. Winters from southern Texas, the Gulf states and Virginia (in small numbers northeast to Long Island, New York) south through eastern México and central America to Panamá and to northern and western islands of the Caribbean Sea.

México: Common migrant and winter visitant in Atlantic lowlands and through Chiapas and the Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from eastern and southern Oaxaca (fairly common, October 8-April 15, K-d), Chiapas (Socoltenango, September 15-October 2, K-d; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 9-16, O-d), Distrito Federal, San Luis Potosí (Jalpilla, to April 28), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, November 10, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (transients, October 18, K-d; March 22; winter, January 28), Veracruz (sea level to 4500 feet, October 8-May 17), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel and other offshore islands.

**Melanoptila glabrirostris** Sclater.

Black Catbird. Pájaro gato negro.

Yucatán Peninsula, northern Guatemala, and northern Honduras.

**Melanoptila glabrirostris glabrirostris** Sclater.

Pájaro gato negro de Sclater.

*Melanoptila glabrirostris* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857 (1858), 275 (Omoa, Honduras; type in Brit. Mus.).

Range of species exclusive of Cozumel Island.

México: Campeche (La Tuxpeña, Champotón, A-d; Aguada Seca), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá), and Quintana Roo (La Vega, Puerto Morelos, G-d), including Holbox, Mujeres, and Contoy islands and Banco Chinchorro; locally common.

**Melanoptila glabrirostris cozumelana** (Paynter).

Pájaro gato negro de Cozumel.

*Dumetella glabrirostris cozumelana* Paynter,<sup>2</sup> Yale Peabody Mus., Postilla, no. 18, 1954, 3 (Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo; type in Yale Peabody Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo; abundant.

<sup>1</sup> *Dumetella carolinensis ruficrissa* Aldrich is considered a synonym.<sup>2</sup> We do not agree with Paynter that *Melanoptila* is congeneric with *Dumetella*; its relationships are by no means clearly demonstrated and it shows structural coloration of a type otherwise unrepresented in the family Mimidae.

**Melanotis caerulescens** (Swainson).

Blue Mockingbird. Mulato común. Tzompan (Náhuatl).

Common resident of lowlands and middle levels of México from southern Sonora and southern Tamaulipas south to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

**Melanotis caerulescens caerulescens** (Swainson).<sup>1</sup>

Mulato común de Swainson.

*Orpheus caerulescens* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 369 (Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

México: Common resident, chiefly of woodlands and brushy areas of Tropical and Subtropical zones; locally higher on plateaus. Recorded from southern Sonora (Alamos district), Sinaloa (sea level up to 5200 feet at Batel, K-d; Tecuciapa, breeding, August 1, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, June 14-July 8, K-d), Jalisco (up to 8500 feet at Cerro Viejo, O-d), Colima, Michoacán (up to 7600 feet at 5 mi. S Pátzcuaro, O-d; Uruapan, June 6-25, breeding, K-d), Guerrero (breeding, April 19, K-d, July 19, O-d), Oaxaca, western Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, May 30, one specimen, K-d), southwestern Chihuahua (north to about latitude 28°, Jesús María, La Trompa, up to 7500 feet at San Feliz, breeding, K-d), western Durango (Neviero, 8200 feet, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, 7 mi. NW Xichú, 8000 feet, K-d), México, Morelos (up to 8900 feet at Coajomulco, K-d), eastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Tasquillo, 6000 feet, laying, May 2, K-d), Puebla, southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías), and northern and central Veracruz (Jalapa, August 11, small juvenile, O-d).

**Melanotis caerulescens longirostris** Nelson.

Mulato común de Islas Marías.

*Melanotis caerulescens longirostris* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898:10 (María Madre Island, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident of Tres Marías Islands off the coast of Nayarit.

**Melanotis hypoleucus** Hartlaub.

Blue and White Mockingbird. Mulato guatemalteco.

*Melanotis hypoleucus* Hartlaub, Rev. Mag. Zool., 4, 1852, 460 (Guatemala; type possibly in Hamburg Mus.).

Common resident of uplands from Chiapas through Guatemala to northern Honduras (Volcán de Puca) and El Salvador (Arid Upper Tropical Zone).

México: Uplands of Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, 2000 feet, June, nine specimens, K-d; Tumbalá, Teopisca, Socoltenango, Volcán Tacaná at 3000 meters, K-d; 6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, O-d).

**Mimus polyglottos** (Linnaeus).

Northern Mockingbird. Cenzontle norteño. Cenzontlatole (Náhuatl).

Northern interior California, southern Great Basin, South Dakota, central Iowa, central Illinois, the Ohio Valley, and southern Pennsylvania south over the southern

<sup>1</sup> *Melanotis caerulescens effuticius* Bangs and Penard is regarded as a synonym.

United States and México to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and in the West Indies to Jamaica and the Virgin Islands. Casual farther north.

***Mimus polyglottos leucopterus* (Vigors).**

Centzontle norteño de Vigors.

*Orpheus leucopterus* Vigors, in Zool. Beechey's Voyage . . . Blossom, 1839, 17 (no locality indicated; subsequently fixed as Monterey, California).

Common resident from northern interior California (Corning, Red Rock), southeastern Oregon (Steens Mountains), northern Nevada, northern Utah, southeastern Wyoming, and southwestern South Dakota south through the western United States and México to Oaxaca.

México: Common resident of open scrub and savanna and of woodland borders throughout area north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; ranges from sea level up to about 7000 feet, occasionally higher. Recorded from Baja California (throughout, including Cedros and offshore islands; vagrant to Guadalupe Island), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (including Isabela and Tres Mariás islands), Jalisco (18 mi. NE Lagos de Moreno, August 3, breeding, K-d), Colima (18 mi. E Colima, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, San Mateo del Mar, where *Mimus gilvus* also occurs), Chihuahua (Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, Ciudad Camargo, June 22, nesting, K-d), Durango (Nombre de Dios, June 5, laying, K-d), Zacatecas (San Juan Capistrano, G-d; Fresnillo, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, K-d), Guanajuato (Puerta de Guadalupe, 7200 feet, K-d), Querétaro (San Juan del Río, K-d), Distrito Federal (Careaga, K-d), Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (Río Verde, April 20-May 3, breeding, K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (south to Coatzacoalcos where *Mimus gilvus* also occurs, two hybrids known; El Conejo, one hybrid).

***Mimus gilvus* (Vieillot).**

Southern Mockingbird. Centzontle austral.

Central America, from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec south to Honduras, the Lesser Antilles, from Martinique southward, and South America south to southern Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) and southern Colombia.

***Mimus gilvus gracilis* Cabanis.**

Centzontle austral de Cabanis.

*Mimus gracilis* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, 1851, 83 (Central-Amerika (Honduras?); type in Berlin Mus.).

Resident from southern México, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula, southeast through uplands of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

México: Recorded from eastern Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, Chivela; San Mateo del Mar, including one hybrid specimen; Ishuatán, G-d), Chiapas (28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 9, breeding, O-d), southern Veracruz (Coatzacoalcos, see above), and northern coastal Tabasco (Frontera; Montecristo, G-d).

**Mimus gilvus leucophaeus** Ridgway.<sup>1</sup>  
Centzontle austral de Cozumel.

*Mimus gracilis leucophaeus* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1888, 506 (Cozumel; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Common resident of Yucatán Peninsula, including British Honduras (southeast to Glovers Reef).

México: Recorded from eastern Tabasco (Montecristo), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel, Holbox, and Mujeres islands.

**Mimodes graysoni** (Lawrence).  
Socorro Thrasher. Mirlo de Isla Socorro.

*Harporhynchus graysoni* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 10, 1871, 1 (Socorro Island, Revillagigedo group; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident of Socorro Island off west coast.

**Oreoscoptes montanus** (Townsend).  
Sage Thrasher. Mirlo de las chías.

*Orpheus montanus* Townsend, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1837, 192 (Plains of the Rocky Mountains = Sandy Creek, latitude 42°N, longitude 109° 30' W, Wyoming; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in Great Basin and Rocky Mountain regions from southern interior British Columbia, Montana (Billings), and southwestern Saskatchewan south to southern borders of Mohave Desert (Victorville) in California, and northern New Mexico (Grant, Santa Fe). Winters from central (San Joaquin Valley) and southwestern California, southern Nevada, northern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central and southern Texas (Abilene, Brownsville) south to southern Baja California and on mainland of México to Guanajuato.

México: Fairly common winter visitant to deserts of northern and northwestern states; extends sparsely south on Central Plateau to Guanajuato. Recorded from Baja California (throughout, November 4-April 1, reaching Guadalupe Island; also east San Benito, Cedros, and Angel de la Guarda islands, B-d; San Francisco Island, O-d), northern Sonora (September 15-March 22; south to Puerto Libertad, B-d), Chihuahua, Durango (12 mi. W Lerdo, 3800 feet, March 1, one specimen, K-d), Guanajuato (vicinity of Irapuato, January 9, 11, two specimens, K-d), Coahuila (8 mi. S Cuatro Ciénegas, November, three specimens, K-d), northern Nuevo León, and northern Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, Camargo).

**Toxostoma longirostre** (Lafresnaye).  
Long-billed Thrasher. Cuitlacoche alacranero.

Resident of dense scrublands and brushy woodlands from central southern Texas south through Atlantic lowlands of eastern México to central Veracruz.

<sup>1</sup> *Mimus gilvus clarus* van Rossem (Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo) is regarded as a synonym.

**Toxostoma longirostre sennetti** (Ridgway).

Cuitlacoche alacranero del nordeste.

*Harporhynchus longirostris sennetti* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1888, 506 (southern Texas = Lomita, near Hidalgo, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from central southern Texas (Del Rio; Atascosa County) south to southern Tamaulipas.

México: Fairly common resident in northeastern states. Recorded from eastern Coahuila (west to Sabinas), eastern San Luis Potosí (southwest to Río Verde, 3000 feet, intergrades; Villa Tamuín), Nuevo León (juveniles, July 29-August 5, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Sierra de Tamaulipas, June 7, nest and eggs; Magiscatzin, June 18, laying, K-d; Altamira).

**Toxostoma longirostre longirostre** (Lafresnaye).

Cuitlacoche alacranero picudo.

*Orpheus longirostre* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1, 1838, 55 (du Mexique et de la Californie = México; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident of Atlantic slope from the Río Pánuco south to central Veracruz. Recorded from northeastern Querétaro (Jalpan), extreme southeastern San Luis Potosí (Xilitla), northeastern Hidalgo (Jacala, 4000 feet, intergrades), northeastern Puebla, and northern and central Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, sea level, intergrades, May 21, breeding, K-d; up to 5000 feet at Jalapa; south to Córdoba). The record from Mexico City (Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 172) is doubtful; the specimen concerned may have been taken in the "tierra caliente" of Veracruz.

**Toxostoma guttatum** (Ridgway).

Cozumel Thrasher. Cuitlacoche de Cozumel.

*Harporhynchus guttatus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 21 (Cozumel Island, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo.

**Toxostoma cinereum** (Xantus).

Gray Thrasher. Cuitlacoche ceniciento.

Resident in desert scrub of the peninsula of Baja California.

**Toxostoma cinereum mearnsi** (Anthony).

Cuitlacoche ceniciento de San Quintín.

*Harporhynchus cinereus mearnsi* Anthony, Auk, 12, 1895, 53 (San Quintín, Lower California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

México: Fairly common resident of west side of peninsula of Baja California from latitude 31°7' to 28°30'.

**Toxostoma cinereum cinereum** (Xantus).  
Cuitlacoche ceniciento de San Lucas.

*Harporhynchus cinereum* Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 11, 1859 (1860), 298 (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident of Cape district of Baja California, from intergrade zone near latitude 28° on Pacific slope and from Animas Bay (B-d) on gulf coast southward.

**Toxostoma bendirei** (Coues).  
Bendire Thrasher. Cuitlacoche sonorese.

Breeds in deserts of southeastern California, southern Nevada, southern Utah, Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and Sonora. Winters from southern Arizona (sparsely) south through Sonora and Sinaloa.

**Toxostoma bendirei bendirei** (Coues).  
Cuitlacoche sonorese común.

*Harporhynchus Bendirei* Coues, Am. Nat., 7, 1873, 330 (Tucson, Ariz.; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southeastern California (Providence Mountains), southern Nevada (Delmar), and southern Utah (10 mi. SE Escalante) south through Arizona (locally) and southwestern New Mexico (Rodeo) to northern Sonora (Magdalena). Winters chiefly in Sonora and northern Sinaloa. Sparse to locally common.

México: Locally common summer resident of northern Sonora (south to Magdalena). Winters south through Sonora (west to Pitiquito) to southern Sinaloa (Guamuchil, October 1, K-d; Esquinapa Mountains).

**Toxostoma bendirei candidum** van Rossem.  
Cuitlacoche sonorese de Guaymas.

*Toxostoma bendirei candidum* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1942, 381 (10 miles north of Guaymas, Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Uncommon resident of Lower Sonoran desert of central western Sonora (22 mi. SE Altar, April 22, breeding, 13 mi. N Hermosillo, April 23, B-d; Guaymas).

**Toxostoma bendirei rubricatum** van Rossem.  
Cuitlacoche sonorese rojizo.

*Toxostoma bendirei rubricatum* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1942, 381 (Tecoripa, southeastern Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Breeds in interior of central and southern Sonora (Tecoripa). At least in non-breeding season occurs from Pesquiera south to Alamos, spreading to coast (Tiburón Island; San Pedro Bay).

**Toxostoma ocellatum** (Sclater).  
Ocellated Thrasher. Cuitlacoche pinto.

*Harporhynchus ocellatus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 18, pl. 3 (Oaxaca, southwestern Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Fairly common resident of oak woodland from southeastern part of Central Plateau south to uplands of Oaxaca. Recorded from Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, July 8, nesting, K-d; 5 mi. NE Cerro San Felipe, 9000 feet, O-d), Guanajuato (40 mi. NE San Luis de la Paz, 8500 feet, July 6, K-d), México, Morelos (Coajomulco, 8900 feet, fledgling, June 21, K-d), Hidalgo (Portezuelo, 5800 feet, April 3, breeding, K-d), Puebla, and Veracruz (El Puerto, 31 mi. SW Orizaba, 5000-7000 feet, K-d, O-d).

**Toxostoma curvirostre** (Swainson).

Curve-billed Thrasher. Cuitlacoche picocurvo. Cuitlacochochtótotl (Náhuatl).

Common resident of desert and arid, open scrub from southern Arizona, New Mexico, northwestern Oklahoma, and western and southern Texas south over northern México, and through the Central Plateau to the uplands of Oaxaca.

**Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri** (Coues).  
Cuitlacoche picocurvo del noroeste.

*Harporhynchus curvirostris* Var. *palmeri* Coues, Key N. Am. Birds, 1872, 351 (Tucson, Arizona; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Common resident from southwestern and central Arizona (Kofa; Big Sandy River; White River, 6100 feet, Navajo County) south to western and central Sonora.

México: Common resident of cactus and mesquite belts in northwestern and central Sonora (west to Punta Peñascosa; east to Nogales and Bacoachi; south to about latitude 28°30', intergrade area).

**Toxostoma curvirostre insularum** van Rossem.  
Cuitlacoche picocurvo de San Esteban.

*Toxostoma curvirostre insularum* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 207 (San Estéban Island, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Uncommon resident of cactus association of San Esteban and Tiburón islands off coast of central Sonora.

**Toxostoma curvirostre maculatum** (Nelson).  
Cuitlacoche picocurvo manchado.

*Harporhynchus curvirostris maculatus* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 269 (Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident of lowlands and foothills of southern Sonora (south from latitude 28°30', but north to Moctezuma interiorly; El Plomo, March 1, eggs), northern Sinaloa (Ahome to Culiacán, intergrade area; El Fuerte, May 14, nesting, K-d), and adjoining southwestern Chihuahua (vicinity of Mina Abundancia, Sonora).

**Toxostoma curvirostre occidentale** (Ridgway).  
Cuitlacoche picocurvo occidental.

*Methriopterus curvirostris occidentalis* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1882, 9 (Coast region of western Mexico, . . . vicinity of Tepic and Mazatlan = Mazatlán; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).



México: Common resident of Sinaloa (south from Culiacán; up to 3000 feet; breeding, March 30-April 23, K-d), Nayarit, northwestern Jalisco (Atoyac, intergrade area, K-d), and western Durango (Tamazula, 2800 feet).

***Toxostoma curvirostre celsum* Moore.**

Cuitlacoche picocurvo de Moore.

*Toxostoma curvirostre celsum* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 212 (Laguna Juanota, southwest Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

Common resident from southeastern Arizona (Patagonia, Camp Grant), New Mexico (Alma; San Miguel County), extreme northwestern Oklahoma (Kenton), and western Texas (Davis Mountains), south through Central Plateau of México to northwestern Zacatecas.

México: Common in cactus and open scrub of Central Plateau. Recorded from northeastern Sonora (Nogales eastward and south to about latitude 28°), Chihuahua (up to 10,000 feet; breeding, May 10-July 25, K-d, O-d), Durango (throughout, except western lowlands; 5 mi. W El Salto, June 12, laying, K-d), northwestern Zacatecas (Sombrerete), and western Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 22, breeding). Intergrades southeastward with *T. c. curvirostre* in southern Zacatecas (Fresnillo, K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), northern Jalisco (vicinity of Lagos de Moreno, K-d), and Guanajuato (throughout, breeding, April 6-May 2).

***Toxostoma curvirostre curvirostre* (Swainson).<sup>1</sup>**

Cuitlacoche picocurvo común.

*Orpheus curvirostris* Swainson, Philos. Mag., (n.s.), 1, 1827, 369 (table land [of México]; type in Bullock Coll.).

México: Common resident of open scrubland of southern and eastern parts of Central Plateau and uplands of Oaxaca. Recorded from southern and southeastern Jalisco (Autlán; Ciudad Guzmán, Guadalajara, intergrades, K-d; Ocotlán, July 27, breeding, K-d), Colima (Colima), Michoacán (breeding, March 12-July 3, K-d), northern Guerrero (Chilpancingo, rarely Tlalixquatilla), Oaxaca (Teotitlán, 950 meters; south to Mitla, K-d), Querétaro, México (breeding, July 16, August 5; up to 9350 feet at Puerta Lengua de Vaca, K-d), Distrito Federal (Xochimilco, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (Charcas; Río Verde, 3000 feet, April 26, eggs, Presa de Guadalupe, K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, and eastern Veracruz (up to 10,500 feet, Cofre de Perote).

***Toxostoma curvirostre oberholseri* Law.**

Cuitlacoche picocurvo del nordeste.

*Toxostoma curvirostris oberholseri* Law, Condor, 30, 1928, 151 (San Diego [Duval County], Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Common resident in mesquite land of southern Texas (Comstock, Austin) and north-eastern México, south to central Tamaulipas.

México: Common in Atlantic Coastal Plains of northeast and in adjoining mountains of the Central Plateau. Recorded from eastern Coahuila (west to Sabinas, G-d, and 8 mi. S Cuatro Ciénegas, K-d; El Diamante, July 5, laying), Nuevo León (Cerro

<sup>1</sup> *Toxostoma curvirostre deflexum* (W. Deppe) is considered a synonym.

Potosí, 7500 feet, July 12, laying, Galeana, 6000 feet, not *celsum*, possible intergrade toward *T. c. curvirostre*, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, Llera, K-d; Soto la Marina, G-d).

**Toxostoma lecontei** Lawrence.

LeConte Thrasher. Cuitlacoche de LeConte.

Sparse resident in deserts of interior southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, western and southern Arizona, northeastern and central Baja California, and northwestern Sonora.

**Toxostoma lecontei lecontei** Lawrence.

Cuitlacoche de LeConte norteño.

*Toxostoma LeContei* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 5, 1851, 121 (California, near the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers = Fort Yuma, California; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Western and southern San Joaquin Valley (north to western Fresno County) and Colorado, Mohave, and Inyo districts (north to southern Mono County) of California, southern Nevada (north to latitude 37°), southwestern Utah (Washington County), and central southern Arizona (Florence) south to northeastern Baja California and northwestern Sonora.

México: Northeastern Baja California (west to Las Palmas Canyon; south to Puerto de Calamajue, latitude 29° 40', O-d; juveniles, March 23; eggs, March 25, April 8) and northwestern Sonora (southeast to Puerto Lobos).

**Toxostoma lecontei arenicola** (Anthony).

Cuitlacoche de LeConte bajacaliforniano.

*Harporhynchus lecontei arenicola* Anthony, Auk, 14, 1897, 167 (Rosalia Bay, Lower California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

México: West side of central section of Baja California from latitude 29° to 26° (Playa María Bay, San Juanico Bay).

**Toxostoma redivivum** (Gambel).

California Thrasher. Cuitlacoche californiano.

Common resident of chaparral on Pacific slopes of California (north to Humboldt, Trinity, and Shasta counties) and northwestern Baja California.

**Toxostoma redivivum redivivum** (Gambel).

Cuitlacoche californiano austral.

*Harpes rediviva* Gambel, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2, 1845, 264 (near Monterey, in Upper California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Southern coastal districts (north to Monterey) and San Joaquin Valley of California, locally to borders of deserts, and northwestern Baja California.

México: Northwestern Baja California, on Pacific drainage, south to latitude 30°.

**Toxostoma dorsale** Henry.

Crissal Thrasher. Cuitlacoche crisal.

Resident of dense desert scrub from southeastern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas south to northern interior Baja California, central Sonora, Zacatecas, and Hidalgo.

**Toxostoma dorsale coloradense** van Rossem.

Cuitlacoche crisal palido.

*Toxostoma dorsale coloradense* van Rossem, Condor, 48, 1946, 80 (Brawley, Imperial County, California, altitude minus 113 feet; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Lower Colorado River valley of California and Arizona, from Riverside County southward, Colorado Desert of California, northeastern Baja California, and northwestern Sonora. Locally fairly common.

México: Northeastern Baja California (southwest to Las Palmas Canyon) and northwestern Sonora (Colorado River delta).

**Toxostoma dorsale trinitatis** Grinnell.

Cuitlacoche crisal de Trinidad.

*Toxostoma crissale trinitatis* Grinnell, Condor, 29, 1927, 127 (El Valle de la Trinidad, 2500 feet altitude, lat. 31° 20', Lower California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Confined to the Trinidad Valley, northern Baja California.

**Toxostoma dorsale dorsale** Henry.

Cuitlacoche crisal común.

*Toxostoma dorsale* Henry, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 10, 1858, 117 [see Oberholser, Auk, 37, 1920, 303, for record of publication] (Fort Thorn [,Dona Ana County, New Mexico]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Colorado River valley of southwestern Utah, southern Nevada, Arizona, and California (west to Providence Mountains and south to latitude 34°) east through central (Camp Verde) and southern Arizona, east of lower Colorado River valley, to southern New Mexico (Palomas Hot Springs, Carlsbad) and western Texas (Guadalupe Mountains, Chisos Mountains) and south to central Sonora, central Chihuahua, and northwestern Coahuila.

México: Northern and central coastal Sonora (except Colorado River delta; south to Guaymas), northern and central Chihuahua (Ramos, and 5 mi. N Chihuahua, June 11, breeding, O-d), and northwestern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 27, breeding). Distribution discontinuous and sparse.

**Toxostoma dorsale dumosum** Moore.

Cuitlacoche crisal de Moore.

*Toxostoma dorsale dumosum* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 149 (Portezuelo, Hidalgo, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Eastern and central sections of Central Plateau; local in occurrence. Recorded from Zacatecas (12 mi. W Sombrerete, 6500 feet, August, nine specimens, K-d), Coahuila (Diamante Pass, 7500 feet), San Luis Potosí (Ventura, 6100 feet, December, twenty specimens, laying on December 9, K-d), and Hidalgo (Portezuelo, 5800 feet, December, April, 15 mi. NW Actopan, 6000 feet, November, K-d).

June 3, 1954; Miller

FAMILY **TURDIDAE**

## THRUSHES

**Turdus migratorius** Linnaeus.

American Robin. Primavera real.

Breeds from the northern tree-line of North America south to southern California, the tablelands of México as far as Guerrero and Oaxaca, and the Gulf coast of the United States. Winters from southern Canada southward, reaching Guatemala, Yucatán, and southern Florida.

**Turdus migratorius propinquus** Ridgway.

Primavera real occidental.

*Turdus propinquus* Ridgway, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 2, 1877, 9 (Western region, including eastern base of Rocky Mountains; lectotype from Laramie Peak, Wyoming, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southwestern Oregon, central interior British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan south to southern California, southern Nevada, Michoacán, Guanajuato, and central Nuevo León. Winters from southern British Columbia south to southern Baja California and Oaxaca.

México: Baja California (winters in northern sections; casually to Guadalupe Island and to Cape district), Sonora (breeds in Transition Zone; in lowlands in winter), Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, June 25, July 7, laying, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. N Santa Teresa, 5500 feet, June 16, laying, July 7, small juvenile, Tepic, 3000 feet, August 2, K-d), Jalisco (intergrades with *T. m. phillipsi*), Michoacán (Uruapan, 5200 feet, June, breeding, 13 mi. NE Ario de Rosales, 7000 feet, March, intergrades with *T. m. phillipsi*, K-d; Tzitzio, breeding, intergrades), Guerrero (Omilteme, March 22, K-d), Oaxaca (5 mi. N Oaxaca, February 28, Mitla, January 7, 8, K-d), Chihuahua (Mount Mohinora, 10,000 feet, May 18, laying, San Feliz, August 26, small juvenile, K-d), Durango (nesting, 6000-8300 feet, June, July, K-d), Zacatecas (Laguna Valderama, July 16, laying), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, March 3, K-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NE Guanajuato, 6000 feet, April 28-June 29, breeding, San Luis de La Paz, 8500 feet, July 6, breeding, 7 mi. NW Xichú, 8000 feet, April 23, breeding condition, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, December 14, 47 mi. W Toluca, October 26, K-d), Morelos (Tres Marías, February 20, K-d), Coahuila (Diamante Pass, April 15), Hidalgo (Portezuelo, December 19, March 31, K-d), Pueblo (26 mi. NW Texmelucán, November 2, K-d), and Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, 7500 feet, July 15, breeding, K-d).

**Turdus migratorius migratorius** Linnaeus.

Primavera real migratoria.

*Turdus migratorius* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 292 (in America septentrionali = South Carolina).

Breeds from northern Alaska and the transcontinental forest belt of Canada south to northern British Columbia, central Alberta, and east of the Great Plains, to central Oklahoma, central Missouri, central Illinois, northeastern Kentucky, southwestern North Carolina, and Maryland. Winters from north-central United States and southeastern Canada south to southern Veracruz, Yucatán, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

México: Sparse winter visitant, chiefly along Caribbean slope. Recorded from

Durango (Nazas River near Abasolo, December 1, two specimens, K-d), Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque, February 8; March 19, D-d), Veracruz (Orizaba, Tres Zapotes, February 28, and Yucatán (Chichén Itzá).

***Turdus migratorius phillipsi* Bangs.<sup>1</sup>**

Primavera real mexicana.

*Turdus migratorius phillipsi* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 37, 1915, 125 (Las Viegas [= Las Vigas], Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident of mountains of southern and southeastern sections, north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Recorded from Guerrero (resident in mountains, 8000 to 11,500 feet, breeds from early April to June, K-d, O-d), Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 7, breeding, K-d; La Cumbre, 9000 feet, April 2, breeding, O-d), México (Mount Popocatepetl, 13,000 feet, May 17, 26, laying and small juveniles, 5 mi. S Lerma, 9400 feet, July 3, small juvenile, west slope Mount Toluca, 9000 feet, June 10, breeding, K-d), Distrito Federal (Careaga, March 11, K-d), Morelos (Coajomulco, 8900 feet, June 20, small juvenile, K-d), Hidalgo (Real del Monte, August 15, juvenile, K-d), Tlaxcala (Ponotla, August 5, juvenile, K-d), Puebla (Huauchinango, 5600 feet, April 10, breeding condition, K-d; Mount Orizaba, April 22, G-d), southwestern Tamaulipas (intergrades with *T. m. propinquus*), and western Veracruz (31 mi. SW Orizaba, May 26, laying, K-d).

***Turdus migratorius achrusterus* (Batchelder).**

Primavera real visitante.

*Merula migratoria achrustera* Batchelder, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 1, 1900, 104 (Raleigh, North Carolina; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds in Lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf states north to southern Illinois and central Maryland. Partly migratory, extending south in winter to southern Texas, Yucatán Peninsula, and southern Florida.

México: Occasional winter visitant to Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Yucatán (Santa Clara, January 12) and Quintana Roo (Isla Holbox, two specimens, December 19, 20).

***Turdus confinis* Baird.**

San Lucas Robin. Primavera de San Lucas.

*Turdus confinis* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1, 1864, 29 (Todos Santos, Cape St. Lucas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident of Upper Sonoran Zone of mountains of Cape district of Baja California (breeds in Sierra de la Laguna; July 5, eggs; small juveniles, July 17-29, O-d; vagrant to sea coast).

<sup>1</sup>*Turdus migratorius permixtus* Griscom is now thought to be too inconsistently separable from this form to warrant recognition.

**Turdus rufitorques** Hartlaub.

Rufous-collared Robin. Primavera de collar rojizo.

*Turdus (Merula) rufitorques* Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, 214 (Guatemala; type in Bremen Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, and western El Salvador.

México: Chiapas (6 mi. SW Ciudad Las Casas, 7500 feet, April 2-8, nesting, K-d; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 12, breeding, O-d; Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters).

**Turdus rufo-palliatus** Lafresnaye.

Rufous-backed Robin. Primavera chivillo.

Resident of western México, from southern Sonora to Oaxaca.

**Turdus rufo-palliatus grisior** van Rossem.

Primavera chivillo del noroeste.

*Turdus rufo-palliatus grisior* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 461 (Guero-coba, Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).México: Tropical Zone of foothills of southern Sonora (Hacienda de San Rafael, latitude 27° 08', southward), Sinaloa (breeding, May 19 to July 31, K-d), and Durango (Chacala; Tamazula, 2800 feet, December, K-d). Intergrades with *T. r. rufo-palliatus* in southern Sinaloa and Nayarit.**Turdus rufo-palliatus graysoni** (Ridgway).

Primavera chivillo de Islas Marías.

*Merula flavirostris graysoni* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1882, 12 (Tres Marias Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Tres Mariás Islands off Nayarit. Erroneously recorded from mainland of Nayarit.

**Turdus rufo-palliatus rufo-palliatus** Lafresnaye.

Primavera chivillo mexicano.

*Turdus rufo-palliatus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 3, 1840, 259 (Monterey en Californie = error; Acapulco, México, by subsequent designation; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).México: Recorded from Nayarit (intergrades with *T. r. grisior*; 5 mi. NW Chapalilla, 3000 feet, June 26, nesting, Tepic, July 27, nesting, K-d), Jalisco (intergrades), Colima, Michoacán (Volcán Jorullo, June 18, breeding, A-d; Tiquicheo, July 28, nesting, Tafetan, 4625 feet, July 20, nesting, K-d), Guerrero (Zirándaro, May 26, 29, laying, K-d; Pie de la Cuesta, August 23, small juvenile, O-d), Oaxaca (Tehuantepec; Teotitlán, May 13, breeding condition, K-d), México (Temascaltepec), Distrito Federal (Careaga, K-d), Morelos (Jiutepec, June 4, laying, K-d), and Puebla (6 mi. N Izúcar de Matamoros, 4350 feet, May 6, breeding condition).

**Turdus assimilis Cabanis.<sup>1</sup>**

White-necked Robin. Primavera mirlo.

Lower and middle elevations of both coasts of México south through Central America and western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador.

**Turdus assimilis calliphthongus Moore.**

Primavera mirlo noroccidental.

*Turdus assimilis calliphthongus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 207 (Baromicon, Sonora, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Known only from the western slope of the Sierra Madre Occidental in the Fuerte River drainage of southeastern Sonora (Rancho Santa Bárbara; Upper Sonoran and lower part of Transition zones; May 17, 20, breeding, K-d), extreme northeastern Sinaloa, and adjacent Chihuahua (San José, 5500 feet).

**Turdus assimilis lygrus Oberholser.<sup>2</sup>**

Primavera mirlo de Oberholser.

*Turdus assimilis lygrus* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, 1921, 106, new name for *Merula tristis* Swainson (Temiscaltepec, Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

México: Central and southern Sinaloa (north to Babizos, 6400 feet, July 6, breeding, small juvenile, 6 mi. W San Miguel, April 21, breeding, 5 mi. E Cacalotán, July 29, August 7, laying, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. N Santa Teresa, 6000 feet, July 30, nesting, Tepic, 3000 feet, June 8, nesting, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, May 30, breeding, C-d; Uruapan, 5200 feet, June 6, small juvenile, June 25, breeding, 37 mi. E Morelia, K-d), Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, June 7, laying, K-d; breeding, March 7-June 6, O-d), western Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe, Pluma), southern Chihuahua (San Feliz, 7500 feet), western Durango, western México (47 mi. W Toluca, October, Temascaltepec, July 13, small juvenile, and November, December, K-d), and Morelos (Cuernavaca, June 1, breeding, C-d). Birds from extreme southwestern Chiapas (Sierra Gineta, K-d) are perhaps best referred here, although possibly intergradient toward *T. a. leucauchen*.

**Turdus assimilis leucauchen Sclater.**

Primavera mirlo chiapaneca.

*Turdus leucauchen* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, 1858, 447 (Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Caribbean slope from southeastern Veracruz to central and northern Guatemala and northeastern Honduras.

México: Northeastern Oaxaca (Santo Domingo, Tutla), Chiapas (Montañas de Simojovel, Tumbalá, Palenque, K-d; variously intermixed with atypical examples in central mountains, Ocozacoautla, K-d, O-d, Socoltenango and Comitán, K-d), and southeastern Veracruz (Sierra de Tuxtla).

<sup>1</sup> Wetmore (Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 134, No. 9, 1957, 79) has recently advocated considering *Turdus assimilis* conspecific with *Turdus albicollis* of South America.

<sup>2</sup> Since birds from Temascaltepec, México, are now found to be the same as those of southern Sinaloa (Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937:205), *Turdus assimilis renominatus* Miller and Griscom becomes a synonym.

***Turdus assimilis assimilis* Cabanis.**

Primavera mirlo jalapeña.

*Turdus assimilis* Cabanis, Mus Hein., 1, 1850 (1851), 4 (Xalapa = Jalapa, Veracruz, México; type in Halberstadt Mus.).

México: Northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, November, January, Totontepec, May 3, 8, small juveniles, K-d), eastern México (Volcán de Popocatepetl, 10,000 feet, May 27, breeding condition), San Luis Potosí (16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, 4500 feet, October 6, K-d; Xilitla, April 22, breeding condition), Hidalgo (Jacala, April 13, breeding), northern Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, 1200 feet, April 7, breeding condition, K-d; Villa Juárez, May 16, breeding, C-d), southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, April 10-July 27, breeding, C-d), and western Veracruz (Presidio, April 22, breeding condition, K-d).

***Turdus grayi* Bonaparte.**

Clay-colored Robin. Primavera merulín.

Eastern and southern México south through Central America to the Santa Marta region of northern Colombia.

***Turdus grayi grayi* Bonaparte.**

Primavera mirulín de Gray.

*Turdus Grayi* Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, 1837 (1838), 118 (Guatemala; restricted to Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Liverpool Mus.).

Southern México south to southern Nicaragua in lowlands and foothills.

México: Recorded from Guerrero, Oaxaca (Teotitlán, 950 meters, May 11, breeding condition, 18 mi. N Matías Romero, 300 feet, June 7, breeding condition, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate; Ciudad Las Casas, 7000 feet, January; Tumbalá, June 16, adults and small juvenile, K-d), México (Valley of México, records requiring verification), San Luis Potosí (east base of Sierra Madre, Naranjo, 16 and 30 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, K-d), Hidalgo (20 mi. N Atotonilco, 4000 feet, July 24, small juvenile, Metztlán, August, September, K-d), Puebla (5 mi. N Papantilla, May 11, nest, K-d), Veracruz (except arid coastal plain; Sierra Tuxtla area, breeding, March 15-August 12, Presidio, April 25, 28, laying, K-d), and Tabasco (inland at Teapa). Erroneously recorded from Nayarit (mainland and Tres Marías Islands) and southern Quintana Roo.

***Turdus grayi umbrinus* Griscom.**

Primavera mirulín guatemalteca.

*Turdus grayi umbrinus* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 5 (Finca El Cipres (2300 ft.), near Mazatenango, Pacific slope, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Pacific lowlands of extreme southern Chiapas and of Guatemala.

México: Southern Chiapas near the Guatemalan border (Huehuetán, February 28, 29, Chicharras, February 18, G-d).



***Turdus grayi microrhynchus* Lowery and Newman.**

Primavera mirulín potosina.

*Turdus grayi microrhynchus* Lowery and Newman, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 22, 1949, 5 (Santa María del Río, elevation 5,500 feet, San Luis Potosí, México; type in Louisiana State Univ. Mus.).

México: Confined to the interior of southern San Luis Potosí (Valley of Río Santa María and Río Verde; 6 mi. S Río Verde, 3300 feet, April 21, May 1, K-d).

***Turdus grayi tamaulipensis* (Nelson).**

Primavera mirulín tamaulipeca.

*Merula tamaulipensis* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 75 (Ciudad, Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Arid coastal plain of Caribbean slope in extreme northern Chiapas (Jabalero), southeastern San Luis Potosí (Valles; 4 mi. NW Pujal, 250 feet, June 12, nesting, K-d), central and southern Nuevo León (Linares, May 4, nesting), southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, April 16, breeding condition, July 3, 27, small juveniles, C-d; 18 mi. N Victoria, May 28, laying, K-d; Sierra de Tamaulipas, June 6, nest), Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, May 18-June 4, breeding, K-d; Boca del Río), northern and eastern Tabasco (Frontera, Boca del Cerro), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (including Islas Mujeres and Cozumel; south to Río Hondo).

***Turdus plebejus* Cabanis.<sup>1</sup>**

Black-billed Robin. Primavera piquinegra.

High mountain rain forest from Chiapas to western Panamá.

***Turdus plebejus differens* (Nelson).**

Primavera piquinegra chiapaneca.

*Merula plebeia differens* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, 1901, 175 (Pinabete, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of southeastern Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Known only from southeastern Chiapas (Mount Ovando, A-d; Volcán Tacaná area).

***Turdus infuscatus* (Lafresnaye).**

Black Robin. Primavera negra.

*Merula infuscata* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, 41 (Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Mountains of southern and eastern México and of Guatemala, El Salvador, and central Honduras.

México: Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, five specimens, June 5, laying, K-d; Omilteme, one specimen, June 4, breeding condition, Cuapongo, one specimen, September 30, O-d), Oaxaca (Totontepec), Chiapas (Tumbalá; Mount Ovando, A-d;

<sup>1</sup> Doubtfully included by some authors with the South American *Turdus ignobilis* Sclater.

Triunfo, C-d; Cacahuatán, 600 meters, Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, K-d), eastern San Luis Potosí (Xilitla), southwestern Tamaulipas (5 mi. NW Gómez Farías), and Veracruz (Jalapa; 31 mi. SW Orizaba, July 26, breeding condition, K-d).

***Ixoreus naevius* (Gmelin).**

Varied Thrush. Tordo pinto.

Breeds from central Alaska, central Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie south to northern California, northeastern Oregon, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana. Winters from southwestern British Columbia and northern Idaho south to northern Baja California.

***Ixoreus naevius meruloides* (Swainson).**

Tordo pinto pálido.

*Orpheus meruloides* Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Am., 2, 1831 (1832), 187, pl. 38 (Fort Franklin, lat.  $63\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  = Great Bear Lake, Mackenzie; location of type unknown).

Interior Alaska, Yukon, and western Mackenzie south, exclusive of coast districts, to eastern Oregon, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana. Winters from northern Idaho through western Great Basin to central western California and northern Baja California.

México: Irregular winter visitant to northern Baja California (Laguna Hanson, San Pablo; the species, undetermined as to race, recorded from Guadalupe Island).

***Ridgwayia pinicola* (Sclater).**

Aztec Thrush. Primavera pinta.

*Turdus pinicola* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 334 (Southern Mexico . . . above Jalapa [Veracruz]; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: High mountains from Chihuahua and Coahuila to Oaxaca. Recorded from Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, July 6, 11, laying, July 10, small juvenile, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (Omiteme, May 4, laying, K-d; Cuapongo, April 15-June 5, breeding condition, June 12, small juvenile, O-d), Oaxaca, Chihuahua (southwestern section; San Feliz, 7500 feet, August 27, juvenile, K-d), Durango (Las Rucias, July 7, breeding, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, Coahuila (5 mi. W and 22 mi. S Ocampo, 6000 feet, December 15), Hidalgo (Real del Monte), Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

***Hylocichla mustelina* (Gmelin).<sup>1</sup>**

Wood Thrush. Tordo de la selva.

*Turdus mustelinus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 817 (in Noveboraco = New York).

Breeds from central Minnesota, north-central Michigan, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec south, east of the Great Plains, to southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast,

<sup>1</sup> Merging of the genera *Hylocichla* and *Catharus* should await a thorough comparative analysis of structure and ecology.

and northern Florida. Winters from southern Texas south through eastern México and Central America to Panamá.

México: Fairly common winter visitant and transient, chiefly on Caribbean slope. Recorded from Oaxaca (south to Tehuantepec City), Chiapas (Palenque, May 12, 20, 15 mi. SE El Real, 2500 feet, December 1, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, winter), Puebla (winter), Veracruz (transient and winter), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (including Banco Campeche), and Quintana Roo (including Islas Mujeres and Cozumel).

***Hylocichla guttata* (Pallas).**

Hermit Thrush. Tordo solitario.

Breeds from central Alaska, central Yukon, southern Mackenzie, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern California, southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, northern Great Lakes region, Appalachian Mountains as far as western Maryland, and southern New York. Winters from southern British Columbia, southern Nevada, central Colorado, northern Texas, and casually from Ohio Valley and Massachusetts south to southern Baja California, Guatemala, the Gulf coast of the United States, and southern Florida.

***Hylocichla guttata nana* (Audubon).**

Tordo solitario chico.

*Turdus Nannus* Audubon, Birds Amer., 1838, pl. 419, fig. 1, Ornith. Biogr., 5, 1839, 201 (valleys of the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds in coastal southeastern Alaska and coastal British Columbia. Winters from southwestern British Columbia south to southern Baja California.

México: Winter visitant to Baja California, occasionally extending south to the Cape (some records may more properly relate to *H. g. guttata*) and northern Sonora (Sonoyta, November 8, one specimen).

***Hylocichla guttata guttata* (Pallas).<sup>1</sup>**

Tordo solitario manchado.

*Muscicapa guttata* Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, 1, 1814, 465 (In insulis Americae vicinis, praesertim Kadiak = Kodiak Island, Alaska; type in Berlin Mus.).

Breeds on coast of southern Alaska, from Alaska Peninsula to Cross sound, in southwestern Yukon, and through interior British Columbia to northern Washington and northern Idaho. Winters from southwestern British Columbia, southeastern Oregon, southern Nevada, central Colorado, and northern Texas south to Michoacán and Hidalgo.

México: Common winter visitant to lowlands of northwestern states, less commonly south and east to Michoacán, Hidalgo, and Tamaulipas. Recorded from Baja California (common winter visitant, October 4 to April 23, extending to Cape; the species, undetermined as to race recorded from Guadalupe Island), Sonora (winter visitant to Sonoran and Tropical zones), Sinaloa (fairly common winter visitant, El Molino, November 7, San Ignacio, March 19, 12 mi. N Concha, January 29, K-d), Michoacán (10 mi.

<sup>1</sup> *Hylocichla guttata euboria* Oberholser is regarded as a synonym.

N Tiquicheo, December 26, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango (Tamazula, December 8, K-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NE Guanajuato, January 19, K-d), Coahuila (to April 26), San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo, November 27, 28), Hidalgo (15 mi. NW Actopán, November 8, Portezuelo, April 14, K-d), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas (Soto la Marina).

***Hylocichla guttata slevini* Grinnell.<sup>1</sup>**

Tordo solitario de Slevin.

*Hylocichla aonalaschkae slevini* Grinnell, Auk, 18, 1901, 258 (in the vicinity of Point Sur, Monterey County, California; type destroyed).

Breeds in Cascade mountains of Washington and Oregon and coastal districts from southwestern Oregon to central California. Winters in Baja California, Sonora, and Sinaloa.

México: Fairly common winter visitant in northwestern states. Recorded from Baja California (winter visitant throughout, including Santa Margarita Island; October 10-April 12), Sonora (Sierra Carrizal, Chinobampo, October 20 on), Sinaloa (Los Leones, March 24, El Orito, March 7, Elota, March 23, Chele, February 11, K-d).

***Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis* (Belding).**

Tordo solitario serrano.

*Turdus sequoiensis* Belding, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, 2, 1889, 18 (Big Trees, Calaveras County, California; types destroyed).

Breeds in the Sierra Nevada of central California and south to San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. Winters from southern Arizona south to Michoacán and southern Tamaulipas.

México: Winter visitant in small numbers, chiefly in north-central states. Recorded from Sonora (Bacadéhuachi, Alamos), Sinaloa (Huassa, December 23, K-d), Michoacán (13 mi. NE Ario de Rosales, February 28, March 2, San Agustín, February 13, K-d), Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas (Mesa de Llera, January 12, Gómez Farías, March 12, C-d; Victoria, March 15, G-d). Erroneously recorded from Baja California. Earlier records from Coahuila, Hidalgo, and Nuevo León require redetermination.

***Hylocichla guttata polionota* Grinnell.**

Tordo solitario de lomo gris.

*Hylocichla guttata polionota* Grinnell, Condor, 20, 1918, 89 (Wyman Creek at 8000 feet altitude, east slope of White Mountains, in Inyo County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Mountains of Great Basin region from southeastern Washington and central Idaho to southeastern California and southern Nevada. Winters from Sinaloa and Tamaulipas south to Guatemala.

México: Common winter visitant, chiefly in mountains of Central Plateau; overlap in characters with *H. g. auduboni* leads to uncertainty in identification of some specimens. Recorded from Sonora (one migrant, Mina Abundancia, April 11), Sinaloa (Huassa, December 6, 9, Babizos, 6400 feet, four winter specimens, Batel, 6200 feet, October 23, K-d), Jalisco (Atoyac, 4200 feet, March 13, Tapalpa, 7800 feet, March 27,

<sup>1</sup> *Hylocichla guttata oromela* Oberholser is in part synonymous with this form.

April 15), Michoacán (13 mi. NE Ario de Rosales, 7000 feet, February 20-27, San Agustín, 5700 feet, February 19, K-d; Patambán, February 2, G-d), Guerrero (Cuapongo, October 1, 27, K-d), Oaxaca (45 mi. NW Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Cerro San Felipe, Mitla, K-d), Chiapas (6 mi. SW Ciudad Las Casas, 7500 feet, April 2, K-d), Chihuahua (Mojarachic, G-d), Durango (Piedra Gorda, 7000 feet, March 26, 55 km. S Durango, 7500 feet, March 6, K-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NW Guanajuato, 6000 feet, five specimens, 5 mi. W Ibarra, 7200 feet, May 14, 7 mi. NW Xichú, 8000 feet, April 22, K-d), México (47 mi. W Toluca, October 10, Temascaltepec, April 23, continental divide, 7500 feet, November 5, K-d), Hidalgo (El Mineral del Chico, December 6, K-d; 8 mi. N Zimapán, April 20, O-d), Puebla (Huauchinango, 4000 feet, December 15, April 8, 26 mi. NW Texmelucán, 9000 feet, 4 mi. E Agua Fria [México], 8500 feet, October 31, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (February 26; La Joya de Salas, March 26, April 12, Acuña, April 13, 15, C-d), and Veracruz (Huatusco, 4000 feet, March 19, 23, 25, K-d).

***Hylocichla guttata auduboni* (Baird).**

Tordo solitario de Audubon.

*Turdus auduboni* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1, 1864, 16 (Fort Bridger [Wyoming]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Rocky Mountain region from Montana south to southeastern Arizona and southern New Mexico. Winters from northeastern Sonora, Chihuahua, and Nuevo León south to Guatemala.

México: Common winter visitant to highlands. Recorded from Baja California (La Grulla, 7200 feet, October 15; Cape district in Sierra de La Laguna as late as June 8, probably late migrants), Sonora (eastern mountains, October 5, January 1, April 16), Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, November 27-December 1, K-d; Batel, 5100 feet, October 15, O-d), Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7800 feet, to April 18, K-d), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, February 5-March 21, C-d; 5 mi. SW Ario de Rosales, 5000 feet, February, K-d), Guerrero (October 3, K-d; to May 1), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Ciudad Las Casas, 7500 feet, winter to April 11, K-d), Chihuahua (winters; to May 18, K-d), Durango (7000-8000 feet, October 19-April, K-d), Guanajuato (6000-8000 feet, 7 mi. NW Xichú, to April 20, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 20, K-d), México, Morelos (Huitzilac, December 31, G-d; Tres Marias, February 13, K-d), Coahuila, Hidalgo, Puebla (May), Nuevo León (Monterrey, winter), Tamaulipas (southwestern mountains; Jaumave, April 13, C-d), and Veracruz (above 4000 feet, to April 25; casually to sea level at Santa Lucrecia).

***Hylocichla guttata faxoni* Bangs and Penard.**

Tordo solitario de Faxon.

*Hylocichla guttata faxoni* Bangs and Penard, Auk, 38, 1921, 433 (Shelburne, N Hampshire; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from central Yukon east in transcontinental forests to central Quebec and Nova Scotia and south to northeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern parts of prairie provinces, central Minnesota, northern Great Lakes region, Pennsylvania, western Maryland, and southern New York. Winters casually north to limits of breeding range and south to Durango, Oaxaca, the Gulf coast of the southern United States, and southern Florida.

México: Rare winter visitant. Recorded from Durango (Rancho Guasimal, 5500

feet, four specimens, October 28–November 2, El Salto, October 10, K-d), México (47 mi. W Toluca, October 19, continental divide at 7500 feet, November 6, K-d), Oaxaca (Moctum, K-d), and Puebla (Huauchinango, 4000 feet, December 1, K-d).

***Hylocichla ustulata* (Nuttall).**

Swainson Thrush. Mirulincillo de Swainson.

Breeds from central Alaska, northern Yukon, western and central southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, and southern Labrador south to southern California, central Nevada, central Utah, central Colorado, the northern Great Lakes region, the Appalachian Mountains as far as West Virginia, and southeastern New York. Winters from central México to Bolivia and northern Argentina.

***Hylocichla ustulata ustulata* (Nuttall).**

Mirulincillo de Swainson quemado.

*Turdus cestulatus* [= *ustulatus*] Nuttall, Man. Ornith. U. S. and Canada, ed. 2, 1, 1840, 400, 830, and errata p. vi (forests of Oregon = Fort Vancouver, Washington; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific coastal districts from southeastern Alaska to southwestern California. Winters from central México south to Ecuador (K-d).

México: Common migrant, principally along Pacific coast; winters from Nayarit and southern Tamaulipas southward. Recorded from Baja California (fairly common transient throughout; stragglers as late as June 13), Sonora (fairly common transient, chiefly through eastern foothills, September 4, May 24), Sinaloa (15 mi. WSW Cosalá, April 30–May 4, 6 mi. SW San Miguel, April 19, K-d), Nayarit (Tres Mariás Islands, January; Chacala, March 17, Sauta, April 20–May 8, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, September 27, December 8, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (17 mi. E Tapanatepec, October 7, Cacahoatán, April 17–June 14, K-d), Chihuahua (to May 29, K-d), Durango (Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, November 3, K-d), Guanajuato (5 mi. NW Irapuato, September 25, K-d), San Luis Potosí (5 mi. W Nuevo Morelos, October 15, 19, K-d), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, December 2, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, February 28), and Veracruz (winter to May 15).

***Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Tschudi).<sup>1</sup>**

Mirulincillo de Swainson oriental.

*Turdus Swainsoni* Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Ornithologie, 1845, 28, new name for *Merula wilsonii* (Carleton House [Saskatchewan River], lat. 53°; type believed lost).

Breeds in transcontinental range of species (which see) in North America exclusive of Pacific coast region. Winters from southern México south through Central and South America to Bolivia, northwestern Argentina, and British Guiana.

México: Sparse transient; winter visitant from Veracruz and Yucatán southward.

<sup>1</sup> Godfrey (Canad. Field Nat., 65, 1951, 172–174) has contended that *Hylocichla ustulata almae* Oberholser is a synonym; while uncertain that this is so, we are equally uncertain that *H. ustulata incana* Godfrey is separable from both *almae* and *swainsoni*. Certain migrants in México of less neutral coloration than *swainsoni* may relate to the still poorly defined *H. u. clarescens* Burleigh and Peters of the east coast of North America. In view of these several uncertainties, the Swainson Thrushes other than *H. u. ustulata* are all treated here as *H. u. swainsoni*.

Recorded from Baja California (rare migrant, October 11, June 8), Sinaloa (15 mi. WSW Cosalá, May 11, 6 mi. W San Miguel, April 19, K-d), Nayarit (Sauta, April 17, K-d; Tres Mariás Islands, May), Guerrero (April 27), Oaxaca (Tutla, February 1, March 1; Esquilapa, April 19, 17 mi. E Tapanatepec, October 12, K-d), Chiapas (San Cristóbal, March 30–April 8, O-d; Volcán Tacaná, April 4, Palenque, February 17, K-d), Tamaulipas (Zamora, May 4, Tampico, April 26, C-d), Veracruz (spring migration to May 6; 7 mi. SE Loma Bonita [Oaxaca], February 17, Huatusco, October 26, K-d), Tabasco (Balancán, May 13; Teapa, April 5, 14, G-d), Yucatán (Xocempich, December 6), and Quintana Roo (Contoy Island, April 22, G-d).

***Hylocichla minima* (Lafresnaye).**

Gray-cheeked Thrush. Mirulincillo de cara gris.

Breeds in northeastern Siberia and in North America in northern part of transcontinental forest belt from Alaska to central Labrador, extending south to northeastern British Columbia, central Saskatchewan, northeastern New York, and northwestern Massachusetts. Winters from Nicaragua and Hispaniola south to northeastern Perú and northeastern Brazil.

***Hylocichla minima minima* (Lafresnaye).**

Mirulincillo de cara gris norteño.

*Turdus minimus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 11, 1848, 5 (ad Bogotam in Nava-Grenada = Bogotá, Colombia; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from northeastern Siberia through northern North America to Labrador and south to northeastern British Columbia, central Saskatchewan, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland. Winters from Nicaragua to northeastern Perú and northeastern Brazil.

México: Rare transient on Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Campeche (San Antonio, April 15, one record). The species has been recorded from Cozumel Island (April 30), Quintana Roo, but racial affinity of the specimen cannot be determined.

***Hylocichla fuscescens* (Stephens).**

Veery. Mirulincillo negruzco.

Central British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to northern Nevada, northeastern Arizona, southern Colorado, South Dakota, Iowa, northern Illinois, northern Ohio, northern Georgia, and Washington, D.C. Winter range little known; apparently chiefly in South America.

***Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens* (Stephens).**

Mirulincillo negruzco oriental.

*Turdus Fuscescens* Stephens, in Shaw, General Zool., 10, pt. 1, 1817, 182 (Pennsylvania; type lost).

Breeds from southern Ontario and southern Quebec south to northern Georgia and Washington, D.C. Winters from Costa Rica to south-central Brazil.

México: Rare transient on Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Yucatán (Xocempich, September 26) and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island).

**Catharus dryas** (Gould).

Spotted Nightingale-thrush. Chepito ninfa.

Resident of humid mountain forests from Chiapas to Honduras, and in the Andes of South America from Colombia to Bolivia.

**Catharus dryas ovandensis** Brodkorb.

Chepito ninfa chiapaneco.

*Catharus dryas ovandensis* Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 369, 1938, 4 (Mount Ovando, Chiapas, altitude, 1775 meters; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Resident locally in mountains of Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, July 13–August 22, twelve specimens, Triunfo, 1900 meters, April 16, 25, Tumbalá, 1800 meters, June 4, 14, 15, Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, April 15, May 19, K-d).

**Catharus mexicanus** (Bonaparte).

Black-headed Nightingale-thrush. Chepito solitario.

Humid mountain forests from northeastern México to western Panamá, chiefly on Caribbean slope.

**Catharus mexicanus cantator** Griscom.

Chepito solitario cantor.

*Catharus mexicanus cantator* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 4 (Finca Sepacuite (3500 ft.), about 50 miles east of Coban, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Highlands of Chiapas, Guatemala, and Honduras.

México: Eastern Chiapas (Tumbalá, 1800 meters, June 5–24, seven specimens, Santa Rosa, May, June, nine specimens, breeding, K-d; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 14, 18, breeding, O-d; Laguna Ocotal).

**Catharus mexicanus mexicanus** (Bonaparte).

Chepito solitario mexicano.

*Malacocychla mexicana* Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 43, 1856, 998 (Jalappa, Mexico; type believed lost).

México: Recorded from western Chiapas (Monserrate, August, nesting), México (Valley of México; occurrence not recently reconfirmed), Hidalgo (El Barrio, April 13, D-d), Puebla (5 mi. N Papantilla, 2200 feet, May 16, nest and eggs, Huauchinango, 4400 feet, April 1, breeding condition, K-d), Tamaulipas (Rancho del Cielo, June 16, small young, C-d; 50 mi. NW Victoria; Carritos, G-d), and Veracruz (10 mi. S Presidio, 3000 feet, July 7, laying, K-d; Sierra de Tuxtla, April 16, nesting).

**Catharus occidentalis** Sclater.

Russet Nightingale-thrush. Zancas de plata.

Middle and higher elevations from Chihuahua and Tamaulipas south to western Panamá.



**Catharus occidentalis olivascens** Nelson.

Zancas de plata oliváceo.

*Catharus olivascens* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, 31 (Sierra Madre, Chihuahua (65 miles east of Batopilas), Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Northern Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, December 16, Santa Gertrudis, May 23, K-d), western Chihuahua (north to Colonia García; Mount Mohinora, 10,000 feet, May 10–28, breeding, Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, July 29, August, laying, K-d), and northwestern Durango (Muertocito, June 15, laying, K-d).

**Catharus occidentalis fulvescens** Nelson.<sup>1</sup>

Zancas de plata rojizo.

*Catharus occidentalis fulvescens* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 75 (Amecameca, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southern Sinaloa (Batel, November, May 28, breeding, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, May 6–August 27, breeding, C-d; 37 mi. E Morelia, 9500 feet, June 29, laying, K-d), Guerrero (Mount Teotepec,<sup>1</sup> 11,500 feet, May 18, 26, laying, K-d; March 15–August 13, breeding, O-d), southern Durango (Ciudad, June 21–30, breeding, El Salto, June 15, 16, breeding, K-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NE Guanajuato, 6000 feet, June 30, breeding, 7 mi. NW Xichú, 8000 feet, April 20–22, breeding, K-d), México (west side Mount Toluca, June 12, small juvenile, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Huitzilac; Coajomulco, 8900 feet, June 19, breeding, K-d), Hidalgo (Real del Monte, El Mineral del Chico, intergrades toward *C. o. occidentalis*), southern Tamaulipas (Galindo, Miquihuana, intergrades), and western Puebla (4 mi. E Agua Fria [México], July 29, laying, intergrades, K-d).

**Catharus occidentalis occidentalis** Sclater.

Zancas de plata poblano.

*Catharus occidentalis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 323 (Totontepec, Oaxaca; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Oaxaca (eastern uplands, 5 mi. NE Cerro San Felipe, 9000 feet, April 4, O-d; Totontepec, April 1–May 27, small juveniles, Soyaltepec, 600 meters, K-d), eastern San Luis Potosí (Llano de la Cruz, possibly referable to or approaching *C. o. fulvescens*), Puebla (Huauchinango, 4500 feet, March 29, 30, breeding condition, K-d), and western Veracruz (30 mi. SW Orizaba, 5000 feet, July 20, 22, laying, K-d).

**Catharus occidentalis alticola** Salvin and Godman.

Zancas de plata montañas.

*Catharus alticola* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Cent.-Am., Aves, 1, 1879, 3 (Guatemala, forests of the Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Mountains from Chiapas to western El Salvador.

México: Chiapas (Triunfo, C-d; 6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, 7300 feet, April, breeding, O-d, K-d; Pinabete).

<sup>1</sup> Large series (K-d, O-d) from high elevations in Guerrero show complete gradation and lack of correlation within single populations of characters of bill color and secondary patterning—characters once supposed to differentiate *fulvescens* and *omiltemensis* as sympatric representatives of two species; accordingly *Catharus frantzii omiltemensis* is regarded as a synonym.

**Catharus aurantiirostris** (Hartlaub).<sup>1</sup>

Orange-billed Nightingale-thrush. Chepito pico anaranjado.

Northern México south to central Costa Rica; also Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad.

**Catharus aurantiirostris aenopennis** Moore.

Chepito pico anaranjado noroccidental.

*Catharus aurantiirostris aenopennis* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1938, 96 (floor of Arroyo Hondo, about twenty miles north of Junction of Rios Chinipas and Fuerte, southwestern Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Canyons of western slope of Sierra Madre Occidental, 4500–7000 feet, in northern Sinaloa and southwestern Chihuahua; in winter extends to lowlands of Sinaloa (Rosario, December 27).

**Catharus aurantiirostris clarus** Jouy.

Chepito pico anaranjado mexicano.

*Catharus melpomene clarus* Jouy, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, 1894, 773 (Barranca Ibarra, Jalisco, W. Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southern Sinaloa (Batel, May 22, 23, breeding, intergrades with *C. a. aenopennis*, K-d), Nayarit (150 to 5500 feet, Tepic, July 3–10, laying, K-d), Jalisco (Sierra de Ameca, July 22, breeding, O-d), Michoacán (Coalcomán, A-d; Uruapan, June 5–24, nesting, K-d), Guerrero (breeding condition, April 1 to early July, O-d), central Chihuahua (east slopes of Sierra Madre; Bravo, Jesús María), Durango (Nombre de Dios, 6500 feet, June 2–10, breeding, K-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NE Guanajuato, 6000 feet, May 3–July 21, breeding, June 25, July 21, laying, K-d), México, Morelos, San Luis Potosí (Xilitla), Hidalgo (Jacala, July 13, breeding, C-d), western Puebla (Atlixco), and southwestern Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, May 27, 28, nests and eggs).

**Catharus aurantiirostris melpomene** (Cabanis).

Chepito pico anaranjado oriental.

*Turdus Melpomene* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, 1850, 5 (Xalpa = Jalapa, Veracruz, México; lectotype in Berlin Mus.).

México: Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe, 6500 feet, January 14, Moctum, K-d), Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, Volcán Tacaná, K-d), northeastern Puebla (Huauchinango, 4000 feet, K-d), and central western Veracruz (upper Tropical Life-zone).

**Myadestes townsendi** (Audubon).

Townsend Solitaire. Jilguero de Townsend.

Breeds from central eastern Alaska, southern Yukon, southwestern Mackenzie, and southwestern South Dakota south in mountains to southern California and Durango. Winters at lower altitudes from southern British Columbia and western Nebraska south to Baja California and northern mainland of México.

<sup>1</sup> The northern group of forms in México and Central America is not clearly conspecific with the South American races.

**Myadestes townsendi townsendi** (Audubon).

Jilguero de Townsend norteño.

*Ptilogonys Townsendi* Audubon, Birds Am., folio, 4, 1838, pl. 419, fig. 2; Ornith. Biog., 5, 1839, 206 (near the Columbia River = Fort George, near Astoria, Oregon; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Western North America, breeding south to mountains of southern California and northern Chihuahua. Winters south to Baja California, Sonora, Coahuila, and central Texas.

México: Recorded from Baja California (sparse winter visitant; Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Guadalupe Island), Sonora (uncommon transient and winter visitant along northern border), Chihuahua (breeds in northern section; Río Gavilán, August 2, breeding condition, O-d), and Coahuila (Sierra Guadalupe, to April 21).

**Myadestes townsendi calophonus** Moore.

Jilguero de Townsend cantor.

*Myadestes townsendi calophonus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 201 (within 1000 feet of summit of Mt. Mohinora, southwest Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Known from southern Chihuahua (north to Pinos Altos; breeds 6000 to 10,000 feet; May 18–July 18, K-d), and Durango (Muertocito, 6000 feet, June 15, 19, breeding, Las Rucias, July 6–8, breeding, Ciudad, June 26, laying, 25 mi. S Durango, 8000 feet, August 3, juveniles, K-d). Records of the species from southeastern Sonora (to May 25), Jalisco (Sierra de Bolaños), and Zacatecas (Sierra Madre) probably pertain to this form.

**Myadestes obscurus** Lafresnaye.

Brown-backed Solitaire. Jilguero obscuro.

Southern Sonora and southern Tamaulipas south through mountains of southern México to Guatemala and El Salvador.

**Myadestes obscurus cinereus** Nelson.

Jilguero obscuro ceniciento.

*Myadestes obscurus cinereus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, 30 (mountains near Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southeastern Sonora (winters in foothills and lower mountains, to May 15), Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, June 19–24, laying, Batel, 5200 feet, April 1, May 24, breeding condition, K-d; wintering, 700–2500 feet, K-d), southern Chihuahua (Bravo; Barranca de Cobre, 4000–6500 feet, May 8–27, breeding condition; San Feliz, August 6, 9, K-d), and Durango (Tamazula, 2800 feet, Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, Ciudad, 8000 feet, June 21–28, breeding, K-d).

**Myadestes obscurus insularis** Stejneger.

Jilguero obscuro de Islas Mariás.

*Myadestes obscurus* var. *insularis* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, 1882, 371, 373 (Tres Marias Islands; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Tres Mariás Islands off coast of Nayarit.

**Myadestes obscurus occidentalis** Stejneger.  
Jilguero obscuro occidental.

*Myadestes obscurus* var. *occidentalis* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, 1882, 371, 372 (Tonila, Jalisco; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Western mountains from Nayarit to western Oaxaca, intergrading broadly with adjoining races to north and east. Recorded from Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, 5500 feet, June 14–30, breeding, Tepic, 3000 feet, June 30–July 14, breeding, K-d), Jalisco (Sierra Nevada de Colima), Michoacán (Coalcomán, A-d; Uruapan, June 18, laying, Tzitzio, July 26, small juvenile), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, 4300 feet, August 19, small juvenile, Omilteme, 8200 feet, April 28, small juvenile, O-d), western Oaxaca (Tlapancingo), western Guanajuato (17 mi. NE Guanajuato, K-d), western México (Temascaltepec, Puerta Lengua de Vaca, K-d), and Morelos (Huitzilac).

**Myadestes obscurus obscurus** Lafresnaye.  
Jilguero obscuro oriental.

*Myadestes obscurus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, 98 (Mexico = Veracruz probably; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Mountains of eastern section. Recorded from eastern Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe, Moctum, Tototontepec, K-d), eastern Guanajuato (7 mi. NW Xichú, April 20, K-d), eastern México (Río Frío, K-d), Distrito Federal (Desierto de Leones, O-d), San Luis Potosí (16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, 4500 feet, K-d), Hidalgo (Real del Monte, 8600 feet, July 17, small juvenile, K-d), eastern Puebla (Huauchinango, December 18, 26 mi. NW Texmelucán, April 1, breeding, K-d), Nuevo León (Monterrey; Cerro Potosí, 7500 feet, July 6, laying, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (Sierra de Tamaulipas), and western Veracruz (9 mi. S Huatusco, 5000 feet, March 15, 31, breeding condition, K-d).

**Myadestes obscurus oberholseri** Dickey and van Rossem.  
Jilguero obscuro de Oberholser.

*Myadestes obscurus oberholseri* Dickey and van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, 1925, 133 (Volcan de San Rafael, Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

México: Chiapas (Monserrate; Triunfo, C-d; Ocozocoautla, Teopisca, August 29, Socoltenango, Volcán Tacaná, K-d; 6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, March 28–April 3, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 9, breeding condition, O-d).

**Myadestes unicolor** Sclater.  
Slate-colored Solitaire. Clarín.

Southeastern México south to northern Nicaragua in Subtropical and Temperate zones.

**Myadestes unicolor unicolor** Sclater.  
Clarín de la selva.

*Myadestes unicolor* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, 1857, 299 (Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (Moctum, October 9, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate, Tumbalá; 25 mi. ESE Comitán, April 14, 15, June 2, breeding condition, O-d, K-d);

Hidalgo (El Barrio, April 13, breeding condition), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, 1200 feet, November 8, 5 mi. N Papatilla, 2200 feet, May 16, breeding condition, K-d), and Veracruz (Sierra de Tuxtla, April 16, nesting).

***Sialia sialis* (Linnaeus).**

Eastern Bluebird. Azul de tempestad.

Breeds from southeastern Arizona, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec south through México to northern Nicaragua and to Gulf coast of United States and southern Florida. Winters north to north-central United States, southern Ontario, and Massachusetts.

***Sialia sialis fulva* Brewster.**

Azul de tempestad occidental.

*Sialia sialis fulva* Brewster, Auk, 2, 1885, 85 (Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident from southeastern Arizona south over Mexican tableland to Guerrero and México. In winter spreads to Chiapas, Guatemala, and Veracruz.

México: Recorded from Sonora (resident of upper Sonoran and Transition zones of eastern mountains; Pajaritos Mountains, Anconchi), Sinaloa (western slopes up to 6400 feet, Babizos, July 5, laying, Batel, May 22, breeding condition), Nayarit (10 mi. N Santa Teresa, 6000 feet, June 12, 26, nesting, Tepic, 3000 feet, June 22, breeding condition, K-d), Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7800 feet, April 16, 17, laying, K-d), Michoacán (Coalcomán, A-d; Pátzcuaro, March 10–August 29, breeding, C-d), Guerrero (Cuapongo, May 29–June 17, breeding condition, K-d, O-d), Oaxaca (winter), Chiapas (Tenejapa, November 30), Chihuahua (Río Gavilán, July 26, small juvenile, O-d; Vasagota, May 10, breeding, Churo, May 22, laying, K-d), Durango (Piedra Gorda, 7000 feet, March, Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, November, K-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NE Guanajuato, 6000 feet, May 20, laying, 5 mi. W Ibarra, 7200 feet, May 14, 20, nesting, 7 mi. NW Xichú, 8000 feet, April 25, laying, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, July 29, juvenile, O-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, and Veracruz (winter; Huatusco, October 28, November 7).

***Sialia sialis guatemalae* Ridgway.**

Azul de tempestad monterero.

*Sialia sialis guatemalae* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1882, 13 (highlands of Guatemala and Honduras; type from Guatemala in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Mountains of eastern México and Guatemala.

México: Oaxaca (46 mi. NW Oaxaca, 7000 feet, March, July 20, K-d, San Felipe, Suchixtepec, G-d), Chiapas (Ciudad Las Casas, 7500 feet, April 2, 3, breeding condition, K-d; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 7, laying, O-d), southeastern San Luis Potosí (16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, October 5, K-d), eastern Puebla (Huauchinango, 4000 feet, April 12–15, breeding condition, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (southwestern mountains and Sierra de Tamaulipas; 30 mi. N Gonzales, June 10, nesting, K-d), and Veracruz (Jalapa, March 21, laying, Huatusco, 4300 feet, March 21–31, nesting, K-d). A record from México City probably relates to *S. s. fulva* or to intergrades with it.

***Sialia sialis sialis* (Linnaeus).**

Azul de tempestad oriental.

*Motacilla sialis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 187 (in Bermudis [and] America calidiore = South Carolina).

Breeds from southern Saskatchewan east to Nova Scotia and south to central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida. In winter south to Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Cuba, and southern Florida.

México: Rare winter visitant to Nuevo León (Sabinas) and Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, March 1, one specimen, C-d).

***Sialia sialis episcopus* Oberholser.**

Azul de tempestad tamaulipeco.

*Sialia sialis episcopus* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, 1917, 27 (Santa Engracia, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in southern Texas and lowlands of northern and eastern Tamaulipas.

México: Recorded from Tamaulipas (east of Sierra Madre; Sierra de Tamaulipas, April 11–June 9, breeding, C-d; Oriental) and Veracruz (one record of vagrant, Jalapa, October 18).

***Sialia mexicana* Swainson.**

Western Bluebird. Ventura azul.

Southern British Columbia and western and central Montana south to northern Baja California and through Central Plateau of México to Morelos and Veracruz. Northern races partly migratory.

***Sialia mexicana occidentalis* Townsend.**

Ventura azul del invierno.

*Sialis occidentalis* Townsend, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1837, 188 (Plains of Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern British Columbia and western and central Montana south to southern California, northeastern Oregon, and northwestern Wyoming. In winter scatters locally and extends south to northern Baja California.

México: Winter visitant to extreme northern Baja California (Tecate, Nachogüero Valley).

***Sialia mexicana anabelae* Anthony.**

Ventura azul bajacaliforniana.

*Sialia mexicana anabelae* Anthony, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, 2, 1889, 79 (San Pedro Mountain, Lower Calif.; cotypes in Carnegie Mus.).

México: Abundant resident of Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir of northern Baja California, spreading to adjacent lowlands in winter (Las Cruces, San Felipe; San Agustín, January 10, 11, O-d).

***Sialia mexicana bairdi* Ridgway.**

Ventura azul de Baird.

*Sialia mexicana bairdi* Ridgway, Auk, 11, 1894, 151, 157 (Camp 110, "New Mexico" = Cactus Pass, 20 mi. E Kingman, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern Nevada, central Utah, and Colorado south through Rocky Mountains to northern Sonora and northern Chihuahua. In winter scatters to adjoining desert areas.

México: Recorded from Sonora (breeds in northeastern section in San Luis Mountains; winters in lowlands south to Alamos) and Chihuahua (Colonia Pacheco, breeding; intergrades in central section of Sierra Madre, La Junta, 7500 feet, June 2-15, nesting, July 1, small juvenile). A record for Sinaloa (Mazatlán) is doubtful.

***Sialia mexicana amabile* Moore.**

Ventura azul chihuahuense.

*Sialia mexicana amabile* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 125 (Nievero, 4 miles west of Ciudad, Durango, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Resident of higher parts of Sierra Madre Occidental from southern Chihuahua to Zacatecas. Recorded from Chihuahua (5000 to 11,000 feet; Laguna Juanota, Mount Mohinora, Los Frailes; breeding, May 13-July 1, K-d), Durango (breeding, June 8-July 8, 50 mi. S Durango, 8000 feet, July 1, El Salto, November, K-d), and Zacatecas (Sombrete, 6500 feet, August 13, K-d; Valparaiso Mountains, December).

***Sialia mexicana australis* Nelson.**

Ventura azul suriana.

*Sialia mexicana australis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 159 (Mount Tancitaro, Michoacan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southern part of Central Plateau in Jalisco (20 mi. W Ojuelos, 6400 feet, June 4, 7, nesting, 18 mi. NE Lagos Moreno, July 30, Quarenta, 5700 feet, December 14, K-d), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro area, March 3-August 29, breeding, C-d; 13 mi. NE Ario de Rosales, 7000 feet, February 28), Guanajuato (17 mi. NE Guanajuato, 6000 feet, May 2, laying, also wintering, 5 mi. W Ibarra, 7200 feet, May 16-26, nesting, K-d), México (west slope Mount Toluca, June 15, nesting, Mount Popocatepetl, 13,000 feet, May 25, 26, nesting, K-d), Morelos, Puebla, and western Veracruz (Las Vigas; 31 mi. SW Orizaba, 5000 feet, March 5, K-d).

***Sialia mexicana mexicana* Swainson.**

Ventura azul mexicana.

*Sialia Mexicana* Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Am., 2, 1831 (1832), 202 (table land of Mexico; location of type unknown).

México: Northeastern part of Central Plateau in Coahuila (breeds in southern mountains; El Diamante, July 7, breeding condition, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Charcas, Villar; Ventura, 6100 feet, December 12, K-d), Nuevo León (north to central section; 6 mi. E Galeana, July 12, 24, breeding condition, August 11, small juvenile, K-d), and southwestern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana).

***Sialia currucoides* (Bechstein).**

Mountain Bluebird. Ventura de montaña.

*Motacilla* s. *Sylvia Currucoides* "Borkh." Bechstein, in Latham, Allgem. Ueb. Vögel, 3, pt. 2, 1798, 546, pl. 121 (Virginien = western America; type in Darmstadt Mus.).

Breeds from central Alaska, southern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, and southwestern Manitoba south in mountains to southern California, central Arizona, and southern New Mexico and in plains to South Dakota and northeastern North Dakota. Winters from southern British Columbia, western Montana, and Kansas south to northern Baja California, Sinaloa, Michoacán, and Guanajuato.

México: Winter visitant to northern states, casually south to Michoacán and Guanajuato. Recorded from northern Baja California (reaches Guadalupe Island, casually), Sonora (south to Alamos), Sinaloa (Rosario, 55 feet, December 19, K-d), Michoacán (San Agustín, 5700 feet, February 10-25, four specimens, K-d), Chihuahua, Guanajuato (Guanajuato), Coahuila (Hipólito, February 24, K-d), and central Nuevo León (Monterrey). Supposed breeding in Chihuahua unlikely and not substantiated.



FAMILY SYLVIIDAE  
OLD WORLD WARBLERS, GNATCATCHERS AND KINGLETS

***Polioptila caerulea* (Linnaeus).**  
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Perlita.

Northern California, central Nevada, Utah, Colorado, eastern Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, extreme southern Ontario, Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey south to southern Baja California, Guatemala, Cozumel Island, the Gulf coast, and the Bahama Islands. Winters from southern United States southward, extending to Cuba.

***Polioptila caerulea amoenissima* Grinnell.**  
Perlita común de noroeste.

*Polioptila caerulea amoenissima* Grinnell, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 15, 1926, 494 (Pleasant Valley, Mariposa County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds from northern California, central Nevada, Utah, and Colorado south to northern states of México. Winters from southern California, southern Nevada, and New Mexico south to about latitude 28° N in Baja California, and to Michoacán, Puebla, and Yucatán.

México: Baja California (exclusive of Cape region; breeds in northern mountains), Sonora (in summer from Pajaritos Mountains eastward, south to Sierra de Oposura and Sierra de San Antonio; widespread in winter except in northeast), Sinaloa (Mazatlán, Culiacán), Nayarit (San Blas, March 19, Chacala, March 11–20, K-d), Jalisco (Tonila, Ocotlán), Colima (Plains of Colima), Michoacán (5 mi. NE Apatzingán, January–February, K-d), Chihuahua (Río Gavilán, breeding, K-d), Durango (Piedra Gorda, March 11, 20, K-d), Zacatecas (San Juan Capistrano, G-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, October 11–31, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, K-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca, G-d), Coahuila (El Diamante, July 8, laying, K-d), Hidalgo (Tulancingo, G-d), Puebla (26 mi. NW Texmelucán, April 3, K-d), Nuevo León (breeds; Rodriguez, G-d), Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, G-d), and Yucatán (Chichén Itzá).

***Polioptila caerulea obscura* Ridgway.**  
Perlita común de San Lucas.

*Polioptila caerulea obscura* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1882 (1883), 535 (San José del Cabo, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in Baja California from about latitude 28° N south to the Cape district.

***Polioptila caerulea gracilis* van Rossem and Hachisuka.<sup>1</sup>**  
Perlita común sonorese.

*Polioptila caerulea gracilis* van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 109 (Rancho Santa Barbara, 20 miles northeast of Guirocoba, extreme southeastern Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Sonora (breeds in foothills of Sierra Madre in southeastern part of the state; in winter to the lowlands west of the breeding area, to Tesia, and to San Esteban Island).

<sup>1</sup> Status uncertain; more material is needed to settle the validity of this race.

***Polioptila caerulea caerulea* (Linnaeus).<sup>1</sup>**  
Perlita común pitiflor.

*Motacilla caerulea* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 337 (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Breeds from north-central United States, southern Ontario, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey south to the Gulf coast, Florida, and the Bahamas. Winters from the Gulf states and Virginia south to eastern México, Guatemala, and Cuba.

México: Winter visitant to Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, March 18, C-d), Guerrero (Iguala), Chiapas (Huehuetán, G-d), México (Temascaltepec, December 6-12, K-d), Distrito Federal (Tlalpan, G-d), Morelos (Cuautla, March 25, K-d), San Luis Potosí (16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, October 1, 12, K-d), Hidalgo (Pachuca, G-d), Puebla (Metlatoyuca, G-d), Nuevo León (Linares, Monterrey, G-d), Tamaulipas (Tampico, Victoria, Soto la Marina), Veracruz (common in winter, Misantla, Jalapa, Tres Zapotes), Tabasco (Frontera, G-d), Campeche (Apazote, G-d), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, G-d), and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island, uncertain record).

***Polioptila caerulea nelsoni* Ridgway.**  
Perlita común de Nelson.

*Polioptila nelsoni* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 109 (Oaxaca City, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in southern México and western Guatemala.

México: Guerrero (Cuajinicuilapa, 175 feet, February 6, 7, 14, K-d), Oaxaca (Oaxaca City, Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 16, breeding condition, Mitla, June 14, 17, K-d), and central and southern Chiapas (San Vicente; Sierra Gineta, September 1, K-d; 28 mi. SE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 13, breeding condition, O-d).

***Polioptila caerulea deppei* van Rossem.**  
Perlita común yucateca.

*Polioptila caerulea deppei* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 402 (Rio Lagartos, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident from Guanajuato and southern San Luis Potosí through southeastern México to northern Guatemala.

México: Northern Chiapas (Yajalón, Palenque), Guanajuato (5 mi. W Ibarra, 7200 feet, May 15-27, breeding condition, 17 mi. NE Guanajuato, 6000 feet, June 28, 30, breeding condition, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Valles), Hidalgo (Jacala), Tlaxcala (Ponotla, 7300 feet, August 4, juveniles, K-d), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, November, 10 mi. S Tehuiztzingo, August 2, K-d), Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, Jalapa, Tlalcotalpan), Tabasco (Montecristo, San Juan Bautista), Campeche (Ichek, Champotón, Campeche), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, Río Lagartos, Mérida), and Quintana Roo (Chetumal, Carrillo Puerto, Tabi).

***Polioptila caerulea cozumelae* Griscom.**  
Perlita común de Cozumel.

*Polioptila caerulea cozumelae* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 236, 1926, 10 (Cozumel Island; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Resident on Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo.

<sup>1</sup> *P. c. mexicana* (Bonaparte) from Oaxaca is considered a synonym.

***Polioptila plumbea* (Gmelin).**  
Tropical Gnatcatcher. Perlita plumiza.

Southeastern México south through Central America to Brazil and Perú.

***Polioptila plumbea superciliaris* Lawrence.**  
Perlita plumiza mexicana.

*Polioptila superciliaris* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, 1861, 304 (Lion Hill, Panama; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident from southern Campeche and Quintana Roo to Panamá.

México: Campeche (near Aguada Seca) and Quintana Roo (Chetumal, Xtocomo, Xcan, near Kantunil-Kin).

***Polioptila albiloris* Sclater and Salvin.**  
White-lored Gnatcatcher. Pispirria.

México, from Sonora, Michoacán, and Yucatán southward, through Central America to Costa Rica.

***Polioptila albiloris restricta* Brewster.**  
Pispirria sonorensis.

*Polioptila nigriceps restricta* Brewster, Auk, 6, 1889, 97 (Alamos, Sonora; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident in the tropical lowlands of Sonora (Tecoripa, Alamos, Chino-bampo) and adjacent Chihuahua (Barranca de Cobre, May 19, nest and eggs).

***Polioptila albiloris nigriceps* Baird.**  
Pispirria cabeza negra.

*Polioptila nigriceps* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1, 1864, 69 (Mazatlan, Sinaloa; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident on Pacific coast in Sinaloa (El Fuerte, Culiacán, June 2, laying; Mazatlán), Nayarit (Tepic, July 2-14, breeding condition, Sauta, May 12, laying, K-d), Jalisco (Beltrán), Colima (Manzanillo, G-d), and western Durango (Tamazula, 2800 feet, November, December, K-d).

***Polioptila albiloris vanrossemi* Brodkorb.**  
Pispirria de van Rossem.

*Polioptila albiloris vanrossemi* Brodkorb, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 34, 1944, 312 (Quiotepec, District of Cuicatlán, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in the interior and Pacific lowlands of southern México in Michoacán (Apatzingán; Tafetan, 4000 feet, July 20, K-d; La Placita, July 8, A-d), Guerrero (12 mi. S Zirándaro, May 25, breeding condition, 7 mi. S Mexcala, June 26, breeding condition, K-d; Acapulco; Iguala), Oaxaca (Quiotepec, Cuicatlán, Santa Efigenia), Chiapas (Arriaga, Tonalá, San Bartolomé, Chicomucelo), and Puebla (10 mi. S Tehuizingo, 4000 feet, July 31, breeding condition, K-d).

***Polioptila albiloris albiventris* Lawrence.**

Pispirria yucateca.

*Polioptila albiventris* Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 3, 1885, 273 (Temax, Yucatan; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Resident in northern Yucatán (chiefly in the arid scrub country of the coastal areas; Progreso, Temax, Mérida) and Quintana Roo (record from Cozumel Island doubtful).

***Polioptila melanura* Lawrence.**

Black-tailed Gnatcatcher. Perlita colinegra.

Southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and the lower Río Grande Valley in Texas south to southern Baja California, Sonora, Durango, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

***Polioptila melanura californica* Brewster.**

Perlita colinegra californiana.

*Polioptila californica* Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 6, 1881, 103 (Riverside, San Bernardino [= Riverside] Co., California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident in southwestern California (lower Santa Clara valley southward) and northwestern Baja California.

México: Baja California (east to the eastern base of Sierra San Pedro Mártir and south to about latitude 30° N).

***Polioptila melanura pontilis* van Rossem.**

Perlita colinegra bajacaliforniana.

*Polioptila melanura pontilis* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 44, 1931, 99; new name for *P. m. nelsoni* van Rossem, preoccupied (San Francisquito Bay, Baja California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Resident in the middle parts of Baja California (San Bartolomé Bay on west coast, latitude 27° 40', San Ignacio in the interior, latitude 27° 17', and on the Gulf coast from San Francisquito Bay, latitude 28° 26', south at least as far as San Bruno, latitude 27° 9' N).

***Polioptila melanura margaritae* Ridgway.**

Perlita colinegra de Margarita.

*Polioptila margaritae* Ridgway, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 50, pt. 3, 1904, 733 ([Santa] Margarita Island [,Lower California]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in Baja California from about latitude 27° N south to Cape district, and on Santa Margarita and Espíritu Santo islands.

***Polioptila melanura lucida* van Rossem.**

Perlita colinegra sonorensis.

*Polioptila melanura lucida* van Rossem, Condor, 33, 1931, 36 (10 miles north of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll. Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Resident in desert region from southeastern California, extreme southern Nevada, and central Arizona south to northeastern Baja California and to northwestern mainland of México.

México: Baja California (Colorado Desert area, south to about latitude 31° N), Sonora (Guaymas, Batamotal, G-d), Chihuahua (Ciudad Camargo, June 22, breeding, O-d), and northwestern Durango (Rancho Baillón).

***Polioptila melanura curtata* van Rossem.**

Perlita colinegra de Isla Tiburón.

*Polioptila melanura curtata* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1932, 140 (Petrel Bay, east side of Tiburón Island, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Resident on, and restricted to, Tiburón Island, Sonora.

***Polioptila melanura melanura* Lawrence.**

Perlita colinegra mexicana.

*Polioptila melanura* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 6, 1857, 168 (Texas = Rio Grande Valley; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident from west-central New Mexico and the Río Grande Valley south to Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, and Tamaulipas.

México: Jalisco (5 mi. S Lagos Moreno, 6370 feet, October 20, K-d), Durango (Abasolo, December, Nombre de Dios, June 3, breeding condition, 12 mi. NE Durango, 6200 feet, March 4, July 29, breeding condition, K-d), Zacatecas (Lulú, May 26, 27, O-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, August 16, 5 mi. W Dolores Hidalgo, 6200 feet, December 13, 15, K-d), Coahuila (San Pedro, Saltillo; Hipólito, June 30-July 2, breeding condition, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Presa de Guadalupe, July 16, Santo Domingo, December 3, K-d), Nuevo León (Rodríguez, G-d, Monterrey), and Tamaulipas (Jaumave, G-d).

***Regulus satrapa* Lichtenstein.**

Golden-crowned Kinglet. Reyezuelo de moño amarillo.

Southeastern Alaska, British Columbia, Lake Athabaska, northern Manitoba, Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central California, southeastern Arizona, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina; also highlands of southern México and Guatemala. In winter south to the Gulf coast of the United States and northern Florida.

***Regulus satrapa satrapa* Lichtenstein.**

Reyezuelo de moño amarillo obispito.

*Regulus satrapa* Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl., 1823, 35 (Am. sept. = North America; type in Berlin Mus.).

Breeds from Lake Athabaska, northern Manitoba, Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern Minnesota, northern Michigan (Charlevoix County), northern New York, and central New England, extending southward in the mountains to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. Winters from southern Minnesota, Michigan, Ontario, New York, and New Brunswick south to Texas, northeastern México, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida.

México: Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen) and Tamaulipas.

**Regulus satrapa aztecus** Lawrence.

Reyezuelo de moño amarillo azteca.

*Regulus satrapa aztecus* Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 4, 1887, 66 (City of Mexico; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Resident in the highlands of southern México in the states of Michoacán (Zitácuaro, November 23, K-d), Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, breeding series, juvenile, May 20, K-d), Oaxaca (Parada, G-d), México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, 47 mi. W Toluca, 9300 feet, October 10, 30, west slope Mount Toluca, 9000 feet, June 14-16, laying and juveniles), Distrito Federal (México City, Ajusco, Salazar, G-d), Hidalgo (Real del Monte; El Mineral del Chico, 8500 feet, December, August, laying on March 29, K-d), and Puebla (Ixtaccihuatl).

**Regulus satrapa clarus** Dearborn.

Reyezuelo de moño amarillo suriano.

*Regulus satrapa clarus* Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., 1, 1907, 134 (Sierra Santa Elena, Guatemala; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Resident in Guatemala and extreme southern México.

México: Chiapas (Cerro Malé, Porvenir, 3200 meters, F-d; Volcán Tacaná, A-d).

**Regulus calendula** (Linnaeus).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Reyezuelo cuauhchichil.

Northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to Guadalupe Island off Baja California, central Arizona, central New Mexico, southern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, and northern Maine. Winters from southern British Columbia, northern interior United States and West Virginia south to Guatemala, the Gulf coast, and Florida.

**Regulus calendula cineraceus** Grinnell.

Reyezuelo cuauhchichil ceniciento.

*Regulus calendula cineraceus* Grinnell, Condor, 6, 1904, 25 (Strain's Camp, Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds from central British Columbia southward in the mountains to southern California, central Arizona, and central New Mexico. Winters from southern British Columbia, Idaho, Nevada, and southern Utah south to Baja California and the highlands of México.

México: Baja California (throughout), Sonora (common, sea level to lower parts of Transition Zone), Sinaloa (Huassa, Babizos, Culiacán, K-d), Jalisco (Tapalpa and 20 mi. W Ojuelos, K-d), Michoacán (Nahuatzen, G-d; San Agustín, Zitácuaro, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, G-d), Chihuahua (Colonia García, Mojarachic), Durango (Chacala; Abasolo, El Salto, K-d), Zacatecas (Fresnillo, February 17, K-d), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, February 29, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, October 6, 5 mi. W Ibarra, May 25, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 14, 19, K-d), México (Lerma, K-d), Distrito Federal (Tlalpan, G-d), Morelos (Tetela del Volcán, G-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 19), San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo, Ventura, K-d), Hidalgo (Mineral del Chico, December 9, March 29, K-d),

Puebla (Huauchinango, G-d; 4 mi. E Agua Fria, October 2, April 1, K-d), Nuevo León (8 mi. N Monterrey, October 29, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Camargo, Nuevo Laredo; Jaumave, March 26, K-d).

***Regulus calendula obscurus* Ridgway.**  
Reyezuelo cuauhchichil de Isla Guadalupe.

*Regulus calendula obscurus* Ridgway, Bull. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 2, 1876, 184 (Guadeloupe [= Guadalupe] Island, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident on Guadalupe Island, off Baja California (June 11, 1953, breeding condition).

***Regulus calendula calendula* (Linnaeus).**  
Reyezuelo cuauchichil de invierno.

*Motacilla Calendula* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 337 (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, Ontario, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to northern British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern Maine, and Nova Scotia. Winters from Nebraska, southern Iowa, and West Virginia south to Baja California and the mainland of México, Guatemala, the Gulf coast, and Florida.

México: Baja California (Sierra de la Laguna; Mount Miraflores, G-d), Sonora (Tesia, Nacozari), Sinaloa (Huassa, December 5, Batel, November 20, K-d), Jalisco (Lagos de Moreno, October 21, K-d), Guerrero (Cuapongo, October 20, November 12, O-d), Oaxaca (Mitla, October 10, K-d; La Parada, Talea), Chihuahua (Chihuahua), Durango (Tamazula, El Salto, 11 mi. W Durango, K-d), Zacatecas (15 mi. W Fresnillo, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, October 10, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, September 24, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 16, K-d), México (Tenango del Valle), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Jiutepec, March 16, K-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 17, Diamante Pass, Chorro del Agua), San Luis Potosí (Soledad), Hidalgo (Real del Monte), Puebla (Teziutlán), Nuevo León (Monterrey, Mesa de Chipinque, Linares), Tamaulipas (Soto la Marina, Gómez Farías), and Veracruz (Jalapa, Las Vigas).

***Ramphocaenus rufiventris* (Bonaparte).**  
Long-billed Ant-wren. Silvia piquilarga.

Southeastern México through Central America to Colombia and Ecuador.

***Ramphocaenus rufiventris rufiventris* (Bonaparte).**  
Silvia piquilarga de vientre canelo.

*Scolopacinus rufiventris* Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, 1837 (1838), 119 (Guatemala = San José de Guatemala).

Resident from southeastern México, except the Yucatán Peninsula, south to Panamá. México: Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d; mountains near Santo Domingo), Chiapas (Palenque; Mapastepec, June 9, breeding condition, K-d; San Benito), Veracruz (12 mi.

SSW Boca del Río, May 19, nesting, O-d; Presidio, May 1, breeding condition, K-d; Tres Zapotes, G-d; San Andrés Tuxtla), and Tabasco (La Venta, G-d, Tenosique, near Reforma).

***Ramphocaenus rufiventris ardeleo*** Van Tyne and Trautman.

*Silvia piquilarga yucateca.*

*Ramphocaenus rufiventris ardeleo* Van Tyne and Trautman, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 439, 1941, 9 (Yucatán, Chichen Itzá; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Resident on the Yucatán Peninsula and adjacent areas south to Petén, northern Guatemala.

México: Campeche (Pacaytún, La Tuxpeña), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá), and Quintana Roo (Chetumal, Agua Blanca, Laguna Chancabacab, Carrillo Puerto; breeding condition, May 17–June 1).



FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE  
WAGTAILS AND PIPITS

**Motacilla alba** Linnaeus.  
White Wagtail. Cola parchada.

Greenland, Iceland, Europe, and northern Asia, extending south in winter to Africa, India, Borneo, and the Philippines.

**Motacilla alba ocularis** Swinhoe.  
Cola parchada de Swinhoe.

*Motacilla ocularis* Swinhoe, Ibis, 2, 1860, 55 (Amoy, China; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds in northeastern Siberia, migrating south as far as Borneo and the Philippines; wanders rarely to western Alaska.

México: Accidental in Baja California (La Paz, January 9, 1882).

**Anthus spinoletta** Linnaeus.  
Water Pipit. Alondra acuática.

Northern circumpolar areas, chiefly in Arctic Zone, and on northern shore lines and mountains. In New World from northwestern Alaska to Greenland and south in mountains to Oregon, Utah, northern Arizona, and northern New Mexico; in winter from Oregon, Utah, Arkansas, West Virginia, and Delaware Valley south to Baja California, Guatemala, the Gulf coast, and Florida. Recent recognition of three subspecies in New World requires redetermination of most early records of pipits from México.

**Anthus spinoletta pacificus** Todd.  
Alondra acuática del Pacífico.

*Anthus rubescens pacificus* Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 48, 1935, 63 (Red Pass (6000 feet), British Columbia; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Western North America, breeding from Aleutian Islands and Alaska (except Arctic coast) south in mountains to southern Washington and eastern Oregon. Winters from Oregon, central Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico south to Oaxaca and Veracruz.

México: Common winter visitant to northern states; sparsely south over Central Plateau to Oaxaca. Recorded from Baja California (common in winter throughout, October 4–May 8), Sonora (common winter visitant to river valleys, October 17–May 6), Sinaloa (Culiacán, winter, to April 21, K-d), Jalisco (Atoyac, Ocotlán, March, K-d), Colima (Lajueta, February, K-d), Michoacán (Ario de Rosales, Lago de Cuitzeo, February, K-d), Oaxaca (Mitla, December, K-d), Chihuahua (Chihuahua, October 9, Chihuahua, September 14, F-d; Colonia Diaz, January 26, 28, G-d), Durango (Canutillo, December, K-d), Zacatecas (December, February, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, October, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, January, K-d), Querétaro (San Juan del Río, December, K-d), México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, October, K-d), Distrito Federal (April 24, K-d), Coahuila (Cuatro Ciénegas, February, Hipólito, November, K-d), Nuevo León (February 3), and Veracruz (Orizaba, F-d; 31 mi. SW Orizaba, March, K-d).

**Anthus spinoletta alticola** Todd.  
Alondra acuática de las montañas.

*Anthus rubescens alticola* Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 48, 1935, 64 (Estes Park, Colorado; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Breeds in Rocky Mountains from Montana and Wyoming south to northern Arizona and north-central New Mexico. Winters south to southern California and Oaxaca; casually to El Salvador.

México: Winter visitant; little known. Recorded from Oaxaca (Mitla, January, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, January, K-d), Distrito Federal (Peñon, March, April, thirty specimens, K-d; November 1, R-d), San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo, November, K-d), and Tlaxcala (Apizaco, April 6, G-d).

**Anthus spinoletta rubescens** (Tunstall).  
Alondra acuática rojiza.

*Alauda Rubescens* Tunstall, Ornith. Brit., 1771, 2 (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia).

Breeds from northern coast of Alaska east to western Greenland and south to Great Slave Lake, northern Manitoba, Gaspé Peninsula, and Newfoundland. Winters from southern Utah, Arkansas, West Virginia, and New Jersey south to Guatemala, the Gulf coast, and Florida.

México: Fairly common winter visitant chiefly on Caribbean slope. Recorded from Oaxaca (San Mateo, November 13; Mitla, December, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, January, K-d), Querétaro (San Juan del Río, December, K-d), México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, October, Lerma, January, K-d; Amecameca, G-d), Coahuila (Cuatro Ciénegas, November, Hipólito, February, K-d; Saltillo, April 18), Puebla (?), Nuevo León (March 9), Tamaulipas (Matamoros, November 17-30, February 11, Altamira, December 14), Veracruz (fairly common; Orizaba, F-d; 31 mi. SW Orizaba, March, K-d), and Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, November 1, one record).

**Anthus cervinus** (Pallas).  
Red-throated Pipit. Alondra garganta roja.

*Motacilla cervina* Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1, 1811 (1827), 11 (in Camschatka = Kamchatka).

Tundras of northern Europe and northern Asia. Winters south to Tanganyika, India, and southern China.

México: Accidental in Baja California (San José del Cabo, January 26, 1883).

**Anthus spragueii** (Audubon).  
Sprague Pipit. Alondra obscura de la majada.

*Alauda Spragueii* Audubon, Birds. Am., 8vo ed., 7, 1844, 334, pl. 486 (near Ft. Union [western North Dakota]; cotypes in U. S. Nat. Mus. and Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in northern Great Plains of North America from northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to western Montana, North Dakota, and northwestern Minnesota. Winters from Sonora, Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern Mississippi south to southern México.

México: Sonora (plains near Sásabe, October 21 on), Michoacán (La Salada, March 10, G-d), Guerrero (Iguala), Puebla (December), Tamaulipas (Matamoros, November 27-30), and Veracruz (near Veracruz).

November 1, 1956; Griscom, Miller

FAMILY **BOMBYCILLIDAE**  
WAXWINGS

**Bombycilla cedrorum** Vieillot.  
Cedar Waxwing. Chinito. Cacuantototl (Náhuatl).

*Bombycilla cedrorum* Vieillot, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 1, 1807 (1808), 88, pl. 57 (Amérique depuis le Canada jusqu'au Mexique = eastern North America).

Breeds from southern Alaska across central Canada to southern Quebec and Newfoundland and south to northwestern California, northern Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Tennessee, and northern Georgia. Winters throughout the United States and south through México and Central America to Panamá; also to Greater Antilles.

México: Winter visitant and transient, commonly south to Guerrero and Veracruz. Recorded from Baja California (irregular, October 15–June 18), Sonora (common transient, chiefly in spring, November 30–May 23), Sinaloa (Carrizo, April 10–21, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco (Atoyac, February 21, 20 mi. W Ojuelos, March 8, K-d), Colima (18 mi. E Colima, January 21, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero (December 18–April 20, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (April 17; San Vicente, G-d), Chihuahua (May 18), Guanajuato, Querétaro (San Juan del Río, December 3, 12, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (Careaga, March 9–17, K-d), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (large flocks, March 23–May 2), Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (flocks, March 14–April 15; Nuevo Laredo, December 21, Victoria, February 21, G-d), Veracruz (common in winter and on migration to May 8), Yucatán (rare, two records, February), and Quintana Roo (rare; Tabi; Cozumel Island, May; Chinchorro Reef).

FAMILY **PTILOGONATIDAE**  
SILKY FLYCATCHERS

**Ptilogonys cinereus** Swainson.  
Gray Silky Flycatcher. Capulinero.

Mountainous areas from northern México south to Guatemala.

**Ptilogonys cinereus otofuscus** Moore.  
Capulinero norteño.

*Ptilogonys cinereus otofuscus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 48, 1935, 112 (Arroyo Hondo, Chihuahua, Mexico (about thirty miles northeast of junction of Rio Chinipas and Rio Fuerte in southwestern Chihuahua); type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: West side of Sierra Madre Occidental in Sinaloa (Babizos, breeding and nesting, Batel, breeding, Carrizo, K-d), Nayarit (intergrades with *P. c. cinereus*, breeding, 10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, Tepic, Chapalilla, K-d), Chihuahua (Arroyo Hondo, San Feliz, K-d), Durango (Piedra Gorda, 25 mi. S Durango, Neviero, breeding, K-d), and Zacatecas.

**Ptilogonys cinereus cinereus** Swainson.  
Capulinero mexicano.

*Ptilogonys cinereus* Swainson, Cat. Exhib. called Modern Mexico, 1824, App., 4 (Mexico; restricted to Temascaltepec; type formerly in Bullock Coll.).

México: Mountains of central and eastern sections. Recorded from Jalisco (breeding, K-d), eastern Michoacán (5 mi. E Zitácuaro, February 29, O-d), Oaxaca (Tamaulapan, breeding, Cerro San Felipe, K-d; Ixtlán, O-d), Guanajuato (nesting, K-d), Querétaro (San Juan del Río, December, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (C-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (Alvarez), Hidalgo, Puebla, central Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, July 7, postbreeding, K-d), southwestern Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, May 26-28, nesting), and western Veracruz (east to Jalapa; May 24, nest).

**Ptilogonys cinereus pallescens** Griscom.  
Capulinero guerrerense.

*Ptilogonys cinereus pallescens* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 398 ([near] Chilpancingo (8000 ft.), Guerrero, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Southwestern and south-central Michoacán (intergrades with *P. c. cinereus*, nesting, K-d) and Guerrero (Cuapongo, April 30, laying, O-d).

**Ptilogonys cinereus molybdophanes** Ridgway.  
Capulinero chiapaneco.

*Ptilogonys cinereus molybdophanes* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 464 (Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Chiapas and western Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (San Cristóbal, 7700 feet, April 7, breeding, O-d; 20 mi. SE Teopisca, G-d; Tumbalá, K-d; Ocosingo, Palma Real).

**Phainopepla nitens** (Swainson).  
Phainopepla. Jilguero negro.

Arid woodlands and deserts from central California and southern Nevada east to western Texas and south over Mexican Plateau to Puebla and Veracruz.

**Phainopepla nitens lepida** Van Tyne.  
Jilguero negro del noroeste.

*Phainopepla nitens lepida* Van Tyne, Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1925, 149 (Riverside, California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Central California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and extreme western Texas south through the deserts of northwestern México. Vagrant farther south.

México: Baja California (moderately common resident except in higher mountains), Sonora (common resident of Sonoran and Tropical zones throughout), Chihuahua (Bustillos), Guanajuato (vagrant, October 5, K-d), Coahuila (Diamante Pass, March 6, vagrant), and Veracruz (31 mi. SW Orizaba, March 10, vagrant, K-d).

**Phainopepla nitens nitens** (Swainson).  
Jilguero negro copetón.

*Ptilogonys nitens* Swainson, Anim. Menag., 1837, 285 (Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Brewster County, Texas, south over central, eastern and southern parts of Mexican Plateau to Puebla and Veracruz.

México: Jalisco (Lagos de Moreno, K-d), Colima (Sierra Madre, race and seasonal status uncertain), Oaxaca (Mitla, January, ten specimens, K-d), southern Chihuahua (Ciudad Camargo, June, nesting, K-d), Durango (Resolana, 6300 feet, June 23, nest and eggs, O-d), Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal, Coahuila (El Diamante, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Tula, G-d; Portezuelo, Jalotepic, K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León (Galeana), and Veracruz (plateau districts down to 7000 feet).

FAMILY LANIIDAE  
SHRIKES

**Lanius ludovicianus** Linnaeus.

Loggerhead Shrike. Verdugo. Tenzompanmamana (Náhuatl).  
Moña tehña (Otomi).

Southern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, Oaxaca, the Gulf coast of the United States, and southern Florida. Winters chiefly south of latitude 45° N.

**Lanius ludovicianus gambeli** Ridgway.  
Verdugo californiano.

*Lanius ludovicianus gambeli* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 467 (California, especially coast district = Murphy's, Calaveras County, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern interior British Columbia, eastern Washington, and southwestern Montana south to central eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and southwestern Wyoming and through south-central Oregon to Great Valley of California and coast of California from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Winters from central Washington south through California, the Great Basin, the Mohave and Colorado deserts, and the northwestern states of México; casually south to Morelos.

México: Winter visitant, chiefly to Baja California, Sonora, and Sinaloa. Recorded from Baja California (intergrades at northwest border with *L. l. grinnelli*; in winter south casually to San José del Cabo), Sonora (Alamos), Sinaloa (mouth of Sinaloa River, March 3, 5, El Molino, February 14, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Chihuahua (Colonia Juárez), Guanajuato (Irapuato, December 4, January 9, 11, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 19, 11, K-d), Distrito Federal (Ajusco, December 16, Tlalpan, December 2, G-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca, January 10, G-d), and Coahuila (Hipólito, November 6, K-d).

**Lanius ludovicianus nevadensis** Miller.  
Verdugo nevadense.

*Lanius ludovicianus nevadensis* A. H. Miller, Condor, 32, 1930, 156 (Lone Pine Creek, elevation 4500 feet, Inyo County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in Great Basin and Mohave Desert regions of southeastern Oregon, eastern California, Nevada, Utah, western Colorado, northern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. Partly migratory south to northern states of México; casually south to Michoacán and San Luis Potosí.

México: Winter visitant in northwestern section. Recorded from Baja California (south to La Paz,) Sonora (Guircoba, January 28, March 8, K-d), Sinaloa (Guamuchil, March 21, Badiraguato, January 7, El Molino, March 10, 12, San Lorenzo, January 4, K-d), Michoacán (Patambán, La Salada), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, February 28, K-d), and San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo, December 4, K-d).

**Lanius ludovicianus grinnelli** Oberholser.  
Verdugo de Grinnell.

*Lanius ludovicianus grinnelli* Oberholser, Wilson Bull., 31, 1919, 87 (San Fernando, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident of northern Baja California, exclusive of Colorado Desert area, south to latitude 29° (juvenile provisionally referable to this race from Angel de la Guarda Island; breeds in late February and March).

**Lanius ludovicianus nelsoni** Oberholser.  
Verdugo de Nelson.

*Lanius ludovicianus nelsoni* Oberholser, Condor, 20, 1918, 209 (Todos Santos, southern Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident of southern Baja California from Cedros Island and latitude 28° south to Cape (Magdalena Island; breeds in late February and March).

**Lanius ludovicianus sonoriensis** Miller.  
Verdugo sonorensis.

*Lanius ludovicianus sonoriensis* A. H. Miller, Condor, 32, 1930, 155 (Whitetail Cañon, elevation 5000 feet, Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Resident from southeastern California (San Gorgonio Pass), extreme southern Nevada, central Arizona (Prescott), southwestern New Mexico (White Sands), and western Texas (Frijole) south to southern Sinaloa and northern Durango.

México: Recorded from northeastern Baja California (Colorado River delta area), Sonora (resident throughout), Sinaloa (Elota, March 26, laying, 7 mi. N Escuinapa, January 15, K-d), Chihuahua, and Durango (12 mi. NE Durango, 6200 feet, May 23, small juveniles, Nombre de Dios, 6500 feet, K-d).

**Lanius ludovicianus mexicanus** Brehm.  
Verdugo mexicano.

*Lanius mexicanus* Brehm, Jour. für Ornith., 2, 1854, 145 (Mexico = Jantepeque, Morelos; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Resident of open terrain from near sea level to 9300 feet, from Coahuila south to Guerrero and Oaxaca. Recorded from Nayarit (Tepic, June 21, breeding, K-d), Jalisco (Autlán, July 27, small juveniles; Ocotlán, March 11, breeding condition, K-d), Colima (Colima, K-d), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro area, April 30–June 6, breeding condition, C-d), Guerrero (Amojileca, Chilpancingo, February 12–June 8, breeding, March 21, laying, May 7–19, small juveniles, O-d), Oaxaca (Mitla, June 13, juvenile, K-d), Zacatecas (12 mi. W Sombrerete, August 8, 11, juveniles, K-d; intergrade area), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, K-d), Guanajuato, Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, K-d), México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, 9300 feet, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos, northwestern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, intergrade), San Luis Potosí (Presa de Guadalupe, July 22, K-d), Hidalgo (Portezuelo, April 16, eggs, K-d), Tlaxcala (13 km. NE Tlaxcala, July 20, O-d), Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (intergrades in north), and Veracruz.

***Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides* Swainson.**  
Verdugo de rabadilla blanca.

*Lanius excubitorides* Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Am., 2, 1831 (1832), 115, pl. 34 (Carlton House, Saskatchewan; type probably lost).

Breeds from central Alberta and central Saskatchewan south through Great Plains to northeastern Coahuila and central southern Texas (Brownsville). Winters from northern Texas and southern Louisiana south to Guerrero and Oaxaca.

México: Resident as intergrades in Río Grande valley area of northeastern section. Common winter visitant through central and eastern states south to Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Recorded from Jalisco (Mascota), Michoacán (Jorullo; San Agustín, February 14, 18, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, November 27, February 6, 9, O-d), Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, October 6, A-d), Chihuahua, Durango, Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, October 22, K-d), Guanajuato (Tupátaro, December 21, Irapuato, November 5, January 28, February 14, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 12, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, Coahuila (Sabinas, intergrades; Hipólito, November 2–February 24, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Metztitlán, K-d), Nuevo León (8 mi. N Monterrey, October 30, K-d), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (20 mi. W Veracruz, March 7, K-d).

***Lanius ludovicianus migrans* Palmer.**  
Verdugo viajero.

*Lanius ludovicianus migrans* W. Palmer, Auk, 15, 1898, 248 (Kingston, Ontario; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southwestern New Brunswick south to northeastern Texas, central Louisiana, Tennessee, western North Carolina, and Maryland. Winters in southern half of breeding range and south to southern Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida.

México: Sparse migrant and winter visitant to northeastern section. Recorded from southern Coahuila (Saltillo, April 20) and Tamaulipas (Tampico; Pesca, C-d).



FAMILY CYCLARHIDAE  
PEPPER-SHRIKES

**Cyclarhis gujanensis** (Gmelin).  
Pepper-shrike. Pájaro perico.

Northeastern México through Central America and South America to Perú, Brazil, and northern Argentina, chiefly in Tropical Zone.

**Cyclarhis gujanensis flaviventris** Lafresnaye.  
Pájaro perico oriental.

*Cyclaris* (sic) *flaviventris* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, 133 (Santa-Cruce in Mexico = Veracruz, probably; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Northeastern México to Honduras, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula.

México: Eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas (Monserrate; 6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, 7300 feet, O-d), San Luis Potosí (16 and 30 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, K-d), Hidalgo (Jacala, D-d), Puebla (Metlatoyuca), southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, February-July, breeding, C-d), and Veracruz. A record from the Valley of México apparently is erroneous.

**Cyclarhis gujanensis yucatanensis** Ridgway.  
Pájaro perico yucateco.

*Cyclorhis flaviventris yucatanensis* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, 1886, 519 (Merida, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Confined to Yucatán Peninsula.

México: Campeche (Ichek; San Juan Capisko, K-d), Yucatán (April, breeding), and Quintana Roo (Palmul, Carillo Puerto, Tabi, Meco, Chetumal).

**Cyclarhis gujanensis insularis** Ridgway.  
Pájaro perico de Cozumel.

*Cyclorhis insularis* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 22 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo; common.

FAMILY VIREOLANIIDAE  
SHRIKE-VIREOS

**Vireolanius melitophrys** Bonaparte.<sup>1</sup>  
Chestnut-sided Shrike-vireo. Pájaro oliváceo.

*Vireolanius melitophrys* "Du Bus" Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, 1850, 330 (Mexico; type in Brussels Mus.).

Upper Tropical and Subtropical zones of mountains of southern México and western Guatemala. Uncommon.

México: Jalisco (Sierra de Autlán, 9000 feet), Michoacán (Cerro de Tancítaro), Guerrero (Chilpancingo; Omilteme, June 4, breeding, Cuapongo, O-d), Oaxaca (Moctum, September 12, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, breeding, K-d), Morelos (Huitzilac; Coajomulco, June 22, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, 4000–6700 feet), and Veracruz (5000–10,000 feet).

**Smaragdolanius pulchellus** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Emerald Shrike-Vireo. Pájaro lorito.

Humid Tropical Zone from southern México to Colombia and western Venezuela.

**Smaragdolanius pulchellus pulchellus** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Pájaro lorito mexicano.

*Vireolanius pulchellus* Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1, 1859, 12 (Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México to eastern Honduras. Uncommon.

México: Northern and eastern Oaxaca (Tutla; Soyaltepec, Moctum, Esquilapa, K-d), Chiapas (El Ocote, Ocosingo; Montañas de Simojovel and 50 km. ESE Comitán, K-d; Tuxtla Gutiérrez, O-d; Laguna Ocotal), and Veracruz (Mirador, Buena Vista, Presidio).

<sup>1</sup> Pending revisionary study, *Vireolanius melitophrys goldmani* Nelson, named from México and Morelos, is regarded as a synonym based on immature characters (Griscom, Ibis, 1935, 553).

FAMILY **STURNIDAE**  
STARLINGS

***Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus.**  
Starling. Estornino.

*Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 167 (in Europa, Africa = Sweden).

Southern Greenland, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to Azores, Corsica, Asia Minor, and northwest India. Winters from England, southern Scandinavia, and southeastern Europe south to northern Africa, Iran, central India, and northern East Pakistan. Introduced in eastern North America in 1890. By 1953 had spread to nest from eastern Washington, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to eastern Oregon, northern Utah, Colorado, northeastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, the Gulf states east of the Mississippi River, and northern Florida. Winters from southern Canada south to southern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas, northern Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast from southern Texas eastward, and southern Florida.

México: Winter visitant since 1939 to northeastern section. Recorded from northern Tamaulipas (lower Río Grande valley; Nuevo Laredo).

FAMILY VIREONIDAE  
VIREOS

**Vireo atricapillus** Woodhouse.  
Black-capped Vireo. Vireo de antifaz.

*Vireo atricapilla* Woodhouse, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1852, 60 (Rio San Pedro, two hundred and eight miles from San Antonio; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from central southern Kansas south through Oklahoma and central Texas (Edwards Plateau) to Brewster County, Texas, and central Coahuila. Winters chiefly in western México.

México: Southern Sinaloa (regular winter resident, September 22–March 20, eight specimens, K-d), Nayarit (Tepic, San Blas, Chacala, August, March, K-d), Jalisco (Zapotillo, February, K-d), Michoacán (10 mi. N Tiquicheo, January, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, March 2, K-d), Durango (west of Sierra Madre, Tamazula, Rancho Guasimal, October, November, K-d), México (Volcán de Toluca, September 11, G-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 26, breeding; 18 mi. NE Ocampo, May 9; Sierra del Pino, July 3), and Tamaulipas (Santa Leonor, April 15).

**Vireo bairdi** Ridgway.  
Cozumel Vireo. Vireo de Baird.

*Vireo bairdi* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 22 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo; common.

**Vireo griseus** Boddaert.  
White-eyed Vireo. Vireo grisáceo.

Breeds in lower Carolinian Zone of eastern United States from Nebraska to southern Vermont and south to Veracruz, Cuba, southern Florida, and Bermuda. Winters from Gulf states and South Carolina south to Guatemala, Honduras, and Yucatán.

**Vireo griseus noveboracensis** (Gmelin).  
Vireo grisáceo visitante.

*Muscicapa noveboracensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 947 (Noveboraco = New York).

Breeds from eastern Nebraska, Iowa, central Illinois, central Indiana, Ohio, southern New York, and southern New England south to central Texas, central sections of Gulf states, and western South Carolina. Winters from central Texas, the Gulf coast, and South Carolina south to Guatemala, Honduras, Cuba, and southern Florida.

México: Winter visitant to Oaxaca (November 16–March 11; Santa Efigenia, December 29, G-d), Chiapas (Palenque, May 20, K-d), Coahuila (Sabinas, May 25, G-d), San Luis Potosí (October, April, K-d), Hidalgo (October 7, K-d), Puebla (Metlatoyuca, February 14, G-d; 30 mi. E Huauchinango, October 28–November 29, K-d), Tamaulipas (October 23–March 23), Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, abundant winter resi-

dent; October–April 11), Tabasco (Frontera, Teapa, G-d), Campeche (Apazote, December 23, January 2, G-d), Yucatán (Mérida, February 22, G-d), and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island, January 23, G-d).

**Vireo griseus griseus** (Boddaert).

Vireo grisáceo de invierno.

*Tanagra grisea* Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., 1783, 45 (Louisiana).

Breeds along coastal plain of Gulf of México from southeastern Texas to northern Florida and from southeastern Virginia to southeastern Georgia. Winters from southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and South Carolina south through eastern México to northern Honduras and to western Cuba.

México: Recorded from San Luis Potosí (30 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, March 21, K-d), Tamaulipas (San Ignacio, January, C-d; Victoria, October 30, February 18, April 2, R-d, G-d), Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, March 10–20, G-d), Campeche (September 26), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (October 27–March 27).

**Vireo griseus micrus** Nelson.

Vireo grisáceo chico.

*Vireo noveboracensis micrus* Nelson, Auk, 16, 1899, 30 (Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from southern Texas south to Puebla.

México: Coahuila (Sabinas, March 9, O-d, May 14, F-d), San Luis Potosí (6 mi. S Río Verde, April 30, laying, K-d; winters; common near Valles), Hidalgo (Jacala, April 9, G-d), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, October 29, K-d), Nuevo León (15 mi. SW Linares, July 16, specimens approaching *V. g. perquisitor*, nesting, K-d), Tamaulipas (Llera and Magiscatzin, breeding specimens approaching *V. g. perquisitor*, K-d), and extreme northern Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, May 23–June 5, intermediates, K-d; Antigua, March 15, vagrant, F-d).

**Vireo griseus perquisitor** Nelson.

Vireo grisáceo veracruzano.

*Vireo perquisitor* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 267 (Papantla, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from northeastern Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, November 11, one specimen, K-d) and north-central Veracruz (Papantla; 10 mi. E Papantla, August 31, September 2, 5, three specimens, 17 mi. N Poza Rica, November 24, December 3, two specimens, K-d).

**Vireo pallens** Salvin.<sup>1</sup>

Mangrove Vireo. Vireo pálido.

Chiefly mangrove swamps from southern Sonora south, disjunctly, to Costa Rica (Puntarenas) on Pacific coast. On the Caribbean coast from Yucatán Peninsula south, including most of coastal islands, to Nicaragua (Greytown).

<sup>1</sup> Acquaintance with this species in life convinces the authors that it should not be merged with *Vireo griseus*.

**Vireo pallens paluster** Moore.  
Vireo pálido pantero.

*Vireo pallens paluster* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51, 1938, 69 (Isla Las Tunas, on the gulf coast of northwestern Sinaloa, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Extreme southwestern Sonora (Masochari Island, May 14, breeding condition), Sinaloa (Isla Las Tunas; Mazatlán), and Nayarit (San Blas).

**Vireo pallens semiflavus** Salvin.  
Vireo pálido amarillo.

*Vireo semiflavus* Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 188 (Peten, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Caribbean lowlands from Campeche to southern Nicaragua.

México: Campeche (Pueblo Nuevo, Jaina), Yucatán (mainland; eggs, April 7), and Quintana Roo (breeds from May through June; Mujeres Island).

**Vireo pallens salvini** van Rossem.  
Vireo pálido de Salvin.

*Vireo pallens salvini* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 418 (Holbox Island, Yucatan [= Quintana Roo]; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Islands of northern coast of Yucatán Peninsula, from Progreso, Yucatán, to Holbox Island, Quintana Roo.

**Vireo huttoni** Cassin.  
Hutton Vireo. Vireo oliváceo.

Resident from southwestern British Columbia south on Pacific coast to mountains of Cape district of Baja California and from southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and western Texas south through mountains of Mexican Plateau; also in Chiapas and Guatemala.

**Vireo huttoni huttoni** Cassin.  
Vireo oliváceo de Hutton.

*Vireo Huttoni* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, 1851, 150, pl. 10, fig. 1 (Monterey, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Pacific coast district from mainland of southwestern British Columbia south to northwestern Baja California, west of Cascade-Sierran axis and southern deserts.

México: Northwestern Baja California (Upper Sonoran Zone north of latitude 30° N).

**Vireo huttoni cognatus** Ridgway.  
Vireo oliváceo de El Cabo.

*Vireo huttoni cognatus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 107 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to the mountains of southern Baja California (Cape district, above 3000 feet, in Upper Sonoran Zone).

**Vireo huttoni stephensi** Brewster.

Vireo oliváceo de Stephens.

*Vireo huttoni stephensi* Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 7, 1882, 142 (Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Mountains of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to Nayarit and Zacatecas.

México: Sonora (common resident in Upper Sonoran and Transition zones, 500 to 6000 feet, in oaks), Sinaloa (abundant in mountains, G-d), Nayarit (Santa Teresa, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango (4 mi. W El Salto, 8500 feet, June 26, breeding, O-d), and Zacatecas (Laguna Valderama; Valparaíso Mountains, Platiado, G-d; 12 mi. W Sombrerete, K-d; intergrades toward *V. h. mexicanus*).

**Vireo huttoni mexicanus** Ridgway.

Vireo oliváceo mexicano.

*Vireo huttoni mexicanus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 107 (Mt. Orizaba, Puebla; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Mountains of the southern section. Recorded from Jalisco (Sierra de Autlán; Tapalpa, Cuaranta, K-d), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, May, small juvenile, C-d), Guerrero (Mount Teotepac, 11,500 feet, nesting, K-d; Omilteme, Cuapongo, O-d), Oaxaca (Moctum, Totontepec, intermediate toward *V. h. vulcani*, K-d), Guanajuato (nesting, K-d), México (Mount Popocatepetl, G-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí (Jesús María; 16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, south-central Tamaulipas (Sierra de Tamaulipas, April, June, nesting, C-d), and Veracruz (breeds at 8000 feet).

**Vireo huttoni vulcani** Griscom.

Vireo oliváceo guatemalteco.

*Vireo huttoni vulcani* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 3 (Quetzaltenango (8500 ft.), Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Mountains of Chiapas and western Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, 7300 feet, March 27–April 9, breeding condition, O-d; Teopisca, Volcán Tacaná, K-d).

**Vireo huttoni carolinae** Brandt.

Vireo oliváceo de Brandt.

*Vireo huttoni carolinae* Brandt, Auk, 55, 1938, 269 (Boot Canyon, altitude 7000 feet, Chisos Mountains, Brewster County, Texas; type in Brandt Coll.).

Chisos Mountains, Texas, south to southwestern Tamaulipas.

México: Recorded from Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 12, laying; Sierra Guadalupe, Sierra Encarnación, G-d), Nuevo León (Monterrey, Galeana), and Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, breeding).

**Vireo hypochryseus** Sclater.

Golden Vireo. Vireo de ceja amarilla.

Pacific slope of México, from southern Sonora to Oaxaca, chiefly in foothills in Tropical Zone.

**Vireo hypochryseus nitidus** van Rossem.  
Vireo de ceja amarilla sonorese.

*Vireo hypochryseus nitidus* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 465 (Hacienda de San Rafael, "Chihuahua" [= Sonora]; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Known only from southern Sonora (Hacienda de San Rafael; San Francisco Canyon). Erroneously recorded from Chihuahua.

**Vireo hypochryseus hypochryseus** Sclater.  
Vireo de ceja amarilla mexicano.

*Vireo hypochryseus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 369, pl. 46 (Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Tropical Zone of mainland from Sinaloa to Oaxaca. Recorded from Sinaloa (Plomosas south to 15 mi. E Cacalotán, breeding, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, Chapalilla, breeding, K-d), Jalisco (Barranca Ibarra, Autlán, Tuxpan), Colima (Lajueta, April 25, K-d), Michoacán (nesting, K-d), Guerrero (Taxco, C-d; Chilpancingo, May 30–August 1, breeding, O-d), western Oaxaca (Quiotepec; Teotitlán, May 21, K-d), western Durango (Rancho Guasimal, November 6–18, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, June–August, K-d), Morelos, and western Puebla (10 mi. S Tehuiztingo, July, breeding, K-d).

**Vireo hypochryseus sordidus** Nelson.  
Vireo de ceja amarilla de Islas Marías.

*Vireo hypochryseus sordidus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 10 (Maria Madre Island, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from the Tres Marías Islands, Nayarit.

**Vireo vicinior** Coues.  
Gray Vireo. Vireo gris.

*Vireo vicinior* Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 75 (Fort Whipple, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in Upper Sonoran Zone from southern California, Nevada, southwestern Utah, southern Colorado, and extreme northwestern Oklahoma south to southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, western Texas, and northern Baja California. Winters chiefly in Sonora and southern Baja California.

México: Breeds in northern Baja California; winter visitant in northwestern states. Recorded from Baja California (summer resident locally in northwestern section north of latitude 30°; scarce transient elsewhere and winter visitant in Cape district), Sonora (September 15–April; common winter visitant in central western section, San Esteban and Tiburón islands, Guaymas), and Durango (Inde, August 13, G-d).

**Vireo nanus** Nelson.<sup>1</sup>  
Dwarf Vireo. Vireo enano.

*Vireo nanus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 59 (Querendaro, Michoacan, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

<sup>1</sup>*Vireo nelsoni* Bond is regarded as a synonym since it is considered advisable by us that *Lawrencia nana* of Haiti be retained in the genus *Lawrencia* and not transferred to *Vireo*.



México: Scarce. Known from Michoacán (type from Queréndaro; Zacapu, 2200 meters, August 25, one specimen, K-d), Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 5-16, six males, breeding condition, K-d), and Guanajuato (5 mi. NE Irapuato, 5600 feet, June 17, one male taken from nest with eggs, K-d).

**Vireo bellii** Audubon.  
Bell Vireo. Vireo aceitunado.

Breeds in Austral zones from California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, eastern Colorado, southeastern South Dakota, Iowa, southwestern Wisconsin, and northern Illinois south to northern Baja California, Sonora, Durango, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast of Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. Winters from southern Baja California and southern Sonora south to El Salvador and northern Nicaragua.

**Vireo bellii pusillus** Coues.  
Vireo aceitunado californiano.

*Vireo pusillus* Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 76 (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from upper Sacramento Valley and Inyo district of California south to latitude 30° in northwestern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.

México: Baja California (breeds commonly south to latitude 30°; extends east to east base of Sierra San Pedro Mártir; winters in Cape district).

**Vireo bellii arizonae** Ridgway.  
Vireo aceitunado de Arizona.

*Vireo bellii arizonae* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 108 (Tucson, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from extreme southern Nevada, southeastern California, and northeastern Baja California east through Arizona to southwestern New Mexico and south to southern Sonora. Winters from Baja California and central Sonora south to Colima.

México: Baja California (breeds in delta area of northeastern section; Cerro Prieto, June 2, 12, O-d; one winter record in Cape district at Todos Santos, November 15, O-d), Sonora (breeds in Lower Sonoran and Tropical zones; winters from Ures southward), Sinaloa (many localities, all months except June and July, K-d), Jalisco (Atoyac, February 22-March 8, K-d), Colima (Lajueta, February 15, K-d), northwestern Chihuahua (Casas Grandes, May 29), and western Durango (Tamazula, November, December, K-d).

**Vireo bellii medius** Oberholser.  
Vireo aceitunado de Texas.

*Vireo bellii medius* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 17 (Boquillas, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from Panhandle and upper Río Grande valley of Texas south to southern Durango and southern Coahuila. Winters from Sinaloa south to Oaxaca.

México: Sinaloa (December 28-April 10, K-d), Colima (January, February, K-d), Michoacán (Apatzingán, January, February, K-d; August 13), Guerrero (Cuajinicuilapa, February, K-d), Oaxaca (9 mi. W Tehuantepec, February 9, K-d), Chihuahua (Camargo, June 17-26, breeding condition, K-d), Durango (Nombre de Dios, June 2, 7,

breeding condition, K-d), Guanajuato, Coahuila (Hipólito, June 30–July 3, breeding condition, K-d; Saltillo), San Luis Potosí (Valles, March 23), Nuevo León (15 mi. SW Linares, July 17, juvenile, K-d), and Veracruz (Presidio, September 12, K-d).

**Vireo bellii bellii** Audubon.  
Vireo aceitunado de Bell.

*Vireo bellii* Audubon, Birds Am., octavo ed., 7, 1844, 333, pl. 485 (type from near St. Joseph, Missouri, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from eastern Colorado, southeastern South Dakota, Iowa, southwestern Wisconsin, and northern Illinois south to southern Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast of Texas, northeastern Arkansas, and central Missouri. Winters from Guerrero and Oaxaca to El Salvador and northern Nicaragua.

México: Recorded from Jalisco (Bolaños, G-d), Michoacán (Zacapu, September 6, K-d), Guerrero (October 3–May 13, O-d), Oaxaca (September–March), Guanajuato (Irapuato, September 10–October 8, K-d), Morelos (Atlaconulco, August 30, K-d), Tamaulipas (Jaumave; Guerrero, May 11; Gómez Farías, to May 1), and Veracruz (Presidio, May 6; Jalapa, May 8; Tecostempán, September 12, K-d). Early records for Sinaloa require racial redetermination.

**Vireo flavifrons**.<sup>1</sup>

Yellow-throated Vireo. Vireo de garganta amarilla.

*Vireo flavifrons* Vieillot, Ois. Am., 1807 (1808), 85, pl. 54 (États Unis; type possibly in Paris Mus.).

Southern Manitoba, north-central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida. Winters from Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Yucatán south to Colombia and Venezuela; also sparsely in West Indies.

México: Uncommon transient on east coast, wintering in southern states. Recorded from Oaxaca (October 27 on), Chiapas (winter), Coahuila (Jiménez, June 20, possibly breeding), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, October 28, K-d), Tamaulipas (Matamoros, August 25), Veracruz (Santecomapan, January; Orizaba, Boca del Río; Tres Zapotes, February 24), Campeche (Ichekek), Yucatán (Xocempich, December 5; Chichén Itzá, January 29, G-d), and Quintana Roo (Chetumal; Cozumel Island).

**Vireo solitarius** (Wilson).

Solitary Vireo. Vireo solitario.

Breeds chiefly in Canadian and Transition zones from northeastern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south in the mountains to southern Baja California, El Salvador, and northern Georgia. Winters from southern Arizona, Nuevo León, the Gulf states, and North Carolina south to Nicaragua, Cuba, and southern Florida. Many older records of transients and winter visitants in México require racial redetermination.

<sup>1</sup>*Vireo propinquus* Baird is regarded as a hybrid of *Vireo flavifrons* and *Vireo solitarius*; it has been recorded from Chiapas (Nueva Amatenango, July 17) and Guatemala.

***Vireo solitarius cassinii* Xantus.**

Vireo solitario de Cassin.

*Vireo cassinii* Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 117 (Fort Tejon, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern British Columbia and northwestern Montana south through Washington, Oregon, western Idaho, and California to northern Baja California. Winters from southern Arizona and Nuevo León to western Guatemala.

México: Baja California (breeds in Transition Zone in Sierra San Pedro Mártir; transient elsewhere), Sonora (common transient in eastern foothills and mountains; winters in Tropical Zone; August 24–May 30), Sinaloa (common winter visitant throughout, September 12–April 21, K-d), Nayarit (February, March, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (October 2–March 17, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (March 26, O-d), Chihuahua (transient), Durango (October 27–April 10), Guanajuato, Querétaro (San Juan del Río, December 19, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, December 10–16, K-d), Morelos, Coahuila (20 mi. S Ocampo, July 4), Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque, February 10), and Tamaulipas (Alta Mira, April 3, G-d).

***Vireo solitarius lucasanus* Brewster.**

Vireo solitario de San Lucas.

*Vireo solitarius lucasanus* Brewster, Auk, 8, 1891, 147 (San José del Rancho, Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident of Cape district of Baja California (chiefly Upper Sonoran Zone; Triunfo; down to 600 feet at Miraflores).

***Vireo solitarius plumbeus* Coues.**

Vireo solitario plumizo.

*Vireo plumbeus* Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 74 (Fort Whipple, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern Idaho, Wyoming, southeastern Montana, and southwestern South Dakota (Black Hills) south to southeastern Arizona, northeastern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and western Texas. Winters from southern Arizona south to Colima and Guanajuato.

México: Sonora (summer resident of mountains of northeastern section; winter visitant to April 20 in south), Sinaloa (winter visitant throughout, August 23–April 29, K-d), Nayarit (January 30, March 18, 28, K-d), Jalisco (Zapotillo, February 20, K-d), Colima (18 mi. E Colima, January 30, K-d), Chihuahua (Río Gavilán, intermediate toward *V. s. pinicolus*; Los Frailes, non-breeding, June 21, 25, San Feliz, August 13, Mount Mohinora, non-breeding, May 13, K-d), Durango (Tamazula, Piedra Gorda, November–March, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, October 17, K-d), and Guanajuato (Irapuato, January 14, K-d).

***Vireo solitarius pinicolus* van Rossem.**

Vireo solitario ocotero.

*Vireo solitarius pinicolus* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 467 (Mound Valley, Chihuahua; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Summer resident of northern mountains. Winters south to Jalisco. Recorded from Sonora (summer resident in southeastern mountains south of latitude 28° 30'), Sinaloa (from Sonora boundary to Escuinapa, September 5–April 9, K-d), Nayarit (Las

Varas, March 25, K-d), Jalisco (Zapotillo, October 23, Tapalpa, April 3, K-d), Chihuahua (breeds in mountains from about latitude 29° south; April 13–September 1), Durango (Coyotes; 4 mi. W El Salto, 8500 feet, June 26, breeding, O-d; Rancho Guasimal, Piedra Gorda, October–March, K-d), and northwestern Zacatecas (Laguna Valderama, July 17).

***Vireo solitarius repetens* van Rossem.**

*Vireo solitario suriano.*

*Vireo solitarius repetens* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 11 (Tiztla (Amula), Guerrero, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Breeds in mountains of central section; probably resident. Recorded from Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, June 16, breeding, vicinity of Tepic, July 3, 13, adults with large young, Chapalilla, June 22–July 9, Chacala, March 11–19, K-d), Jalisco (Volcán de Colima, Zapotlán), Michoacán (Tancítaro; Apatzingán, January, Tzitzio, July, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (Sola; 45 mi. NW Oaxaca, February, July, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, October 1, K-d), Querétaro (San Juan del Río, December 18, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, July 15, August 8, K-d), Morelos (Jiutepec, March 16, Tehuixtla, October 24, K-d), Puebla (Huauchinango, April 3, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (Realito, Montelunga, April 26–June 6), and Veracruz (Jalapa, breeding at 8000 feet).

***Vireo solitarius montanus* van Rossem.**

*Vireo solitario montaños.*

*Vireo solitarius montanus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1933, 285 (Hacienda Chilata, Depto. Sonsonate, El Salvador; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

México: Chiapas (Monserrate, breeding; Amatenango, July 19, Santa Rosa, Escuintla, 1500 meters, May 22, F-d).

***Vireo solitarius solitarius* (Wilson).**

*Vireo solitario de invierno.*

*Muscicapa solitaria* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 2, 1810, 143, pl. 17, fig. 6 (Philadelphia, Pa.; type lost).

Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from northeastern British Columbia and southwestern Mackenzie east to southwestern Newfoundland and south to southeastern Alberta, central North Dakota, central Minnesota, southeastern Wisconsin, central Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Winters from central Texas, the central parts of the Gulf states, and North Carolina south through eastern México and central America to northern Nicaragua, Cuba, and southern Florida.

México: Winter visitant to Michoacán (10 mi. N Tiquicheo, December 20–28, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, winter, O-d), Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Moctum, Totontepec, Tapanatepec, September 6–April 24, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate, March 26, Prusia; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 7, 16, O-d), San Luis Potosí (Valles, to May 1), Puebla (3 and 30 mi. E Huauchinango, October 29–April 12, common, K-d; Metlatoyuca, Ocotlán, G-d), Nuevo León (common in winter), Tamaulipas (common, September 17–April 27), Veracruz (common in winter, to April 28), and Quintana Roo (one record; Chunyaxche).

**Vireo olivaceus** (Linnaeus).  
Red-eyed Vireo. Vireo de ojos rojos.

*Muscicapa olivacea* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 327 (in *America septentrionali* = South Carolina).

Breeds from southwestern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to northern Oregon, northern Idaho, Wyoming, central Colorado, western Oklahoma, central coastal Texas, the Gulf states, and central Florida. Winters from Colombia and Venezuela to southern Perú and southern Brazil.

México: Migrates through eastern sections. Recorded from Chiapas (Palenque, March 3–April 5, K-d), Coahuila (late spring migrants, Sabinas, May 22, Las Vacas Creek, June 7, G-d), Tamaulipas (Matamoros, August 21), Veracruz (regular and not uncommon transient, sea level to 4500 feet, April 19–May 11; August–October, K-d), Yucatán (regular transient, April 3, September 27, October 2), Quintana Roo (April 8–May 13; Cozumel Island, G-d), and Banco Campeche (Cayos Arcas, Arrecife Alacrán).

**Vireo flavoviridis** (Cassin).  
Yellow-green Vireo. Vireo amarillo verdoso.

Breeds from Sonora, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas south to northwestern Costa Rica. Winters from southern Panamá to upper Amazonia.

**Vireo flavoviridis hypoleucus** van Rossem and Hachisuka.  
Vireo amarillo verdoso noroeste.

*Vireo olivaceus hypoleucus* van Rossem and Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 159 (San Francisco Cañon, on the extreme eastern boundary of Sonora at Lat. 27° N., Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Breeds in Transition, Sonoran, and Tropical zones from Sonora to Jalisco. Reported from El Salvador and Panamá in migration and southeastern Perú in winter.

México: Sonora (breeds commonly in Tropical and Sonoran zones, locally in Transition Zone, north to Oposura; arriving May 29), Sinaloa (common summer visitant throughout, May 27–September 23, K-d), Nayarit (Tepic, Sauta, Chapalilla, breeding, K-d), and coastal Jalisco (Puerto Vallarta, nesting, approaching *V. f. flavoviridis*, K-d; Autlán, July 6, nest).

**Vireo flavoviridis forreri** Madarasz.  
Vireo amarillo verdoso de Islas Marías.

*Vireo forreri* Madarasz, Termesz. Füzet., 9, 1885, 74, pl. 6 (Ins. Tres Marias; type formerly in Hungarian Nat. Mus.).

Breeds on Tres Marías Islands, México. On migration in western México, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Winter range unknown; possibly eastern Ecuador.

México: Nayarit (Tres Marías Islands, common summer resident, arriving in late spring), Guerrero (Ejido Nuevo, May 3, Río Balsas, June 4), and Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, May 20). Erroneously recorded from Jalisco (Barranca Ibarra).

**Vireo flavoviridis flavoviridis** (Cassin).

Vireo amarillo verdoso costanero.

*Vireosylvia flavoviridis* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, 1851, 152 (Panama and San Juan de Nicaragua; restricted to San Juan de Nicaragua; type lost).

Breeds from interior Jalisco, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas south to northwestern Costa Rica. Winters from Colombia to eastern Perú, Bolivia, and western Brazil.

México: Chiefly arid Tropical Zone and savannas. Recorded from Jalisco (interior at Guadalajara; Barranca Ibarra, May 13, G-d), Colima, Michoacán (nesting, K-d), Guerrero (April 5; to September 21, O-d; Chilpancingo, June 2, breeding, Tierra Colorada, June 27, laying, Omilteme, June 4, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (breeding, K-d), Puebla (Papantilla, May 9, breeding condition, 10 mi. S Tehuiztzingo, July 28, August 1, K-d), Nuevo León (Monterrey), Tamaulipas (Victoria, Gómez Farías, April 9 on, common summer resident from April 20; Sierra de Tamaulipas, June 5, 9, nest and eggs), Veracruz (April 3–September 13, rarely October 18; Laguna Tamiahua, May 18–June 8, breeding, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (to October 3), and Quintana Roo (common, late May–June, breeding; earliest date, March 28).

**Vireo magister** (Lawrence).

Yucatán Vireo. Vireo yucateco.

Eastern coasts and islands of Yucatán Peninsula, south to Bay of Honduras, and Grand Cayman in Greater Antilles.

**Vireo magister magister** (Lawrence).

Vireo yucateco de Lawrence.

*Vireosylvia magister* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 10, 1871, 20 (Belize, British Honduras; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Eastern coasts and islands of Yucatán Peninsula south to British Honduras, and Ruatan and Bonacca islands in Gulf of Honduras.

México: Quintana Roo (Mujeres, Holbox and Cozumel islands, and adjacent coast; chiefly in littoral dedicuous forest and mangroves, but inland on Cozumel Island).

**Vireo philadelphicus** (Cassin).

Philadelphia Vireo. Vireo Filadelfia.

*Vireosylvia philadelphica* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, 1851, 153, pl. 10, fig. 2 (near Philadelphia [Pennsylvania]; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in Canadian Zone from central Alberta east to southwestern Newfoundland and south to North Dakota, northern Michigan, northern New Hampshire, and central Maine. Winters from Yucatán Peninsula through Central America to western Panamá.

México: Sparse transient and winter visitant in eastern and southern sections. Recorded from Guerrero (Chilpancingo, May 6, one specimen, O-d), Chiapas (Palenque, April 3, one specimen), Veracruz (Presidio, May 2, two specimens, F-d), Yucatán (Mérida, October 9, one specimen), and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island, January, one record).

**Vireo gilvus** (Vieillot).<sup>1</sup>

Warbling Vireo. Vireo gorjeador.

Breeds from northern British Columbia, southern and central Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, Chiapas, Veracruz, central Texas, southern Louisiana, northern Alabama, western North Carolina, and Virginia. Winters from southern Sonora and Veracruz south to El Salvador.

**Vireo gilvus swainsonii** Baird.

Vireo gorjeador de Swainson.

*Vireo swainsonii* Baird, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 336 (type from Petaluma, California, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Northern British Columbia and southwestern and central southern Mackenzie south, exclusive of Great Basin region, to southern California, central Idaho, central and southeastern Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas. Winters from southern Sonora south to El Salvador.

México: Transient and winter visitant, commonly along Pacific slope. Specimens, even of recent date, have usually not been separated as between the races *swainsonii* and *leucopolius*, and examples of the latter may be included in listings here for *swainsonii*. Recorded from Baja California (common transient throughout), Sonora (common transient, to June 11 in spring; winters, Alamos, February 9, one record), Sinaloa (August 29–May 18, K-d), Nayarit (January, March, April, K-d), Jalisco (20 mi. W Ojuelos, as late as May 13, non-breeding, K-d), Colima (Lajueta, February, April, 18 mi. E Colima, January 28, K-d), Michoacán (winters; to May 6, C-d), Guerrero (October 5–April 29, O-d), Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Cerro San Felipe, K-d; Chivela), Chiapas (Sierra Gineta, January 9, 14, K-d), Chihuahua (Ramos, September 4–8, O-d; 17 mi. E La Junta, June 7–9, non-breeding, Laguna Juanota, August 11, K-d), Durango (Tamazula, Nombre de Dios, to May 31, K-d), Zacatecas (Sain Alto, May 19, 20, K-d), Guanajuato (5 mi. W Ibarra, May 17, non-breeding, Irapuato, September 21, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, December 8–16, April 23, K-d; 25 mi. E Zitácuaro, August 20, C-d), Morelos (winters), San Luis Potosí (Naranjo, October 17, K-d), and Veracruz (rare; winter and to May 4).

**Vireo gilvus victoriae** Sibley.

Vireo gorjeador bajacaliforniano.

*Vireo gilvus victoriae* Sibley, Condor, 42, 1940, 255 (Laguna Valley, 6000 feet, Victoria Mountains, Lower California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Breeds in Victoria Mountains of southern Baja California (arrives in early April; one winter record, December 23).

**Vireo gilvus leucopolius** (Oberholser).

Vireo gorjeador ceniciento.

*Vireosylva gilva leucopolia* Oberholser, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1932, 9 (Barley Camp, Warner Mountains, 14 miles southwest of Adel, Oregon, altitude 6400 feet; type formerly in Cleveland Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> It remains questionable whether or not *Vireo leucophrys* of southern Central America and South America is conspecific with *Vireo gilvus*.

Breeds in Great Basin region of western North America from eastern Washington and southern Idaho south to central eastern California, southern Nevada, and southwestern Utah. Winter range little known. Extends south to Guerrero.

México: Recorded from Guerrero in winter (forty-eight specimens, Chilpancingo, November 10–May 9, O-d; El Rincón, May 8, G-d).

**Vireo gilvus gilvus** (Vieillot).  
Vireo gorjeador visitante.

*Muscicapa gilva* Vieillot, Hist. Nat. Ois. Am. Sept., 1807 (1808), 65, pl. 34 (l'Etat de New Yorck; type in Paris Mus.).

Breeds from southwestern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to southern Montana, eastern Colorado, eastern Texas, Louisiana, northern Alabama, western North Carolina, and Virginia. Winters from southern México to El Salvador and in southern Florida.

México: Sparse transient and winter visitant southward. Recorded from Sonora (Batmotal, April 20, G-d), Jalisco (San Sebastián, March 28, Sierra Nevada, April 23, G-d), Michoacán (La Salada, March 11–23, Los Reyes, February 13–17, Zamora, January 24, G-d), Oaxaca (Tutla, March 19), Chiapas (Sierra Gineta, January 13, K-d; San Vicente, April 24, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, March 8, G-d), Chihuahua (Colonia Pacheco, August 18, O-d; Batopilas, October 9, G-d), Durango (Chacala, February 27, Papasquiario, August 8, G-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca, November 3, K-d), Coahuila (12 mi. W Saltillo, September 28, K-d), Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, April 29), and Veracruz (Presidio, May, K-d).

**Vireo gilvus brewsteri** (Ridgway).  
Vireo gorjeador de Brewster.

*Vireosylva gilva brewsteri* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 107 (Bravo, Chihuahua; type in Mus. Comp. Zool).

México: Sierra Madre Occidental from latitude 28° south to Nayarit. Recorded from Sonora (Mina Abundancia, April 9; Rancho Santa Bárbara, 5000 feet, June, breeding), Sinaloa (Babizos, breeding, June–August, Copalito, July 27, Batel, June 1, breeding condition, November 8, 25, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, June 8–30, breeding, Tepic, July 1, with large young, Chapalilla, June 20, 22, K-d), Chihuahua (Bravo; Cusáraga, May 26, breeding), and Durango (Rancho Guasimal, October 24, November 1, Piedra Gorda, March 8–16, K-d).

**Vireo gilvus connectens** van Rossem.  
Vireo gorjeador guerrerense.

*Vireo gilvus connectens* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1940, 77 (Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico (alt. 4600 ft.); type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Mountains of southeastern section. Michoacán (Apatzingán, July 26, Uruapan, June 8–July 3, breeding, Zacapu, August 26, September 6, Tzitzio, July 16–25, K-d), Guerrero (4600–8000 feet, July, August; Cuapongo, August 25, O-d), Oaxaca (45 mi. NW Oaxaca, February 27, July 20, 21, Moctum, September 9, December 7–31, Mitla, December 22, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, June 16, breeding, and August 1–20, November 22, 26, K-d), and Morelos (Coajomulco, June 21, breeding, Jiutepec, April 28, K-d).



**Vireo gilvus strenuus** Nelson  
Vireo gorjeador ágil.

*Vireo amauronotus strenuus* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 268 (Tumbala, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from mountains of Chiapas (Tumbalá, five specimens, June 3–24, K-d; Monte Ovando, April 29, F-d).

**Vireo gilvus eleanorae** Sutton and Burleigh.  
Vireo gorjeador huasteco.

*Vireo gilvus eleanorae* Sutton and Burleigh, Auk, 57, 1940, 398 (6 miles north of Jacala, Hidalgo . . . 6000 feet; type in Sutton Coll.).

México: Sierra Madre Oriental in eastern San Luis Potosí (16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, October 8, K-d), and northern Hidalgo (3500–7000 feet, March, April, Jacala, El Barrio), and southern Tamaulipas (Galindo, March 14–27 [not *swainsonii* as previously recorded], F-d; Gómez Farías, 3500 feet, breeding).

**Vireo gilvus amauronotus** Salvin and Godman.  
Vireo gorjeado orizabeño.

*Vireo amauronotus* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Cent.-Am., Aves, 1, 1881, 193 (Orizaba, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Mountains of Puebla (Huauchinango, March 29, January 15, G-d, K-d; Villa Juárez, May 17, breeding condition, C-d), and Veracruz (Orizaba, Jalapa, May; Huatusco and vicinity, March 17–29, October 26, K-d).

**Neochloe brevipennis** Sclater.  
Slaty Vireo. Virco gusanero.

Higher mountains of southern México from Guerrero to Veracruz.

**Neochloe brevipennis browni** Miller and Ray.  
Vireo gusanero guerrerense.

*Neochloe brevipennis browni* Miller and Ray, Condor, 46, 1944, 42, col. pl. (near Chilpancingo, at an elevation of about 4000 feet, Guerrero, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Known only from the type specimen from Guerrero (taken on June 21).

**Neochloe brevipennis brevipennis** Sclater.  
Vireo gusanero veracruzano.

*Neochloe brevipennis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25, 1857 (1858), 213 (Orizaba [Veracruz, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Sparse and local resident of southeastern mountain areas. Recorded from Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 9, breeding condition, intermediate toward *N. b. browni*; Moctum, Amatepec, Totontepec, November, December, April, May) and Veracruz (Jalapa, 4500 feet, May 4, breeding condition; Orizaba).

**Hylophilus ochraceiceps** Sclater.

Tawny-crowned Greenlet. Verderón de corona ocre.

Tropical Zone from southeastern México south to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia, Amazonian Brazil, and the Guianas.

**Hylophilus ochraceiceps ochraceiceps** Sclater.

Verderón de corona ocre mexicano.

*Hylophilus ochraceiceps* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 375 (Playa Vicente, Oaxaca; type in Brit. Mus.).

Caribbean coast of southern México south through Central America to western Panamá.

México: Northeastern Oaxaca (Tutla; Esquilapa, March 17, April 9, K-d), northern Chiapas (Palenque, March 3, April 5, K-d; Laguna Ocotal), Veracruz (Cerro Tuxtla, not uncommon; 10 mi. S Presidio, July 15, breeding, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche (Apazote, Pacaytún), and Quintana Roo (in rain forest, uncommon; April 29, breeding condition; Palmul).

**Hylophilus decurtatus** (Bonaparte).

Gray-headed Greenlet. Verderón de cabeza gris.

Tropical Zone from southeastern México through Central America to western Ecuador.

**Hylophilus decurtatus decurtatus** (Bonaparte).

Verderón de cabeza gris norteño.

*Sylvicola decurtata* Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, 1837 (1838), 118 (Guatemala; type in Liverpool Mus.).

Southern México south through Central America to western Panamá.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, eastern San Luis Potosí (Tamazunchale), northeastern Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, November, 5 mi. N Papantilla, May 17, breeding condition, K-d), Veracruz (common), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (Xcan, La Vega; breeds from mid-May through June, in rain forest).

FAMILY **COEREBIDAE**<sup>1</sup>  
HONEYCREEPERS

**Diglossa baritula** Wagler.  
Mexican Diglossa. Pico chueco.

Subtropical Zone of mountains from southern México to western Panamá, reappearing in the Andes from Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia and northwestern Argentina.

**Diglossa baritula baritula** Wagler.  
Pico chueco mexicano.

*Diglossa Baritula* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, 281 (Mexico; types in Munich Mus.).

México: Highlands north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Recorded from Jalisco (Nevada de Colima), Michoacán, Guerrero (Chilpancingo; Cuapongo, August 8, laying, O-d), Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus), Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal (K-d, O-d), Morelos, Hidalgo (Real del Monte, nesting, K-d; 6 mi. N Pachuco, 9600 feet, July 3, breeding, O-d), Puebla, and Veracruz.

**Diglossa baritula montana** Dearborn.  
Pico chueco chiapaneco.

*Diglossa montana* Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Ornith. Ser., 1, 1907, 125 (Sierra Santa Elena, at altitude 9,500 feet, near Tecpam, Guatemala; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador.  
México: Chiapas (Tumbalá, Ciudad Las Casas, K-d; Volcán Tacaná, 11,000 feet).

**Chlorophanes spiza** (Linnaeus).  
Green Honeycreeper. Mielerero.

Humid Tropical Zone from southern México to Bolivia and southwestern Brazil.

**Chlorophanes spiza guatemalensis** Sclater.  
Mielerero guatemalteco.

*Chlorophanes guatemalensis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 129 (in Guatemala = Choctum, Vera Paz; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southern México to eastern Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca (Chinantla, May 3), Chiapas (Palenque, February 23–May 22, seventeen specimens, Tumbalá, June 18, 23, K-d; Santa Rosa, May 12), and Campeche (Pacaytún, one record).

**Cyanerpes cyaneus** (Linnaeus).  
Blue Honeycreeper. Reinita.

Tropical America from southern México to Brazil and eastern Bolivia; also Cuba, Tobago, and Gorgona islands.

<sup>1</sup> Dismemberment of this family as an unnatural assemblage is probably necessary, but proper allocation of the genera to other groups is still in doubt in some cases and the family is therefore maintained here as a matter of convenience.

**Cyanerpes cyaneus carneipes** (Sclater).<sup>1</sup>  
Reinita patas rojas

*Caereba carneipes* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859 (1860), 376 (Playa Vicente [Oaxaca, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Southeastern México to western Panamá (Canal Zone and Pearl Islands).

México: Oaxaca (Tutla; Santo Domingo, G-d; Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, ten specimens, K-d), Chiapas (Catarina, 4000 feet, May 16, breeding condition, C-d), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, 2500 feet, August 6, one specimen, O-d), Veracruz (Presidio, breeding, K-d; Cerro de Tuxtla, abundant), Puebla (Papantilla, May 13, breeding, K-d), Campeche, southern Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeds in April; Cozumel Island). Erroneously recorded from Valley of México.

**Cyanerpes caeruleus** (Linnaeus).  
Shining Honeycreeper. Pavito.

Chiapas to northwestern Colombia.

**Cyanerpes caeruleus lucidus** (Sclater and Salvin).  
Pavito brillante.

*Caereba lucida* Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1, 1859, 14 (Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Chiapas to Honduras.

México: Chiapas (Tumbalá, June 20, Santa Rosa, June 11, August 4, 9, 12, four specimens, K-d, and June 30–August 22, ten specimens in Paris Mus.).

**Coereba flaveola** (Linnaeus).  
Bananaquit. Platanero.

Greater and Lesser Antilles; southeastern México through tropical America to western Perú, Bolivia, and northern Argentina; Tobago, Trinidad, and islands in Caribbean Sea off Central and South America.

**Coereba flaveola mexicana** (Sclater).  
Platanero mexicano.

*Certhiola mexicana* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 24, 1856, 286 (near the town of Cordova, state of Vera Cruz; type in Brit. Mus.).

Caribbean slope of southern México south to western Panamá (Veraguas).

México: Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Palomares, K-d; Playa Vicente, Tutla), Chiapas (Ocuilapa, Yajalón, G-d; Palenque, K-d; Santa Rosa), and Veracruz (north rarely to Córdoba and Jalapa).

**Coereba flaveola caboti** (Ridgway).  
Platanero de Cozumel.

*Certhiola caboti* Ridgway, Am. Nat., 7, 1873, 612 (Cozumel Island, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Islands off coast of Quintana Roo (Holbox, Cancun, Cozumel, Cayo Culabra; abundant on Cozumel).

<sup>1</sup> *Cyanerpes cyaneus striatipectus* Brodkorb is regarded as a synonym.

FAMILY PARULIDAE  
WOOD WARBLERS

**Mniotilta varia** (Linnaeus).

Black-and-white Warbler. Mezclilla.

*Motacilla varia* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 333 (in Jamaica, Dominica = Hispaniola).

Breeds in North America, chiefly east of the Great Plains, from central and southeastern Canada south to northern parts of Gulf states. Winters from southern Baja California, Nayarit, southern Texas, and central Florida south to Ecuador and Venezuela.

México: Early fall migrant (late July) and spring migrant (early April) through most states. Winters throughout Tamaulipan coastal plains and less commonly elsewhere in México except northern portions of northernmost states. Recorded from Baja California (Cape district, winter), Sonora (Imuris, November, Ciudad Obregón, Q-d), Sinaloa (Isla las Tunas, K-d), Nayarit, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila (Saltillo, winter), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (July 25–May 15), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Protonotaria citrea** (Boddaert).

Prothonotary Warbler. Verdín protonotario.

*Motacilla citrea* Boddaert, Tabl. Planch., Enlum, 1783, 44 (Louisiana).

Breeds east of Great Plains in North America from southern Great Lakes area and New Jersey south to the Gulf coast and central Florida. Winters from Yucatán Peninsula south through Central America to central Colombia and northern Venezuela.

México: Occasional migrant and rare winter visitant on Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Jalisco (specimen in hand, but lost, Q), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Isla Cozumel, January).

**Limnothlypis swainsonii** (Audubon).

Swainson Warbler. Verdín de Swainson.

*Sylvia Swainsonii* Audubon, Birds Am. (folio), 2, 1834, pl. 198, and Ornith. Biogr., 2, 1834, 563 (Edisto River, near Charleston in South Carolina; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from Ohio Valley and southeastern Maryland south to southeastern Louisiana, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida. Winters in Yucatán Peninsula, British Honduras, Cuba, and Jamaica.

México: Recorded from Tamaulipas (Matamoros, F-d), Veracruz (Veracruz; Poza Rica, November 24, K-d), Campeche (Pacaytún, January 15), and Quintana Roo (Santa Lucía, January 24; 46 mi. W Chetumal, February 12).

**Helmitheros vermivorus** (Gmelin.)

Worm-eating Warbler. Gusancro.

*Motacilla vermivora* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 951 (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia).

Breeds from Iowa, the Ohio River valley, central Pennsylvania, and western Massachusetts south to northern parts of Gulf states and South Carolina. Winters from southern Tamaulipas, the Yucatán Peninsula, Jamaica, and the Bahamas south to Panamá.

México: Fall and spring migrant (late August and early April); winters from southern Tamaulipas south through Chiapas and the Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, December 4, K-d), Chiapas, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tamaulipas (January 26), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche (Aguada Seca, February 5, 7), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (February 17, 18), including Isla Cozumel.

**Vermivora chrysoptera** (Linnaeus).

Golden-winged Warbler. Gusanero alidorado.

*Motacilla chrysoptera* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 333 (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia).

Breeds chiefly in north-central and northeastern United States, extending south to northern Georgia. Winters from Guatemala to central Colombia and northwestern Venezuela.

México: Rare and little known; few authentic records. Reported as a trans-Gulf migrant on Cayos Arcas, Isla Pérez, Arrecife Alacrán, and Banco Campeche. Recorded from San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, April 19), Veracruz (Veracruz; Paso Nuevo, March 16), Campeche, and Yucatán.

**Vermivora pinus** (Linnaeus).

Blue-winged Warbler. Gusanero de alas azules.

*Certhia pinus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 187 (in America septentrionali = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Breeds in central and central-eastern United States, extending from eastern Nebraska and eastern Massachusetts south to northern Alabama and northern Georgia. Winters from Puebla and Yucatán south to Panamá and northern Colombia.

México: Rare fall and spring migrant through Tamaulipas; winters sparingly from Puebla, Veracruz, and Yucatán Peninsula southward. Recorded from Chiapas (one specimen, K-d), Puebla, San Luis Potosí (7 mi. E Tamazunchale, April 3), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, Jalapa), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Vermivora peregrina** (Wilson).

Tennessee Warbler. Verdín semillero.

*Sylvia peregrina* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 83, pl. 25, fig. 2 (banks of the Cumberland River in Tennessee; type apparently lost).

Breeds in transcontinental forest belt of Canada and northern United States from Yukon, interior British Columbia, and northwestern Montana eastward. Winters from Guerrero and Oaxaca south to Colombia and northern Venezuela.

México: Fairly common late spring and fall migrant at medium altitudes in southwestern Tamaulipas and Veracruz; winters in southern México. Recorded from Sonora (25 mi. S Nogales, Q-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, March 21, O-d), Oaxaca (winter), Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Cayo Culebra, Isla Cozumel).

**Vermivora celata** (Say).

Orange-crowned Warbler. Gusanero de corona anaranjada.

Breeds in transcontinental forest belt, from Alaska to northwestern Quebec, and south to northwestern Baja California, southeastern Arizona, western Texas, southern

Manitoba, and central Ontario. Winters from northern California, central Arizona, central Texas, the Gulf coast, and South Carolina south to Guatemala and southern Florida.

***Vermivora celata celata* (Say).**

Gusanero de corona anaranjada norteño.

*Sylvia celatus* Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., 1, 1823, 169 (Engineer Cantonment near Council Bluffs = Omaha, Nebraska; type apparently lost).

Breeds in transcontinental forest belt from central Alaska east to northwestern Quebec. Winters from southern California, southeastern Arizona, central Texas, the Gulf coast, and South Carolina south to Guatemala and southern Florida.

México: Early spring and late fall migrant; abundant winter visitant on Tamaulipan coastal plains; winters less commonly in western and southern states wherever it has been recorded. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (Chilpancingo, O-d), Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Querétaro, México, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

***Vermivora celata orestera* Oberholser.**

Gusanero de corona anaranjada de las Rocallosas.

*Vermivora celata orestera* Oberholser, Auk, 1905, 22, 243 (Willis, New Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in Rocky Mountains and Great Basin region from southwestern Yukon south to central eastern California, central Nevada, southeastern Arizona, and western Texas. Winters from lower Colorado River valley of California east to southern Texas and south to Guerrero and Veracruz.

México: Winters sparingly in the Cape district of Baja California and on plains of southern Sonora and Sinaloa; common in the Sierra Madre Occidental from southern Chihuahua south to Guerrero; less common in the Sierra Madre Oriental. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (abundant, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chihuahua (8000 feet), Durango, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (8500 feet), Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz. Identification of many of the migrants of this race is uncertain.

***Vermivora celata lutescens* (Ridgway).**

Gusanero de corona anaranjada de luteina.

*Helminthophaga celata* var. *lutescens* Ridgway, Am. Jour. Sci. Arts, ser. 3, 4, 1872, 457 (Pacific Coast from Radiac [*sic*] to Cape St. Lucas = Fort Kenai, Alaska; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in Pacific coast region from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, to San Diego County, California. Winters from central California (rarely) and southwestern Arizona to southern Baja California and through western México to Guatemala.

México: Early spring and fall migrant through western section. Winters commonly in the Cape district of Baja California and on the coastal plains of Sonora and Sinaloa; also along the Sierra Madre Occidental (up to 7000 feet) to the Transverse Volcanic Province, becoming less common in the eastern states. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora (Tiburón Island), Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, México, Morelos, and Nuevo León.

***Vermivora celata sordida*** (Townsend).  
Gusanero de corona anaranjada obscuro.

*Helminthophila celata sordida* Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890, 139 (San Clemente Island, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds on islands off southwestern California and northwestern Baja California and locally on mainland seacoast of southern California. Winters on mainland from northern California south to latitude 30° N.

México: Breeds on Todos Santos and Los Coronados Islands, Baja California; winters on mainland south to El Rosario.

***Vermivora ruficapilla*** (Wilson).

Nashville Warbler. Verdín de mono.

Breeds across southern Canada and south to central California, northern Utah, southern Minnesota, northern Illinois, northeastern West Virginia, and western Maryland. Winters from southern Sonora, Durango, and southern Texas south to Guatemala and southern Florida.

***Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi*** van Rossem.  
Verdín de mono de Ridgway.

*Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, 1929, 179, new name for *Vermivora ruficapilla gutturalis* Ridgway, prooccupied (Ft. Tejon, Cal., and East Humboldt Mountains, Nevada = East Humboldt Mountains, Nevada; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern British Columbia south to central California and northern Utah. Winters from southern Sonora and Durango to Guatemala.

México: Common early spring and fall migrant through the foothills and coastal plains of Sonora and Sinaloa south to Guerrero; casual in Baja California. Winters from southern Sonora and Durango south to Oaxaca and Chiapas, from sea level to 7500 feet, and less commonly east to Nuevo León and Veracruz. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (common, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Durango, Guanajuato, México, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Nuevo León, and Veracruz.

***Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*** (Wilson).  
Verdín de mono de Wilson.

*Sylvia ruficapilla* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 120, pl. 27, fig. 3 (near Nashville, Tennessee; type apparently lost).

Breeds in southern Canada from Manitoba to Quebec and in north-central and north-eastern United States. Winters from Durango, Nuevo León, and southern Texas south to Guatemala and southern Florida.

México: Winters on eastern slopes from Tamaulipas to Veracruz; also less commonly extends to west coast and to higher elevation (9000 feet). Recorded from Sinaloa (one record), Nayarit (two specimens, sea level, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca (Mount Zempoaltepec, 9000 feet), Chiapas (up to 3000 feet), southwestern Chihuahua (6500 feet, one record), Durango (Chacala), Aguascalientes (7000 feet, K-d), Guanajuato, México (Temascaltepec, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (up to 8000 feet), Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León (winter, Monterrey), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Campeche.



**Vermivora virginiae** (Baird).

Virginia Warbler. Gusanero de anteojos blancos.

*Helminthophaga virginiae* Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Birds. N. Am., Atlas, 1860, p. vii, pl. 79, fig. 1 (Fort Burgwyn, N. M.; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in Great Basin mountains and southern Rocky Mountains of United States, extending south to southeastern Arizona. Winters from Jalisco and Guanajuato south to Guerrero and Oaxaca.

México: Late spring and fall migrant at medium altitudes along the Sierra Madre Occidental and Central Plateau; not recorded from sea level nor above 7500 feet. Winters from northern Jalisco southward. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (rare), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca (49 mi. NW Tequisistlán, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Morelos (Cuernavaca, K-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, casual), and San Luis Potosí (Morales, casual).

**Vermivora crissalis** (Salvin and Godman).

Colima Warbler. Gusanero colimense.

*Helminthophila crissalis* Salvin and Godman, Ibis, ser. 6, 1, 1889, 380 (Sierra Nevada de Colima, [Jalisco,] Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds from Chisos Mountains of Texas south to Mountains of Nuevo León and southwestern Tamaulipas. Winters from southern Sinaloa to Guerrero.

México: Breeds in the Sierra Madre Oriental from southeastern Coahuila to southwestern Tamaulipas. Winters on Pacific slope from southern Sinaloa south through Michoacán to Guerrero. Recorded from Sinaloa (Rancho Batel, November 12), Jalisco (22 mi. SW Guadalajara, O-d; Sierra Nevada de Colima), Michoacán (November 3, K-d), Guerrero (September 20, O-d; April 17, K-d), Coahuila (Diamante Pass), Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, 7500 feet, July-August, nine specimens, including juveniles, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Miquihuana).

**Vermivora luciae** (Cooper).

Lucy Warbler. Gusanero de Lucy.

*Helminthophaga luciae* Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 1, 2, 1861, 120 (Fort Mojave, near lat. 35° in the Colorado Valley [, Arizona]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in southwestern United States, northeastern Baja California, and northern Sonora. Winters from Jalisco to Guerrero.

México: Reported breeding in northeastern Baja California and northern Sonora. Migrates along west coast from Sonora south to eastern Michoacán and southwestern Guerrero. Winters from sea level to 5700 feet from Sinaloa south to Guerrero. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora (common), Sinaloa (common), Jalisco, Colima (one specimen, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero (October 27–February 15), and Durango (two specimens, K-d).

**Vermivora superciliosa** (Hartlaub).

Hartlaub Warbler. Gusanero brillante.

Mountains of México and northern Central America from Chihuahua and Nuevo León to Nicaragua.

***Vermivora superciliosa sodalis* Moore.**

Gusanero brillante de Chihuahua.

*Vermivora superciliosa sodalis* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, 1941, 37 (between Chiricahui and Churo, S. W. Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Breeds commonly in the Sierra Madre Occidental between 6000 and 10,000 feet from southern Chihuahua south through western Durango and eastern Sinaloa to the vicinity of Tepic, Nayarit, and northern Jalisco, where it intergrades with the next form. Winters in the southern half of the breeding range. Recorded from Sinaloa (Babizos, nesting, June-July, K-d), Nayarit (nesting, July, K-d), Jalisco, Chihuahua (Yaquirachic, 8500 feet, July 3, breeding, O-d; Mount Mohinora, May 29, breeding, K-d), and Durango (breeding, June 6-15, K-d).

***Vermivora superciliosa palliata* van Rossem.**

Gusanero brillante del suroeste.

*Vermivora superciliosa palliata* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 12 (Sierra Nevada de Colima Jalisco, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Southern Jalisco south to Sierra Madre del Sur. Recorded from southwestern Jalisco, western Michoacán, and Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, May-June, breeding, K-d).

***Vermivora superciliosa mexicana* (Bonaparte).**

Gusanero brillante yerbero.

*Parula mexicana* "Licht." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, 1850, 310 (Mexico = Real Arriba, México; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Breeds in Sierra Madre Oriental from Nuevo León south to vicinity of Mount Orizaba in Veracruz, and as intergrades on Mount Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, and west along Transverse Volcanic Province to eastern Jalisco. Winters throughout breeding range. Recorded from eastern Jalisco, eastern Michoacán (west to Sierra Ozumatlán), Oaxaca, Guanajuato (northwestern), México (breeding, July 16, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (breeding, June 23, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, breeding, K-d), western Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (breeding, June, July, K-d).

***Vermivora superciliosa superciliosa* (Hartlaub).**

Gusanero brillante de Guatemala.

*Conirostrum superciliosum* Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, 215 (Guatemala; type in Bremen Mus.).

Temperate Zone of Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

México: Chiapas (Teopisco, Ciudad Las Casas, 7500 feet, K-d; Volcán Tacaná).

***Parula americana* (Linnaeus).**

Parula Warbler. Verdín silvestre.

*Parus americanus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 190 (in America septentrionali = South Carolina).

Breeds in southern Canada, from Manitoba to New Brunswick, and south to Gulf coast from eastern Texas to central Florida. Winters from southern Tamaulipas, the Yucatán Peninsula, Cuba, and central Florida south to Nicaragua and the Lesser Antilles, casually to Costa Rica.

México: Winters in eastern section from southern Tamaulipas and Yucatán Peninsula (including islands) southward; less commonly on Pacific coast of Oaxaca. Casual in Sonora, Jalisco, and Coahuila. Recorded from Sonora (two specimens, Q-d), Jalisco (one specimen, K-d), Oaxaca, Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 16), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (sea level to 4000 feet), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Parula pitaiyumi** (Vieillot).

Olive-backed Warbler. Verdín de espalda olivácea.

Sonora, northern Coahuila, and southern Texas south locally through México, Central America, and South America to Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay.

**Parula pitaiyumi pulchra** (Brewster).

Verdín de espalda olivácea de occidente.

*Compsothlypis pulchra* Brewster, Auk, 6, 1889, 93 (Hacienda de San Rafael, Chihuahua [= Sonora], Mexico; cotypes in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Breeds at moderate altitudes, chiefly along western slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental, up to 3000 feet, from Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south to Nayarit and Durango; casually to Michoacán. Winters within breeding range. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (abundant), Nayarit (breeding, July, K-d), Jalisco (Barranca Ibarra), Colima (Lajueta, February 15, K-d), Michoacán (Apatzingán; Tafetan, K-d), Chihuahua, and Durango (Nombre de Dios, May 31 and June 8, breeding, Tamazula, December 1-5, K-d).

**Parula pitaiyumi insularis** Lawrence.

Verdín de espalda olivácea de Islas Marias.

*Parula insularis* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 10, 1871, 4 (Tres Marias Islands, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident on Tres Marias Islands (María Madre, María Cleofas, María Magdalena), Isabela Island, and on mainland of Nayarit (San Blas, March 18-22, K-d, O-d).

**Parula pitaiyumi nigrilora** Coues.

Verdín de espalda olivácea de Sennett.

*Parula nigrilora* Coues, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 4, 1878, 11 (Hidalgo, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from northeastern Coahuila and southern Texas south to northern Veracruz.

México: Resident on Atlantic Coastal Plains and at medium altitudes along the Sierra Madre Oriental from northeastern Coahuila east to northern Tamaulipas and south to extreme northeastern Puebla and northern Veracruz. Casual in northeastern Oaxaca and central Veracruz. Recorded from Oaxaca (one specimen, November), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla (Papantilla, May 12, nesting, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (breeding, June, K-d), and Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua).

***Parula pitiayumi inornata* Baird.**  
Verdín de espalda olivácea de sureste.

*Parula inornata* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1, 1864, 171 (Choctum, Vera Paz [Guatemala]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Subtropical Zone of Chiapas and eastern Guatemala. Casual in southern Veracruz.

México: Chiapas (common; Ocuilapa, Tuxtla Gutiérrez; possibly intergrades with *P. p. nigrilora* in Veracruz (Buena Vista, May 18).

***Parula graysoni* (Ridgway).**  
Socorro Warbler. Verdín de Socorro.

*Compsothlypis graysoni* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 492 (Socorro Island, off coast of northwestern Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident on Socorro Island of Revilla Gigedo group; vagrant in Baja California (Todos Santos, July 23 and November 3; El Oro, February 5).

***Peucedramus taeniatus* (Du Bus).**  
Olive Warbler. Verdín oliváceo.

Central and southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northern Coahuila south through mountains to Guatemala, El Salvador, and northern Nicaragua. Largely resident.

***Peucedramus taeniatus arizonae* Miller and Griscom.**  
Verdín oliváceo de Arizona.

*Peucedramus olivaceus arizonae* W. de W. Miller and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 183, 1925, 10 (Paradise, Chiricahua Mts., Arizona; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Central and southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northern Coahuila south to northern Nayarit, northern Jalisco, and southwestern Tamaulipas.

México: Breeds commonly in pine forests from eastern Sonora east to southwestern Tamaulipas and south to northern Jalisco. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (Santa Teresa), Jalisco (Sierra Nevada), Chihuahua (5 mi. S García, O-d; Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, K-d), Durango (breeding, June 12, K-d), Zacatecas, Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen), Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Sierra de Tamaulipas).

***Peucedramus taeniatus taeniatus* (Du Bus).<sup>1</sup>**  
Verdín oliváceo de México.

*Sylvia Taeniata* Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts, Belg., 14, pt. 2, 1847, 104 ((le Mexique; type in Brussels Mus.).

Central and southern México and Guatemala.

México: Resident in mountains from southern Jalisco east through Transverse Volcanic Province to Veracruz and south to Chiapas. Recorded from Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7500 feet, April 15, breeding, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero (Mount Teotepic, 11,500 feet, breeding, K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guanajuato, México (Mount Toluca, 11,000 feet, June, K-d), Distrito Federal (La Cima, O-d), Morelos, Hidalgo, Puebla, and Veracruz.

<sup>1</sup> *Peucedramus taeniatus jaliscensis* Miller and Griscom and *P. t. giraudi* Zimmer (Auk, 65, 1948, 127) from Las Vigas, Veracruz, are regarded as synonyms.

***Dendroica petechia* (Linnaeus).**

Yellow Warbler. Laapí.

Breeds from north-central Alaska east across northern Canada to Labrador and south to the Galápagos Islands, central Perú, the coast of Venezuela, the West Indies, and Trinidad. Winters from southern Baja California, Guerrero, Veracruz, and Yucatán south to Perú and Brazil. Identification of northern races as migrants in México impossible or uncertain in many instances.

***Dendroica petechia rubiginosa* (Pallas).**

Laapí de Alaska.

*Motacilla rubiginosa* Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, 1, 1811, 496 (in insula Kadiak = Kodiak Island, Alaska).

Breeds from southwestern Alaska south and east to Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and northwestern Washington. Winters from southern Baja California, Guerrero, Veracruz, and the southern part of Yucatán Peninsula south to western Panamá.

México: Common spring migrant through Pacific Coastal Plains; fall migrant through the Central Plateau and eastern portions. Winters north to the Cape district of Baja California, Guerrero, Veracruz, Campeche, and Quintana Roo. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (fairly common), Nayarit (including María Madre and Isabela islands), Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato (one specimen), Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including islands.

***Dendroica petechia amnicola* Batchelder.**

Laapí de Newfoundland.

*Dendroica aestiva amnicola* Batchelder, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 6, 1918, 82 (Curslet, Newfoundland; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from central Alaska east across northern and central Canada to Labrador and Newfoundland. Winters from eastern and southern México south to Perú, Venezuela, and French Guiana.

México: Winters from Veracruz southward. Recorded from Baja California, Sinaloa, Nayarit (Islas Tres Marías), Jalisco, Guerrero, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Yucatán.

***Dendroica petechia aestiva* (Gmelin).**

Laapí común.

*Motacilla aestiva* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 996 (in Gujana, aestate in Canada = City of Quebec, Canada).

Breeds in southern Canada from Alberta to Nova Scotia and in central and eastern United States south to central Oklahoma, central Alabama, and central Georgia. Winters from eastern and southern México to Perú and central northern Brazil.

México: Late spring and early fall migrant, chiefly through the Atlantic Coastal Plains from Tamaulipas to Yucatán. Winters from central Veracruz to Chiapas and casually on Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Guerrero (Chilpancingo, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, Tabasco (Balancán), Campeche (Cayos Arcas), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Chetumal, Tabí, Isla Cozumel). Early records require confirmation.

***Dendroica petechia morcomi* Coale.<sup>1</sup>**

Laapí de Morcom.

*Dendroica aestiva morcomi* Coale, Bull. Ridgway Ornith. Club No. 2, 1887, 82 (Fort Bridger, Utah [= Wyoming]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from western Washington, central and southeastern British Columbia, and western Montana south to northwestern Baja California, southern Nevada, northern Arizona, and central New Mexico. Winters from southern Baja California, northern Sinaloa, and Veracruz south to Ecuador, Venezuela, and French Guiana.

México: Breeds in northwestern Baja California. Winters sparingly in Cape district of Baja California and more commonly in lowlands from northern Sinaloa southward; less commonly in central and eastern portions. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (including Tres Mariás Islands), Jalisco (one record), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Guanajuato (one specimen), Morelos, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (Presidio).

***Dendroica petechia sonora* Brewster.**

Laapí sonorensis.

*Dendroica aestiva sonora* Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 137 (Oposura, Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from southeastern California east to southwestern Texas and south in central and northwestern México to Zacatecas. Winters from Guerrero and Tabasco to western Panamá, Colombia, and Ecuador.

México: Breeds in northeastern Baja California and on mainland from Sonora and Chihuahua south to Zacatecas and probably Nayarit. Winters in the southern states. Recorded from Baja California (7 mi. E. Cerro Prieto), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chihuahua (7 mi. SW Pacheco, July 24 - August 23, O-d), Zacatecas (Río Atotonilco), Veracruz, and Tabasco.

***Dendroica petechia dugesi* Coale.**

Laapí de Dugés.

*Dendroica dugesi* Coale, Bull. Ridgway Ornith. Club No. 2, 1887, 83 (Moro Leon = Moroleón, Guanajuato, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Breeds at moderate altitude on Central Plateau from southern Guanajuato and central Michoacán east to México and Distrito Federal. Winters largely within breeding range. Recorded from Michoacán (Uruapan, breeding), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, Iguala, July 31 - June 1, O-d), Guanajuato (Moroleón), México (Lerma), Distrito Federal (Tlalpan, Xochimilco), Morelos, Tlaxcala, and Puebla.

***Dendroica petechia castaneiceps* Ridgway.<sup>2</sup>**

Laapí bajacaliforniano.

*Dendroica bryantii*  $\beta$  *castaneiceps* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, 1885, 350 (La Paz, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Locally common resident of mangroves of both coasts of southern Baja California, south of latitude 27° (San Lucas, Pond Lagoon, Espíritu Santo Island, San José del Cabo).

<sup>1</sup> *Dendroica aestiva ineditus* Phillips (migrants in Tamaulipas) is regarded as a synonym.

<sup>2</sup> *Dendroica erithachorides hueyi* van Rossem (San Ignacio Lagoon, Baja California) is a synonym.

***Dendroica petechia rhizophorae*** van Rossem.  
Laapí de los mangles.

*Dendroica erithachorides rhizophorae* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1935, 67 (Tobari Bay, Sonora; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif., Los Angeles).

México: Inhabitant of mangroves from Sonora south at least to Nayarit. Recorded from Sonora (Tepopa Bay, Masocari Island, May 14-16, breeding), Sinaloa (El Molino, May 22, nesting; Isla Las Tunas, April 25-May 11, nesting, K-d), Nayarit (San Blas), and Oaxaca (Punta Paloma, February 9, fourteen specimens, K-d).

***Dendroica petechia bryanti*** Ridgway.  
Laapí dorado.

*Dendroica Veillottii* var. *Bryanti* Ridgway, Am. Nat., 7, 1873, 606 (Mexico, from Honduras . . . and Yucatan . . . to Mazatlan = Belize, British Honduras; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Salt-water growths of Atlantic coast from southern Tamaulipas to Puerto Limón in Costa Rica.

México: Abundant resident in mangroves and salt-water growths of the Atlantic Coastal Plains from southern Tamaulipas to eastern Quintana Roo. Recorded from Tamaulipas (Tampico), Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, May 15, breeding, K-d), Yucatán (Santa Clara, May 16, breeding), and Quintana Roo (Vigía Chico, breeding, and islands, except Cozumel).

***Dendroica petechia rufivertex*** Ridgway.  
Laapí de Cozumel.

*Dendroica petechia rufivertex* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 21 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo. Abundant resident.

***Dendroica magnolia*** (Wilson).

Magnolia Warbler. Verdín de las magnolias.

*Sylvia magnolia* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 63, fig. 2 (Miami, near its junction with the Ohio; in magnolias near Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, etc. = Fort Adams, Mississippi; type lost).

Breeds in Canadian Zone of Canada and eastern United States from southwestern Mackenzie and British Columbia to Newfoundland and Massachusetts and south to central Wisconsin, central Michigan, northeastern Ohio, and the mountains of Virginia. Winters from central eastern México south to Panamá and in the Greater Antilles.

México: Late spring and fall migrant. Winters from coast to 4500 feet altitude from San Luis Potosí to Chiapas and Quintana Roo. Recorded from Sonora (casual in winter at Alamos), Jalisco, Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (Xilitla), Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (common), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (common).

***Dendroica tigrina*** (Gmelin).

Cape May Warbler. Verdín atigrado.

*Motacilla tigrina* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 985 (in Canada).

Breeds in central and southern Canada from southwestern Mackenzie and north-eastern British Columbia to southern Quebec and in north-central and northeastern

United States from northeastern North Dakota to Maine. Early spring and late fall migrant to West Indies, where it winters commonly.

México: Winters in small numbers in Yucatán (one specimen) and Quintana Roo (Banco Chinchorro, February 4; Camp Mengel).

***Dendroica caerulescens* (Gmelin).**

Black-throated Blue Warbler. Verdín azuloso.

Western Ontario southeast to southern Quebec and Nova Scotia and south in Appalachians to northeastern Georgia. In winter chiefly in the Greater Antilles.

***Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens* (Gmelin).**

Verdín azuloso norteño.

*Motacilla caerulescens* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 960 (in Insula S. Dominici).

Breeds from south-central and southeastern Canada south to central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, northeastern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. Winters mainly in West Indies; casually to Yucatán Peninsula, Guatemala, and Colombia.

México: Winters casually on Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo.

***Dendroica coronata* Linnaeus.**

Myrtle Warbler. Verdín de toca.

Breeds from northern Alaska east in transcontinental timber belt to north-central Labrador and south to northern British Columbia, northern Great Lakes area, and Massachusetts. Winters from Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, the southern Great Lakes region, and southern New England south to central Panamá and the Greater Antilles.

***Dendroica coronata hooveri* McGregor.**

Verdín de toca de McGregor.

*Dendroica coronata hooveri* McGregor, Bull. Cooper Ornith. Club, 1, 1899, 32 (Palo Alto, California; type in Calif. Acad. Sci.).

Breeds from north-central Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern and central Mackenzie south to southern Alaska and northern British Columbia. Winters from northwestern Oregon, southeastern Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri south through México and Central America to Panamá and to Gulf coast of United States.

México: Winters more commonly and widely than records indicate; many specimens require redetermination. Reported from Baja California (mid-winter visitant to northern portion), Sonora, Coahuila (hybrid with *D. auduboni*), Nuevo León, and Veracruz.

***Dendroica coronata coronata* (Linnaeus).**

Verdín de toca común.

*Motacilla coronata* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 333 (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Breeds from central Alberta eastward in Canada and south to northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, eastern Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Win-



ters from Kansas east to New England and south through eastern and central México to Panamá and the Greater Antilles.

México: Winters commonly from sea level to 4500 feet, rarely to 9000 feet, in eastern section from Tamaulipas to Quintana Roo; rarely in Central Plateau, Sierra Madre Occidental, and Pacific Coastal Plains. Recorded from Sinaloa, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Chiapas (O-d), Durango, Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (sea level to 9000 feet), Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (including islands). Many specimens require redetermination.

***Dendroica auduboni*** (Townsend).

Audubon Warbler. Verdín aceitunero.

Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south through mountains to northern Baja California and southern Durango. Winters from southwestern British Columbia, southwestern Utah, central New Mexico, and southern Texas to Costa Rica.

***Dendroica auduboni auduboni*** (Townsend).

Verdín aceitunero de Audubon.

*Sylvia auduboni* Townsend, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, pt. 2, 1837, 191 (forests of the Columbia river = near Fort Vancouver, Washington; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in coniferous forests of Pacific coastal district from central British Columbia to northern Baja California. Winters from southwestern British Columbia south to Guatemala.

México: Breeds in mountains of northern Baja California. Early spring and mid-fall migrant elsewhere. Winters commonly on Pacific Coastal Plains, extending to many islands, including Guadalupe Island, and south to Oaxaca; rare on Tres Mariás and Isabela islands; fairly common in Sierra Madre Occidental (up to 7000 feet); less common in Transverse Volcanic Province (up to 13,000 feet), Sierra Madre Oriental, and Atlantic Coastal Plains of Tamaulipas. Many records of migrants and winter visitants require redetermination as to race. Reported from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (4600 to 12,000 feet).

***Dendroica auduboni memorabilis*** Oberholser.

Verdín aceitunero de Oberholser.

*Dendroica auduboni memorabilis* Oberholser, Ohio Jour. Sci., 21, 1921, 243 (Ward, Boulder County, Colorado; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in Rocky Mountain region from southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to southern Nevada, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas. Winters from eastern Washington, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, central New Mexico, and western and southern Texas south to Costa Rica.

México: Winters commonly in Pacific Coastal Plains and in Sierra Madre Occidental, from sea level to 9000 feet; less common in Central Plateau and Sierra Madre Oriental.

tal. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila, Puebla, Nuevo León, and Veracruz.

***Dendroica auduboni nigrifrons* Brewster.**

Verdín aceitunero negro.

*Dendroica nigrifrons* Brewster, Auk, 6, 1889, 94 (Pinos Altos, Chihuahua; cotypes in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Breeds from 5000 to 8700 feet in Transition Zone of Sierra Madre Occidental from northern Chihuahua to southern Durango, possibly to Guanajuato. Largely resident (vagrant to Guatemala, one record). Recorded from Jalisco (winter), Chihuahua (7 mi. W Pacheco, 6700 feet, July 24, juveniles, O-d; breeds commonly, large young, June 13, K-d), Durango (El Salto, June 9, nesting, Neviero, February 22, K-d; El Salto, 8700 feet, March 19, O-d), and Guanajuato (Xichú, 8000 feet, April 20, one specimen, K-d).

***Dendroica nigrescens* (Townsend).**

Black-throated Gray Warbler. Verdín de garganta negra.

*Sylvia nigrescens* Townsend, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1837, 191 (vicinity of the Columbia River = near Fort William [= Portland], Oregon; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern British Columbia south through western United States to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, and southern New Mexico. Winters from central California and southern Arizona south to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Veracruz, casually to Guatemala.

México: Breeds commonly in northern Baja California and northeastern Sonora. Migrates and winters commonly in Pacific Coastal Plains, Sierra Madre Occidental, and Central Plateau, from sea level to 8000 feet, extending south to Oaxaca. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora (Cananea, Ajos, and San Luis mountains, breeding; Sierra Piñitos, May 31, breeding condition, Q-d), Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (September 12-March 22, O-d), Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Querétaro, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila, Hidalgo, Puebla, and Veracruz.

***Dendroica townsendi* (Townsend).**

Townsend Warbler. Verdín amarillo y negro.

*Sylvia townsendi* "Nuttall" Townsend, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1837, 191 (forests of the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in northwestern North America from southern Alaska south to central Oregon and east to northwestern Wyoming. Winters in west central and southern California, and from Sinaloa and central Nuevo León south to Nicaragua.

México: Migrates sparingly throughout Baja California and Sonora and commonly along Sierra Madre Occidental, chiefly between 5000 and 10,000 feet; less commonly at high altitudes on Central Plateau; common up to 10,000 feet in Sierra Madre Oriental. Winters at same altitudes from northeastern Sinaloa and central Nuevo León southward. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (including María Madre Is-

land), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (as late as May 31), Durango, Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

***Dendroica virens* (Gmelin).**

Black-throated Green Warbler. Verdín de pecho negro.

Central and southern Canada, from central southern Mackenzie to southern Labrador, and south in United States to Great Lakes area and in mountains to Alabama and Georgia; also on Atlantic coastal plain south to eastern South Carolina. In winter from Gulf coast of United States and southern Florida south through eastern México to Panamá and northern Colombia, and to the West Indies.

***Dendroica virens virens* (Gmelin).**

Verdín de pecho negro norteño.

*Motacilla virens* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 985 (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Breeds in transcontinental forest belt in Canada from central southern Mackenzie eastward and south to central eastern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, eastern Ohio, central Alabama, northern Georgia, western North Carolina, and eastern Pennsylvania. Winters from southern Texas to southern Florida and the Bahamas and south to central Panamá and Cuba; casually to northern Colombia and Guadeloupe.

México: Winters commonly in Atlantic Coastal Plains and Sierra Madre Oriental from sea level to 5000 feet, less commonly up to 8000 feet; rare in Transverse Volcanic Province; casual to westward. Recorded from Sonora (Huásabas, November, Q-d), Nayarit (one specimen, Tepic, January, Q-d), Jalisco (one specimen, March, Q-d), Michoacán (one specimen, August 23), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Holbox and Cozumel islands.

***Dendroica chrysoparia* Sclater and Salvin.**

Golden-cheeked Warbler. Verdín ocotero.

*Dendroica chrysoparia* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, 1860, 298 (Guatemalensis provincia Verae Pacis, inter montes = Vera Paz, Guatemala; type from Tactic in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds in south-central Texas on Edwards Plateau. Winters from Puebla south to Nicaragua (Matagalpa).

México: Rare early spring and fall migrant. Winter visitant, probably chiefly in southern section. Recorded from Sinaloa (Babizos, December 15, one specimen, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate, August 9-11), Coahuila (Hipólito, July 3, two immatures, K-d), Puebla (Teziutlán), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

***Dendroica occidentalis* (Townsend).**

Hermit Warbler. Verdín coronado.

*Sylvia occidentalis* Townsend, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1837, 190 (forests of the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds from southwestern Washington south to central coastal California and the

southern Sierra Nevada of California. Winters from central southern México to Nicaragua (Malagolpa); rarely in California.

México: Common migrant at altitudes from 5000 to 10,000 feet in Sierra Madre Occidental, and from eastern Sonora to Chiapas; rare in lowlands of northwestern states and on Pacific Coastal Plains and Sierra Madre Oriental. Winters at high altitude from Sinaloa and Durango southward. Recorded from Baja California (rare migrant in north), Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (migrants, August 15, O-d), Durango, Guanajuato, Querétaro (winter), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (common, 7000–10,000 feet, September 2 to late April).

***Dendroica cerulea* (Wilson).**

Caerulean Warbler. Verdín azulado.

*Sylvia cerulea* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 2, 1810, 141, pl. 17, fig. 5 (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia; type apparently lost).

Breeds in eastern United States, from southeastern Nebraska to southeastern New York, and south to eastern Texas, southeastern Louisiana, central Alabama, and North Carolina. Winters in South America from Colombia and Venezuela to Perú and Bolivia.

México: Vagrant in Baja California (La Grulla, October 2), Veracruz (Jalapa, April 25, D-d), and Yucatán (two old records: Isla Pérez, September 3, 1952).

***Dendroica fusca* (Müller).**

Blackburnian Warbler. Verdín pasajero.

*Motacilla fusca* Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., 1766, 175 (Guyane = French Guiana).

Breeds from south-central Saskatchewan to central Quebec in Canada and south in eastern United States to central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, north-eastern Ohio, the Appalachians to northern Georgia and South Carolina, and Connecticut. Winters from Guatemala south to central Perú and Venezuela.

México: Rare migrant, mainly in spring, in eastern states. Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas (two specimens), Guanajuato (Xichú, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Puebla (May 6, one specimen, K-d), Tamaulipas (one specimen, C-d), Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. Rare in West Indies.

***Dendroica dominica* (Linnaeus).**

Yellow-throated Warbler. Verdín de garganta amarilla.

North-central and northeastern United States south to the Gulf coast, central Florida, and the northern Bahama Islands. In winter from Gulf states and South Carolina south through eastern and southern México and Central America to central Costa Rica and to the Greater Antilles.

***Dendroica dominica albilora* Ridgway.**

Verdín de garganta amarilla de cara blanca.

*Dendroica Dominica* var. *albilora* "Baird" Ridgway, Am. Nat., 7, 1873, 606 (Belize, [British] Honduras; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from north-central United States south to Gulf coast in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Winters from Gulf coast south through eastern and southern México and Central America to central Costa Rica and in Cuba and Jamaica.

México: Early spring and early fall migrant, chiefly through Atlantic Coastal Plains, from sea level to 4000 feet. Winters from Nayarit and Puebla southward, commonly from southern Veracruz to Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Nayarit, Colima, Guerrero (August 25–March 20, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Morelos, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Holbox, Mujeres and Cozumel islands.

***Dendroica dominica dominica* (Linnaeus).**

Verdín de garganta amarilla del este.

*Motacilla dominica* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 334 (in Jamaica, Dominica=Hispaniola).

Breeds on Atlantic coast from southern New Jersey to central Florida. Winters from South Carolina to the Greater Antilles and the Bahama Islands.

México: Vagrant to Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo (two specimens, January, G-d).

***Dendroica graciae* Baird.**

Grace Warbler. Verdín de Baird.

Southern Utah and southern Colorado south in mountains to northern Nicaragua. Winters from Sinaloa southward.

***Dendroica graciae graciae* Baird.**

Verdín de Baird de Arizona.

*Dendroica graciae* "Coues" Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1, 1865, 210 (Fort Whipple, near Prescott, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in southern Rocky Mountains of United States and south in Sierra Madre Occidental of México to Michoacán; east to western Veracruz. Winters from Sinaloa to central Oaxaca.

México: Breeds in Transition Zone, 5000 to 8000 feet, of Sierra Madre Occidental and Transverse Volcanic Province east to Mount Orizaba. Winters north to northeastern Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, K-d). Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (breeds, March to May, K-d), Nayarit (immatures, June, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (juveniles, June, K-d), Oaxaca (winter), Chihuahua, Durango (eggs, March 17, K-d), México, Morelos, and Veracruz (breeding, May, K-d).

***Dendroica graciae decora* Ridgway.<sup>1</sup>**

Verdín de Baird de sureste.

*Dendroica Graciae* var. *decora* Ridgway, Am. Nat., 7, 1873, 608 (Belize, [British] Honduras; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from Oaxaca to Guatemala, El Salvador, and northern Nicaragua in mountains. Limits of winter range unknown, but recorded from British Honduras and El Salvador.

México: Oaxaca and Chiapas (28 mi. SE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 12, breeding, O-d).

<sup>1</sup> A weak race; *Dendroica graciae ornata* Brodtkorb (Cerro de la Gineta, Chiapas) is considered a synonym.

**Dendroica pensylvanica** (Linnaeus).

Chestnut-sided Warbler. Verdín de costados castaños.

*Motacilla pensylvanica* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 333 (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Breeds from central Saskatchewan to Newfoundland and south to eastern Nebraska, the Great Lakes area, the Appalachians to northern Georgia and northwestern South Carolina, and central New Jersey. Winters from southern Nicaragua to Panamá, migrating chiefly across the Gulf of México.

México: Fairly common migrant, chiefly in spring, through Atlantic Coastal Plains, up to 3000 feet. Recorded from Nayarit (casual, one specimen, Chacala, March 21, K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán.

**Dendroica castanea** (Wilson).

Bay-breasted Warbler. Verdín castaño.

*Sylvia castanea* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 2, 1810, 97, pl. 14, fig. 4 (Pennsylvania; type probably lost).

Breeds from central Manitoba east to central Quebec and Nova Scotia and south to northern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, and northern New England. Winters from central Panamá to northern Colombia and western Venezuela.

México: Rare transient in Tamaulipas (April 2, one specimen, C-d) and Tabasco (La Venta, April 26, one specimen, G-d); fairly common in Quintana Roo (Chetumal, May 6, 7). Vagrant to San Benedicto Island, Revilla Gigedo group, November 18. Erroneously recorded from Oaxaca (specimen proves to be *Dendroica striata*).

**Dendroica striata** (Forster).

Black-polled Warbler. Verdín de cabeza negra.

*Muscicapa striata* Forster, Philos. Trans., 62, 1772, 406, 428 (Severn river = Fort Severn, west coast of Hudson Bay; location of type unknown).

Breeds in transcontinental forests from north-central Alaska east to Labrador and south to central British Columbia, central parts of Prairie provinces of Canada, eastern New York, northwestern Massachusetts, and southern Maine. Winters in South America from Colombia and the Guianas to Chile, eastern Perú, and western Brazil.

México: Rare vagrant. Two records: Oaxaca (Tehuantepec City, October 19, 1869, G-d) and Chihuahua (5 mi. N. Chihuahua, June 10, 1957, O-d).

**Dendroica pinus** (Wilson).

Pine Warbler. Verdín pinero.

Breeds in pine forests from southern Manitoba east to southern Quebec and south to the Gulf coast, southern Florida, the Bahamas, and Hispaniola. Winters from Arkansas, Tennessee, and South Carolina south through breeding range. Vagrant to México.

**Dendroica pinus pinus** Wilson.

Verdín pinero norteño.

*Sylvia pinus* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 25, pl. 19, fig. 4 (Southern States = Georgia; type probably lost).

Occupies the continental range of the species (see above), except peninsular Florida. México: Vagrant at Matamoros, Tamaulipas (one record, February, 1902).

***Dendroica discolor*** (Vieillot).

Prairie Warbler. Verdín de las praderas.

North-central and northeastern United States, extending south to Gulf states and to southern Florida. Winters in Central America from Quintana Roo to northeastern Costa Rica and from central Florida through the West Indies.

***Dendroica discolor discolor*** (Vieillot).

Verdín de las praderas norteño.

*Sylvia discolor* Vieillot, Hist. Nat. Ois. Am. Sept., 2, 1807 (1808), 37, pl. 98 (Etats-Unis et les grandes Iles Antilles; type from "les Antilles" in Edinburgh Mus.).

North-central and northeastern United States south to northeastern Texas, Louisiana, central parts of Gulf states, and central South Carolina. Winters in Central America and the West Indies.

México: Common winter visitant to islands of Quintana Roo (Mujeres, Cozumel, Cayo Centro, Banco Chinchorro).

***Dendroica palmarum*** (Gmelin).

Palm Warbler. Verdín palmero.

Breeds from southwestern Mackenzie east to southern Quebec and Newfoundland in Canada and south to northeastern Minnesota, central Michigan, southern Ontario, Maine, and Nova Scotia. Winters from Louisiana, Tennessee, and North Carolina south to Honduras, the Greater Antilles, the Bahamas, and Bermuda.

***Dendroica palmarum palmarum*** (Gmelin).

Verdín palmero de Gmelin.

*Motacilla palmarum* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 951 (in insula S. Dominici = Hispaniola).

Breeds in central Canada and northern central United States east to central Ontario and central Michigan. Winters from Gulf coast and South Carolina south to Yucatán Peninsula, Old Providence Island, and the West Indies.

México: Common winter visitant to Yucatán Peninsula and especially its islands. Recorded from Baja California (Chapala, casual; San José del Cabo, April 10, O-d), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá), and Quintana Roo, including Holbox, Mujeres, and Cozumel islands and Cayos Centro and Banco Chinchorro.

***Seiurus aurocapillus*** (Linnaeus).

Oven-bird. Verdín aguador.

Northeastern British Columbia and south-central Mackenzie east across Canada to southern Quebec and Newfoundland and south to eastern Colorado, southeastern Oklahoma, northern Alabama, and northern Georgia. Winters from Sinaloa and Nuevo León, the Gulf coast, and South Carolina south to Panamá, northern Colombia, northern Vene-

zuela, and the Lesser Antilles. Migrants and winter visitants of this species in México cannot be satisfactorily determined as to race in many instances.

***Seiurus aurocapillus cinereus* Miller.**

Verdín aguador del oeste.

*Seiurus aurocapillus cinereus* A. H. Miller, Condor, 44, 1942, 185 (4 miles west of Fort Howe Ranger Station, 4000 feet, Powder River County, Montana; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds along eastern slopes of Rocky Mountains from southern Alberta to south-eastern Colorado. In winter reaches Yucatán, El Salvador, and Honduras.

México: Sparse migrant and winter visitant. Recorded from Sinaloa (winters below 500 feet altitude, K-d), Nayarit (María Madre Island, one specimen), Chihuahua (Mosquito Spring), Campeche, and Yucatán (Temax).

***Seiurus aurocapillus aurocapillus* (Linnaeus).<sup>1</sup>**

Verdín aguador de copete.

*Motacilla aurocapilla* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 334 (in Pemsylvania = at sea, apparently off Haiti).

Breeds in Canada from northeastern British Columbia to southern Quebec and in central and eastern United States. Winters from northern México, the Gulf coast, and South Carolina south to Panamá, northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and the Lesser Antilles.

México: Migrant and winter visitant. Records allocated to this race from Baja California (Guadalupe Island, vagrant, June 9), Sinaloa (winters, K-d), Nayarit (K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Tonalá, March 27, O-d), Durango (K-d), Puebla (K-d), Nuevo León (Monterrey, winter), Tamaulipas (Matamoros), Veracruz (uncommon migrant and winter visitant up to 4500 feet), Tabasco (Teapa), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (common in winter on mainland; recorded from islands, including Cozumel).

***Seiurus aurocapillus furvior* Batchelder.**

Verdín aguador de Terranova.

*Seiurus aurocapillus furvior* Batchelder, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 6, 1918, 81 (near Deer Pond, Newfoundland; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds in Newfoundland. Winters from Guatemala, Cuba, and the Bahamas south to Panamá.

México: Tentatively identified among migrant and wintering examples of the species (ten specimens, K-d) from Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guanajuato, Morelos, Puebla, and Veracruz (as late as June 6, nonbreeding).

***Seiurus motacilla* (Vieillot).**

Louisiana Water-thrush. Verdín de cejas blancas.

*Turdus motacilla* Vieillot, Hist. Nat. Ois. Am. Sept., 2, 1807 (1808 or 1809), 9, pl. 65 (Kentucky; type doubtless lost).

Breeds from eastern Nebraska, Iowa, east-central Minnesota, the southern Great Lakes region, and central New England south to eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and South

<sup>1</sup> *Seiurus aurocapillus canivirens* Burleigh and Duvall (Margaret, Fannin County, Georgia) is considered a synonym.



Carolina. Winters from southern Sonora, Nuevo León, Cuba, the Bahamas, and Bermuda to eastern Panamá, central Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad.

México: Scarce winter visitant and migrant on Pacific Coastal Plains; more common on Atlantic Coastal Plains and on Central Plateau up to 8000 feet. Recorded from Sonora (Alamos, winters), Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (Iguala; Chilpancingo, February 10, 12, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (July 21), Durango (winters, K-d), Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (7000 feet, K-d), Querétaro, Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Puebla (July 26), Nuevo León (winters, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (fairly common on migration and in winter, sea level to 8000 feet, July 29–April 2), Tabasco, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (rare).

***Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmelin).**

Northern Water-thrush. Laguerito.

North-central Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie southeast across Canada to central Labrador and south to central British Columbia, western Montana, North Dakota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, northeastern Ohio, West Virginia, and Massachusetts. Winters from southern Baja California, Sinaloa, San Luis Potosí, Yucatán Peninsula, Cuba, and the Bahamas south to Ecuador, northeastern Perú, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas. Many specimens of migrants and winter visitants uncertainly allocated as to race.

***Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis* Ridgway.**

Laguerito norteño.

*Seiurus naevius notabilis* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880, 12 (Black Hills [= shores of Lake Como, Carbon County], Wyoming; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in transcontinental forest belt of North America from Alaska to north-central Quebec, exclusive of northwestern and central British Columbia and of Atlantic coastal area. Winters from southern Baja California, Veracruz, and Quintana Roo south to northern Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas.

México: Winters rather commonly in southern Baja California and from southern Veracruz to Yucatán; rare elsewhere. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora (migrant), Sinaloa (one specimen, March 8, K-d), Nayarit (one record), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Coahuila, Veracruz (common), Tabasco (Balancán, May 15), Yucatán (September 2–May 14), and Quintana Roo (widespread in migration, fairly common in winter; recorded from islands, including Cozumel).

***Seiurus noveboracensis limnaeus* McCabe and Miller.**

Laguerito obscuro.

*Seiurus noveboracensis limnaeus* McCabe and Miller, Condor, 35, 1933, 192 (Indianpoint Lake, Cariboo District, British Columbia; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in northwestern and central British Columbia. Winters from southern Baja California south to Panamá.

México: Uncommon migrant and winter visitant. Recorded from Baja California (three records; San Jorge, April 30, La Paz, winter).

***Sciurus noveboracensis noveboracensis* (Gmelin).**  
Laguerito del este.

*Motacilla noveboracensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 958 (in Louisiana, et Noveboraci sepibus = New York).

Breeds from northern New York, southeastern Quebec, and central Newfoundland south through Appalachian Mountains to West Virginia, and to Massachusetts. Winters from Sinaloa, Valley of México, Quintana Roo, Cuba, the Bahamas, and Bermuda south to Ecuador, northeastern Perú, northern Venezuela, and the Guianas.

México: Fairly common migrant on plains of both coasts. Winters occasionally in Sinaloa and from Valley of México to Veracruz and the Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from southern Sonora (Agiabampo, one specimen, K-d), Sinaloa (Isla Las Tunas, one specimen, K-d), Oaxaca, Distrito Federal (Tlalpan), Veracruz, and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island, Banco Chinchorro).

***Oporornis formosus* (Wilson).**

Kentucky Warbler. Verderón de Kentucky.

*Sylvia formosa* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 85, pl. 25, fig. 3 (Kentucky; type evidently lost).

Breeds in eastern half of United States from southeastern Nebraska east to Connecticut and south to the Gulf coast and South Carolina. Rare migrant in Cuba. Winters from southeastern México south to Panamá, northern Colombia, and northwestern Venezuela.

México: Winters fairly commonly in lowlands (up to 2500 feet) from southern Veracruz to Chiapas and Campeche. Recorded from Sonora (Rancho Santa Bárbara, June 12, casual), Oaxaca (not uncommon, K-d), Chiapas (28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 18, O-d), Tamaulipas (August 26), Veracruz (southern), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (early migrants, August 14; uncommon winter visitant).

***Oporornis philadelphia* (Wilson).**

Mourning Warbler. Verderón Ilorón.

*Sylvia philadelphia* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 2, 1810, 101, pl. 14, fig. 6 (within a few miles of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; type doubtless lost).

Breeds from central Alberta east to southern Quebec and Newfoundland and south to northeastern South Dakota, northeastern Illinois, northern Ohio, and southeastern New York; also Appalachian Mountains to eastern West Virginia and northwestern Virginia. Winters chiefly from Nicaragua south to Ecuador, central Colombia, and western Venezuela.

México: Fairly common fall migrant on coastal plains of northeastern Tamaulipas; less common in southern Veracruz (May); rare elsewhere. Recorded from Oaxaca (December 20, one specimen, K-d), Chiapas (March 23, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Tabasco (May 22).

***Oporornis tolmiei* (Townsend).**

MacGillivray Warbler.<sup>1</sup> Verderón de Tolmie.

Breeds in Canadian and Transition zones from southern Alaska, southwestern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, and central Alberta south to central California, central

<sup>1</sup> Also widely known as Tolmie Warbler.

Arizona, and central New Mexico; also in isolated areas of mountains of México (Nuevo León). Winters from southern Baja California, southern Sonora, and Nuevo León south to Panamá, chiefly in lowlands.

México: Numerous fall migrants and winter visitants cannot be distinguished in terms of the two currently recognized races. As a species, common migrant (fall, August 14 to November; spring, April, May) in west coast states; less common on Central Plateau and Atlantic Coastal Plains; recorded as a species from all states except Coahuila, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Querétaro, Tlaxcala, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

***Oporornis tolmiei tolmiei* (Townsend).<sup>1</sup>**  
Verderón de Tolmie del noroeste.

*Sylvia Tolmiei* Townsend, Narr. Journey Rocky Mts., 1839, 343 (the Columbia = Fort Vancouver, Washington; cotypes in U. S. Nat. Mus., Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., and Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from southern Alaska, southwestern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, and central Alberta south to central California, northeastern Oregon, central Idaho, northern Wyoming, and southwestern South Dakota. Winter range of race not definable within that of species (see above).

México: Winter visitant and migrant, probably throughout non-breeding range of species as outlined above.

***Oporornis tolmiei monticola* Phillips.**  
Verderón de Tolmie de Arizona.

*Oporornis tolmiei monticola* Phillips, Auk, 64, 1947, 297 (Hart Prairie, San Francisco Mt., Arizona; type in coll. A. R. Phillips).

Breeds from southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming south to central Arizona and central New Mexico. The Moore Collection contains a group of eight breeding birds from Cerro Potosí, Nuevo León (7500 feet, July 13–19) and a single reportedly breeding female from Mount Teotepac, Guerrero (11,500 feet, May 24). Winter range of race not definable within that of species (see above).

México: Breeds on Cerro Potosí, Nuevo León (K-d), and possible on Mount Teotepac, Guerrero (K-d). Winter visitant and migrant, probably throughout non-breeding range of species as outlined above.

***Geothlypis trichas* (Linnaeus).**  
Northern Yellowthroat. Tapajito.

Southeastern Alaska and southern Yukon southeast to central Quebec and southwestern Newfoundland and south to northern Baja California, Oaxaca, the Gulf coast of the United States, and southern Florida. Winters from northern California, southern Arizona, southern Texas, the Gulf states, and South Carolina south to Panamá and Puerto Rico.

***Geothlypis trichas occidentalis* Brewster.<sup>2</sup>**  
Tapajito de occidente.

*Geothlypis trichas occidentalis* Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 8, 1883, 159 (Truckee River, Nevada; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

<sup>1</sup> *Oporornis tolmiei austinsmithi* Phillips (3 miles southeast of Chico, Montana) and *Oporornis tolmiei intermedia* Phillips (Okanagan, British Columbia) are regarded as synonyms.

<sup>2</sup> *Geothlypis trichas arizela* Oberholser (Fort Steilacoom, Washington), *Geothlypis trichas campicola* Behle and Aldrich (Rosebud County, Wyoming), and *Geothlypis trichas yukonicola* Godfrey (Jarvis River, Yukon) are treated as synonyms.

Breeds in western North America, east to the Great Plains, and from southeastern Alaska, southern Yukon, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and central Manitoba south to central California (exclusive of San Francisco Bay region), south-central Nevada, northeastern Arizona, northern New Mexico, and northwestern Texas. Winters from northern California, southern Arizona, and southern Texas south to southern Baja California, Oaxaca, and Guatemala.

México: Winters commonly from sea level to 5900 feet on Pacific Coastal Plains and Central Plateau from Baja California to Guerrero and from Chihuahua to Oaxaca; less common eastward in Sierra Madre Oriental and on Atlantic Coastal Plains. Recorded from Baja California (including Cedros Island), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima (one specimen, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Querétaro, México, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (K-d), Hidalgo, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

***Geothlypis trichas scirpicola* Grinnell.**

Tapajito de tular.

*Geothlypis trichas scirpicola* Grinnell, Condor, 3, 1901, 65 (El Monte, Los Angeles County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Resident from southern California, southeastern Nevada, and southwestern Utah south to northern Baja California and extreme northwestern Sonora. Casual winter visitant south to Oaxaca.

México: Common resident locally in northern Baja California (south to latitude 30°) and Colorado River delta of Sonora. Rare winter visitant (K-d) from Sinaloa to Oaxaca. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Guanajuato, and Morelos.

***Geothlypis trichas chryseola* van Rossem.<sup>1</sup>**

Tapajito sonorense.

*Geothlypis trichas chryseola* van Rossem, Condor, 32, 1930, 298 (Saric, north-central Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Breeds, and partly resident, from central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas south to northeastern Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango. Winters occasionally south to Michoacán.

México: Recorded from Sonora (breeds in northeastern section; Tecoripa, March 3, migrant), Sinaloa (non-breeding), Michoacán (Lago de Pátzcuaro), Chihuahua, and Durango (12 mi. NE Durango, intergrades with *G. t. melanops*, K-d).

***Geothlypis trichas modesta* Nelson.**

Tapajito de San Blas.

*Geothlypis trichas modestus* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 269 (San Blas, Territory of Tepic [=Nayarit], Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in salt-water associations from Tepopa Bay, Sonora, south to Colima. In winter, at least in Sinaloa, ranges inland along riparian association (Culiacán, San Lorenzo); vagrant to Baja California (Magdalena Bay, San José Island). Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (common, K-d; Isla Larición, May, breeding, K-d), Nayarit, and Colima (Manzanillo; Colima).

<sup>1</sup>*Geothlypis trichas riparia* van Rossem (Tesia, Mayo River, Sonora) is tentatively regarded as a synonym.

***Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla* (Swainson).**

Tapajito norteño.

*Trichas brachidactylus* Swainson, Anim. Menag., 1838 (1837), 295 (northern provinces of the United States).

Breeds from Ontario, central Quebec, and southwestern Newfoundland south to northeastern Oklahoma, Missouri, western North Carolina, northeastern Pennsylvania, and southeastern New York. Winters from southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida south to Panamá and Hispaniola.

México: Winters commonly in Atlantic Coastal Plains, from Tamaulipas to Quintana Roo, and in Central Plateau and Chiapas; less commonly westward. Recorded from Sinaloa (two specimens), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Durango (K-d), Guanajuato, México, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including islands.

***Geothlypis trichas trichas* (Linnaeus).**

Tapajito de Maryland.

*Turdus trichas* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 293 (in America septentrionali = Maryland).

Southeastern Oklahoma and northern Arkansas through northern parts of Gulf states to southeastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey; south on Atlantic coast to central North Carolina. Winters from southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida south to Costa Rica and Puerto Rico.

México: Winters in small numbers. Recorded from Guanajuato (one specimen, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (Careaga, 7000 feet), San Luis Potosí (one specimen, K-d), and Veracruz (fairly common).

***Geothlypis trichas typhicola* Burleigh.**

Tapajito de espadañas.

*Geothlypis trichas typhicola* Burleigh, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 47, 1934, 21 (Athens, Georgia; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from central Alabama northeast to eastern North Carolina and extreme southeastern Virginia and south to southeastern Alabama and southern Georgia (exclusive of coastal district). Winters in southern part of breeding range and less commonly on Gulf coast and south to Veracruz.

México: Recorded only from southern Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, January 18–March 5).

***Geothlypis trichas insperata* Van Tyne.**

Tapajito de Río Bravo.

*Geothlypis trichas insperata* Van Tyne, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 255, 1933, 3 (Río Grande Delta below Brownsville, Texas; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Resident in the Río Grande delta region of Texas and Tamaulipas.

México: Northern Tamaulipas.

***Geothlypis trichas melanops* Baird.**

Tapajito del monte.

*Geothlypis melanops* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1, 1865, 222 (Eastern Mexico; type, probably from Jalapa, Veracruz, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Uncommon resident at medium altitudes (5000 to 8000 feet) from Zacatecas to Oaxaca and Veracruz; vagrant to Sinaloa. Recorded from Sinaloa (El Molino,

one vagrant, K-d), northern Jalisco (breeding, 20 mi. W. Ojuelos, K-d), Michoacán (Lago de Pátzcuaro), Oaxaca, Zacatecas (Río Florida, July 18, intergrade; Sain Alto, May, breeding, K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, June, K-d), Distrito Federal (formerly breeding), Morelos, Puebla, and Veracruz (Jalapa).

***Geothlypis trichas chapalensis* Nelson.<sup>1</sup>**  
 Tapaajito de Chapala.

*Geothlypis chapalensis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 156 (Ocotlan, Jalisco, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Lower Río Lerma and eastern border of Lago de Chapala (La Barca to Ocotlán) in central Jalisco. Resident in fresh-water marshes.

***Geothlypis beldingi* Ridgway.**

Belding Yellowthroat. Verdín de antifaz.

Resident in southern half of Baja California and in Tamaulipas and Veracruz.

***Geothlypis beldingi goldmani* Oberholser.**  
 Verdín de antifaz de Goldman.

*Geothlypis beldingi goldmani* Oberholser, Condor, 19, 1917, 183 (San Ignacio Lagoon, Lower California, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in central Baja California from latitude 28° to 26°; vagrant in winter to Cape district (San José del Cabo, January 21).

***Geothlypis beldingi beldingi* Ridgway.**  
 Verdín de antifaz del Cabo.

*Geothlypis beldingi* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1882, 344 (San José del Cabo, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in riparian association of Arid Tropical Zone of Cape district of Baja California.

***Geothlypis beldingi flavovelata* Ridgway.**  
 Verdín de antifaz de Altamira.

*Geothlypis flavovelatus* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18, 1896, 119 (Altamira, near Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in marshes of coastal lagoons of southern Tamaulipas and northern Veracruz.

***Geothlypis speciosa* Sclater.**

Orizaba Yellowthroat. Verdín de Orizaba.

*Geothlypis speciosa* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, 1858, 447 (Mexico = Orizaba, Veracruz, probably; cotypes in Brit. Mus.).

México: Transverse Volcanic Province from Michoacán (Huingo, Pátzcuaro) through state of México (Lerma, twelve specimens, January, February, K-d), and Distrito Federal (San Mateo) to Veracruz (vicinity of Orizaba).

<sup>1</sup> Here treated tentatively as a subspecies of *Geothlypis trichas* nearest *G. t. melanops*.

***Geothlypis nelsoni* Richmond.**

Hooded Yellowthroat. Verdín enmascarado.

Resident at moderately high altitudes in México from southeastern Coahuila to Oaxaca.

***Geothlypis nelsoni nelsoni* Richmond.<sup>1</sup>**  
Verdín enmascarado veracruzano.

*Geothlypis nelsoni* Richmond, Auk, 17, 1900, 179, new name for *Geothlypis cucullata* Salvin and Godman, preoccupied (México, Jalapa, Cofre de Perote; types in Brit. Mus.).

México: Southeastern Coahuila to Veracruz in Sierra Madre Oriental. Recorded from Coahuila (Diamante Pass), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Real del Monte), northern Puebla (Huauchinango, K-d), Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, July, nesting, K-d), and Veracruz (Jalapa, Cofre de Perote, Jico).

***Geothlypis nelsoni karlenae* Moore.**  
Verdín enmascarado de Oaxaca.

*Geothlypis nelsoni karlenae* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 59, 1946, 99 (Totontepec, Mt. Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Oaxaca (Zempoaltepec area), Distrito Federal, and southern Puebla (Chalchicomula).

***Chamaethlypis poliocephala* (Baird).**

Ground Chat. Verdín carbonero.

Resident from Sinaloa and southern Texas south along both coasts of México and through Central America to western Panamá.

***Chamaethlypis poliocephala poliocephala* (Baird).<sup>2</sup>**  
Verdín carbonero sinaloense.

*Geothlypis poliocephala* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1, 1865, 225 (Mazatlan [, México]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Northern Sinaloa south on Pacific slope to Guerrero and Morelos. Recorded from Sinaloa (El Molino, latitude 24° 50', K-d; nesting, May, K-d), Nayarit (Tepic, 3000 feet; nesting, July, K-d), Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Michoacán (one record), Guerrero, and Morelos.

***Chamaethlypis poliocephala caninucha* (Ridgway).<sup>3</sup>**  
Verdín carbonero centroamericano.

*Geothlypis poliocephala* var. *caninucha* Ridgway, Am. Jour. Sci. Arts, 4, 1872, 459 (Guatemala, and Costa Rica; type from Retalhuleu, western Guatemala, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Oaxaca and San Luis Potosí south to Nicaragua.

<sup>1</sup> *Geothlypis nelsoni microrhyncha* Ridgway (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico) is a synonym.

<sup>2</sup> *Chamaethlypis poliocephala pontilis* Brodkorb (Puente de Ixtla, Morelos) is considered to be a synonym.

<sup>3</sup> *Chamaethlypis poliocephala palpebralis* Ridgway (Mirador, Veracruz) is considered to be a synonym.

México: Atlantic coast from San Luis Potosí to Chiapas and Quintana Roo. Recorded from Oaxaca (May, June, August, K-d), Chiapas (June, K-d), southern San Luis Potosí (Matlapa, Jalpilla), Puebla (Papantilla, May, breeding, K-d), Veracruz (breeding, April, G-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

***Chamaethlypis poliocephala ralphii* (Ridgway).**

Verdín carbonero de Río Bravo.

*Geothlypis poliocephala ralphii* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, 1894, 692 (Brownsville, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in lower Río Grande valley of southern Texas and Tamaulipas.

México: Tamaulipas.

***Icteria virens* (Linnaeus).**

Yellow-breasted Chat. Arriero.

Southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Minnesota, the southern Great Lakes area, and central New England south to central Baja California, Morelos, southern Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida. Winters from southern Baja California, southern Sinaloa, southern Texas, and Yucatán south to western Panamá.

***Icteria virens auricollis* (W. Deppe).<sup>1</sup>**

Arriero mexicano.

*Tanagra auricollis* W. Deppe, Preis.-Verz. Säug., Vög . . . Mexico, 1830, 2 (Mexico = Cimapan, state of México; cotypes in Berlin Mus.).

Breeds from southwestern Canada south to central Baja California and to Morelos and southern Tamaulipas. Winters from southern Baja California, southern Sinaloa, and southern Texas south to Guatemala.

México: Breeds in northern Baja California, on Pacific Coastal Plains to Nayarit, at moderate altitudes in Sierra Madre Occidental and Central Plateau to Morelos, and in Tamaulipas. Winters from sea level in southern Baja California, Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas southward, ranging up to 5700 feet in Michoacán. Recorded from Baja California (breeds south to latitude 26°), Sonora (breeding, June, K-d), Sinaloa (breeding, May 26, June, K-d), Nayarit (breeding condition, May, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango ( Tamazula, 2800 feet, winter), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos (breeds), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (Tamazunchale, nesting), Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León (Galeana, July 21, K-d), Tamaulipas (Tampico, breeds), and Veracruz (Potrero, February 16).

***Icteria virens virens* (Linnaeus).**

Arriero del nordeste.

*Turdus virens* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 171 (in America = South Carolina, 200 or 300 miles from the sea).

Breeds from northeastern South Dakota east to southern New Hampshire and south to eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida. Winters from Tamaulipas and Yucatán to western Panamá.

<sup>1</sup> *Icteria virens longicauda* Lawrence (California) and *Icteria virens tropicalis* van Rossem (Tesiá, Sonora) are considered to be synonyms.





TRES MARIÁS RED-BREASTED CHAT  
*GRANATELLUS VENUSTUS FRANCESCAE*

One-half natural size

Painted in 1865 by Andrew Jackson Grayson

México: Migrates commonly through Atlantic Coastal Plains. Winters from southern Tamaulipas southward, less commonly at higher elevations. Recorded from Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

**Granatellus venustus** Du Bus.

Red-breasted Chat. Rosillo occidental.

Western México from Sinaloa to Chiapas.

**Granatellus venustus venustus** Du Bus.<sup>1</sup>

Rosillo occidental de Du Bus.

*Granatellus venustus* Du Bus, Esquisses Ornith., livr. 5, 1849, pl. 24 (Mexique; type in Brussels Mus.).

México: Breeds on Pacific coast from northern Sinaloa to Chiapas. In winter vagrant up slope and to eastward. Recorded from Sinaloa (breeds; in winter up to 3000 feet in northern section at Rancho El Padre, K-d), Nayarit, Colima, Michoacán (Apatzingán, winter, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (vicinity of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, June 10, breeding; Comitán), and western Durango (Tamazula, winter, K-d).

**Granatellus venustus francescae** Baird.

Rosillo occidental de las Marías.

*Granatellus francescae* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1, 1865, 231, 232 (Tres Marias Islands, . . . Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident on María Madre Island of Tres Marías group.

**Granatellus sallaei** (Bonaparte).

Gray-throated Chat. Rosillo oriental.

Eastern México, from southern Veracruz southward, and eastern Guatemala.

**Granatellus sallaei sallaei** (Bonaparte).

Rosillo oriental de Sallé.

*Setophaga sallaei* Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 42, 1856, 957 (Vera-Cruz . . . Puebla = Córdoba, Veracruz; type in Brit. Mus.).

Eastern México, except Yucatán Peninsula, and northern Guatemala.

México: Atlantic Coastal Plains from southern Veracruz to northern Chiapas. Recorded from northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, October, January, K-d), Chiapas (Palenque; Selva Lacondona), and Veracruz.

**Granatellus sallaei boucardi** Ridgway.

Rosillo oriental de Boucard.

*Granatellus sallaei boucardi* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, 1885, 23 (Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Yucatán Peninsula (resident; breeds in April and May). Recorded from Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

<sup>1</sup> *Granatellus venustus melanotis* van Rossem (San Blas, Nayarit) is regarded as a synonym.

**Wilsonia citrina** (Boddaert).

Hooded Warbler. Bailador.

*Muscicapa Citrina* Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., 1783, 41 (Louisiana; location of type unknown).

Breeds from southeastern Nebraska, central Iowa, southern Great Lakes area, and southern Connecticut south to southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida. Winters from southern Tamaulipas south to Panamá.

México: Winters at low altitudes on Atlantic coast. Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas (one record), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (fairly common in winter; on migration up to 4000 feet), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including islands.

**Wilsonia pusilla** (Wilson).

Pileolated Warbler. Laacua.

Northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern Mackenzie, northeastern Manitoba, northern Ontario, and northern Labrador south to southern California, central Nevada, northern New Mexico, central Saskatchewan, northern Minnesota, southern Ontario, and central Maine. In winter from southern Baja California, southern Sonora, central Nuevo León, and southern Texas south to western Panamá.

**Wilsonia pusilla pileolata** (Pallas).

Laacua del norte.

*Motacilla pileolata* Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, 1, 1811, 497 (In insula Kadiak = Kodiak Island, Alaska).

Breeds in western North America, exclusive of Pacific coastal district of United States, from Alaska and Mackenzie south to central eastern California, central Nevada, northern Utah, and northern New Mexico. Winters from Sinaloa, Durango, and southern Texas south to western Panamá.

México: Abundant migrant throughout, except for Yucatán Peninsula, ranging up to 11,000 feet. Winters from Sinaloa, Durango, Guanajuato, Querétaro, and Tamaulipas southward. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit (including Tres Mariás Islands), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (August 20, K-d), Durango, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro, México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

**Wilsonia pusilla chryseola** Ridgway.

Laacua dorado.

*Wilsonia pusilla chryseola* Ridgway, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 50, pt. 2, 1902, 705, 714 (Pacific coast district = Red Bluff, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in Pacific coast district of North America from southwestern British Columbia south to southern California. Winters from southern Baja California and southern Sonora southeast through southern México and Central America to western Panamá.

México: Winters casually in Cape district of Baja California and in southern Sonora and regularly from Sinaloa to Chiapas and southern Veracruz. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (abundant migrant and winter visitant, from August 28 on, K-d),

Nayarit (including María Cleofas Island), Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca (Mount Zempoaltepec), Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango (up to 5500 feet), Guanajuato, and southern Veracruz (Tres Zapotes; 20 mi. W Veracruz, October 24, K-d).

***Wilsonia pusilla pusilla* (Wilson).**

Laacua del oriente.

*Muscicapa pusilla* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 103, pl. 26, fig. 4 (in the Southern States = southern New Jersey; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from north-central Mackenzie east to northern Quebec and southern Labrador and south to central parts of prairie provinces of Canada and to northern Minnesota, southern Ontario, and central Maine. Winters mainly from central Tamaulipas southeast, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula, to Costa Rica.

México: Migrant through eastern section, except Yucatán Peninsula; less commonly to westward and casually to the Pacific coast. Winters from Michoacán (Lago de Cuitzeo, 5700 feet), and central Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria) southward. Recorded from Baja California (Colorado River delta, one record), Sonora (one record), Sinaloa (Reforma, one specimen, K-d), Michoacán, Colima, Oaxaca, Chiapas (one specimen, May, K-d), Distrito Federal (June 3, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (up to 8000 feet), and Tabasco.

***Wilsonia canadensis* (Linnaeus).**

Canada Warbler. Verdín canadense.

*Muscicapa canadensis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 327 (in Canada; type doubtless lost).

Breeds from northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, northern Ohio, the Appalachian Mountains to northern Georgia, southeastern New York, and Connecticut. Winters chiefly from northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south to central Perú.

México: Uncommon spring and fall migrant along Atlantic slopes. Recorded from Oaxaca (Tutla, February 28), Chiapas, San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, September 3), Puebla (Papantilla, 2200 feet, Chalchicomula, 8200 feet), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (to May 28), and Yucatán (off shore 30 mi. N. Santa Clara).

***Cardellina rubrifrons* (Giraud).**

Red-faced Warbler. Coloradito.

*Muscicapa rubrifrons* Giraud, Sixteen Species Texas Birds, 1841, [27, pl. 7, fig. 1] (Texas = México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south to Durango. Winters from Sinaloa and Durango to Veracruz and Guatemala.

México: Breeds in May and June from 5500 to 10,000 feet in Sierra Madre Occidental of Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Durango. Winters from Sinaloa and Durango southeast to Veracruz and Chiapas. Recorded from Sonora (Ajo, El Tigre, and Hachinera mountains, breeding), Sinaloa (Rancho Alisitos, August, Babizos and Batel in winter, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (15 mi. ESE Morelia, March 6, O-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Chihuahua (Mount Mohinora, 10,000 feet, Churo, 8000 feet, May 22,

nesting, K-d; Sierra del Nido, June 18, breeding, O-d), Durango (Muertocito, June 6, breeding, Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, and Neviero, 8000 feet, in winter, K-d; El Salto, June 27, O-d), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, and Veracruz (Jalapa).

**Setophaga ruticilla** (Linnaeus).

American Redstart. Calandrita.

Southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, and south-central Mackenzie south-east to central Quebec and Newfoundland and south to eastern Oregon, northern Utah, northern Colorado, southern Louisiana, central Alabama, and central Georgia. Winters from southern Baja California, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Cuba south to Perú, northern Brazil, and British Guiana.

**Setophaga ruticilla tricolora** (Müller).<sup>1</sup>

Calandrita norteña.

*Motacilla tricolora* P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 175 (Cayenne).

Breeds from southeastern Alaska and British Columbia east across Canada and south in the West to eastern Oregon, northern Utah, and northern Colorado. Winters from southern Baja California, Puebla, Veracruz, and Yucatán south to Ecuador, northwestern Brazil, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas.

México: All but certain recently verified records of migrants and winter visitants of the species require critical determination as to race and are tentatively listed under *S. r. ruticilla*; probably a considerable majority of them relate to *tricolora*. *S. r. tricolora* has been reported from southern Baja California (San José del Cabo, winter), Puebla (Metlatoyuca, winter), Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, winter), Tabasco (migrants), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá), and Quintana Roo (Holbox Island, winter).

**Setophaga ruticilla ruticilla** (Linnaeus).

Calandrita del este.

*Motacilla Ruticilla* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 186 (in America = Virginia).

Breeds in north-central and eastern United States, from North Dakota to New England and south to northeastern Texas, Louisiana, and the central parts of the Gulf states. Winters from Sinaloa, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Cuba south to Perú, southern Venezuela, and British Guiana.

México: Winters from Sinaloa, Veracruz, and Yucatán Peninsula southward, chiefly in coastal plains. The species, largely unverified as to race, recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (*S. r. ruticilla*, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (one specimen *S. r. ruticilla*, K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Morelos, Coahuila (one specimen of *S. r. ruticilla*), San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Setophaga picta** Swainson.

Painted Redstart. Guajolotito de charreteras.

Northwestern and north-central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, western Texas, and central Nuevo León south through the highlands of México and Central America to Nicaragua. Winters north regularly to Sonora and Chihuahua.

<sup>1</sup> The authors are not in agreement on the advisability of recognizing this race.

***Setophaga picta picta* Swainson.**  
 Guajolotito de charreteras mexicano.

*Setophaga picta* Swainson, Zool. Illus., ser. 2, 1, 1829, pl. 3 and text (Real del Monte [Hidalgo], Mexico; type in coll. D. Taylor).

Breeds in southwestern United States and México south to Oaxaca. Winters from eastern Sonora, central Chihuahua, and central Nuevo León southward; casually in southern California and southern Arizona.

México: Abundant in pine-oak woodland of Sierra Madre Occidental (up to 8000 feet), Sierra Madre Oriental, Transverse Volcanic Province, and higher mountains of Central Plateau. Winters over most of range, but extends from 1000 to 9500 feet altitude. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, July 10, large young, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán (breeding condition, June 17, 18, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (Rancho Enmedio, April 30, laying, K-d), México, Distrito Federal, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque, breeds and winters), Tamaulipas (Río Martínez, winter), and Veracruz.

***Setophaga picta guatemalae* Sharpe.**  
 Guajolotito de charreteras guatemalteco.

*Setophaga picta* Subsp. n. *Setophaga guatemalae* Sharpe, Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus., 10, 1885, 417 (Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Highland forest from Chiapas to northern Nicaragua.

México: Resident in Chiapas (Monserrate, Teopisca; 16 mi. SE San Cristóbal, 7200 feet, April 20, breeding, O-d).

***Myioborus miniatus* (Swainson).**  
 Slate-throated Redstart. Guajolotito de gorra castaña.

Mountains of México, Central America, and South America from Chihuahua south to Bolivia and southern Venezuela.

***Myioborus miniatus miniatus* (Swainson).**  
 Guajolotito de gorra castaña mexicano.

*Setophaga miniata* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 368 (Table land; woods of Valladolid = Morelia, Michoacán, México; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

México: Transition Zone of Sierra Madre Occidental through the Transverse Volcanic Province to Mount Orizaba and north to San Luis Potosí. Winters throughout breeding range to 10,000 feet; also descends to 1000 feet in southern Sonora and Sinaloa. Recorded from Sonora, Sinaloa (breeds in June and July, K-d), Nayarit (3000 feet; large young, July 14, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (Mount Teotepic, 11,000 feet, nesting, K-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (intergrades with *M. m. intermedius* in north at Tumbalá), Chihuahua (breeds from May to July, reaches 10,500 feet on Mount Mohinora, K-d; north to Jesús María), Durango (Muertocito, June 13, breeding, K-d), Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México (breeds, June, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (breeds, June, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Alvarez, Xilitla), Hidalgo, Puebla, and western Veracruz (above 3000 feet).

**Myioborus miniatus intermedius** (Hartlaub).  
Guajolotito de gorra castaña de Hartlaub.

*Setophaga intermedia* Hartlaub, Rev. Mag. Zool., ser. 2, 4, 1852, 5 (Guatemala; type in Bremen Mus.).

Resident in Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Common in forests of highlands of Chiapas (except northern part; 6 mi. NW San Fernando, April 26, breeding, O-d; up to 10,000 feet on Volcán Tacaná).

**Myioborus miniatus molochinus** Wetmore.  
Guajolotito de gorra castaña veracruzano.

*Myioborus miniatus molochinus* Wetmore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1942, 105 (Between 3,000 and 4,000 feet elevation on Volcán San Martín, Sierra de Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to mountains of southeastern Veracruz.

**Euthlypis lachrymosa** (Bonaparte).<sup>1</sup>  
Fan-tailed Warbler. Guajolotito amarillo.

*Basileuterus lachrymosa* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, pt. 2, 1850 (1951), 314 (Mexico = Laguna Huetulacan, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

Northern México, on both Pacific and Atlantic slopes, south to northwestern Nicaragua.

México: Breeds at medium altitudes on western slope of Sierra Madre Occidental from southern Sonora southward, reaching the coast in Nayarit (Sauta); middle elevations of Sierra Madre Oriental from southwestern Tamaulipas to Oaxaca. Recorded from Baja California (Santo Domingo, December 31, one vagrant), Sonora (Hacienda de San Rafael), Sinaloa (common; June, July, K-d; winters on southern coastal plains), Nayarit (breeding, May, June, K-d), Jalisco, Guerrero (Chilpancingo, July 10, breeding, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas, southern Chihuahua (May 8–20, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Tamaulipas (Llera, 500 feet), and Veracruz (Presidio, 1000 feet, April, breeding, K-d).

**Ergaticus ruber** (Swainson).  
Red Warbler. Orejas de plata.

Mountains of México from southern Chihuahua and Hidalgo south to Oaxaca.

**Ergaticus ruber melanauris** Moore.  
Orejas de plata de Moore.

*Ergaticus ruber melanauris* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 100 (Trogon Valley, eastern slope of Mt. Mohinora, southwest Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Confined to Sierra Madre Occidental, breeding rather commonly in Transition and Lower Temperate zones from Mount Mohinora (10,500 feet, May 12–15, nesting, K-d), Chihuahua, to Neviero (8000 feet, June, nesting, K-d) in Durango.

<sup>1</sup> *Euthlypis lachrymosa tephra* Ridgway (Hacienda San Rafael, Chihuahua) and *Euthlypis lachrymosa schistacea* (Volcán Conchagua, El Salvador) Dickey and van Rossem are considered to be synonyms.

Winters in mountains, down to 5500 feet. Recorded from Sinaloa (Batel, 5600 feet, wintering), southern Chihuahua, and western Durango (Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, in winter, 50 mi. S Durango, July, K-d).

***Ergaticus ruber ruber*** (Swainson).

Orejas de plata de Swainson.

*Setophaga rubra* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 368 (Table land: woods of Valladolid = mountains near Morelia, Michoacán, México; type in Bullock Coll.).

México: Transverse Volcanic Province and Sierra Madre del Sur. Resident; abundant in Transition and Temperate zones. Recorded from Jalisco (Sierra Nevada de Colima), Michoacán (Sierra Ozumatlán, 9500 feet, November 6, K-d), Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, nesting, K-d; Omilteme, April 28, laying, O-d), Oaxaca (Mount Zempoaltepec), México (Mount Toluca, 9350 feet, June, nesting, K-d), Distrito Federal (January, March, K-d), Morelos, Hidalgo (Real del Monte), Puebla (Texmelucán, April, eggs, K-d), and Veracruz (Mount Orizaba area; Las Vigas, 8000 feet, November).

***Ergaticus versicolor*** (Salvin).

Pink-headed Warbler. Cabeza plateada.

*Cardellina versicolor* Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 188, pl. 24, fig. 1 (Guatemala . . . Volcan de Fuego . . . Totonicapam, Chilasco; type from Chilasco in Brit. Mus.).

Mountains of central and eastern Chiapas and western Guatemala.

México: Resident from 7000 to 10,000 feet in mountains of central and eastern Chiapas (6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, 7300 feet, March 29-April 3, breeding, O-d; winters at San Cristóbal, K-d; Comitán, Volcán Tacaná).

***Basileuterus culicivorus*** (W. Deppe).

Golden-crowned Warbler. Verdín capulinero.

Middle altitudes of mountains of México, from Nayarit and Nuevo León southward, through Central and South America in Tropical and Subtropical zones to eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay.

***Basileuterus culicivorus flavescens*** Ridgway.

Verdín capulinero jalisciense.

*Basileuterus culicivorus flavescens* Ridgway, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 50, pt. 2, 1902, 755 (San Sebastian, Jalisco; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Rare resident of Nayarit (Tepic, 3000 feet, July, August, breeding, K-d) and Jalisco (San Sebastián).

***Basileuterus culicivorus culicivorus*** (W. Deppe).

Verdín capulinero de Deppe.

*Sylvia culicivora* W. Deppe, Preis-Verz. Säug., Vögel, . . . Mexico, 1830, 2 (Mexico; cotype from Jalapa, Veracruz, in Berlin Mus.).

Resident from northeastern Puebla south to northwestern Costa Rica.

México: Common at altitudes from 1000 to 4500 feet from northeastern Puebla southward on Atlantic slope. Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas (breeding, April 16, O-d;



Ocuilapa, Santa Rosa, Socoltenango), Puebla (Papantilla, May 6-16, eggs, winters, intergrade specimens, K-d), central Veracruz (Presidio, May, laying, K-d), Tabasco, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo.

**Basileuterus culicivorus brasherii** (Giraud).

Verdín capulinerero del nordeste.

*Muscicapa brasieri* (= *brasherii*) Giraud, Sixteen Species Texas Birds, 1841, pl. 6, fig. 2 and text (Texas = México; restricted to Alta Mira, Tamaulipas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Northeastern section at middle altitudes from Tamaulipas and Nuevo Neón to Hidalgo and northern Veracruz. Recorded from San Luis Potosí (Xilitla), Hidalgo (Jacala, 4500 feet, breeding, intergrade area), Nuevo León (Cerro de Silla; May, nestlings), Tamaulipas (Caballeros, July 10, breeding), and northern Veracruz (Rivera).

**Basileuterus belli** (Giraud).

Bell Warbler. Verdín de Bell.

Sinaloa and Tamaulipas south in mountains to Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

**Basileuterus belli bateli** Moore.

Verdín de Bell de Anáhuac.

*Basileuterus belli bateli* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 59, 1946, 100 (Rancho Batel, 6 mi. north of Santa Lucia, Sinaloa, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Breeds in Transition Zone from southeastern Sinaloa and western Durango south and east to northwestern México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, 9350 feet, intergrades). Recorded from Sinaloa (Batel, 6800 feet), Jalisco, Michoacán (Mount Tancítaro), Durango (Neviero, 8200 feet, June 21, K-d), México, and Distrito Federal (intergrades).

**Basileuterus belli clarus** Ridgway.

Verdín de Bell de Guerrero.

*Basileuterus belli clarus* Ridgway, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 50, pt. 2, 1902, 745 (mountains near Chilpancingo, Guerrero; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, breeding, K-d; breeding, June, July, O-d), Morelos (breeding, June 22, intergrades with *B. b. belli*), and southwestern México (Temascaltepec).

**Basileuterus belli belli** (Giraud).

Verdín de Bell oriental.

*Muscicapa belli* Giraud, Sixteen Species Texas Birds, 1841, pl. 4, fig. 2 and text (Texas = error; Mount Orizaba, Veracruz, by subsequent designation; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident at medium altitudes from southwestern Tamaulipas south to vicinity of Mount Zempoaltepec in Oaxaca. Recorded from Oaxaca, Distrito Federal, San Luis Potosí (16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz), Hidalgo, Puebla, Tamaulipas, and western Veracruz (El Puerto, July, breeding, K-d).

**Basileuterus belli scitulus** Nelson.

Verdín de Bell guatemalteco.

*Basileuterus belli scitulus* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 268 (Todos Santos, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southeastern Veracruz, Chiapas, and Pacific cordillera of Guatemala and El Salvador.

México: Fairly common at high altitude (up to 10,000 feet) in Chiapas; also recorded from southeastern Veracruz (Volcán San Martín).

**Basileuterus rufifrons** (Swainson).

Rufous-capped Warbler. Duraznero.

Sonora and Tamaulipas south to Guatemala and Honduras.

**Basileuterus rufifrons caudatus** Nelson.

Duraznero del noroeste.

*Basileuterus rufifrons caudatus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, 29 (vicinity of Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in Sierra Madre Occidental (1200 to 7500 feet) from southeastern Sonora and western Chihuahua south to northern Durango. Recorded from Sonora (from latitude 30° south), Sinaloa (extreme northern), Chihuahua (north to Colonia García), and northwestern Durango.

**Basileuterus rufifrons dugesi** Ridgway.

Duraznero de Dugés.

*Basileuterus rufifrons dugesi* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 15, 1892, 119 (Guanajuato, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident at medium altitudes, up to 7800 feet, in southern Sierra Madre Occidental and in mountains of Central Plateau from southern Sinaloa to Morelos, and in Guerrero and western Oaxaca. Recorded from southern Sinaloa (winters and breeds at Batel, K-d), Nayarit (Tepic; Santa Teresa, June 17-July, nesting, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (nesting, June 19, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, May 6, laying, O-d), Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, July 8-12, eggs, K-d), western Durango (Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, K-d), Guanajuato, México, Morelos (breeding, June 9, K-d), western Hidalgo, and southern Puebla.

**Basileuterus rufifrons rufifrons** (Swainson).

Duraznero de frente rojiza.

*Setophaga rufifrons* Swainson, Anim. Menag., 1837 (1838), 294 (Mexico; location of type unknown).

Northeastern Puebla and central Veracruz south through central Oaxaca and central and southern Chiapas to central Guatemala.

México: Breeds at medium altitudes (1000 to 4000 feet) from northeastern Puebla through Orizaba and Zempoaltepec regions to central and southern Chiapas. Recorded from central Oaxaca, central and southern Chiapas (Monserrate, April 5, breeding; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 19, breeding, O-d), northeastern Puebla (Papantilla, Huauhinango, July, nesting, K-d), and central Veracruz (Presidio, May 4, eggs, K-d).

**Basileuterus rufifrons salvini** Cherrie.<sup>1</sup>

Duraznero de Salvin.

*Basileuterus salvini* Cherrie, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 14, 1891, 342 (Coban, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds at low and middle altitudes from southern Veracruz to northern Guatemala and Honduras.

México: Northern Oaxaca, northern Chiapas, southern Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, April 16, breeding), and Tabasco. Many individuals in Oaxaca and southern Veracruz appear to be intergrades with *B. r. rufifrons*.

**Basileuterus rufifrons jouyi** Ridgway.

Duraznero de Jouy.

*Basileuterus rufifrons jouyi* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 15, 1892, 119 (Hacienda Angostura, San Luis Potosí; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident at medium altitudes in Sierra Madre Oriental from central Nuevo León and central western Tamaulipas to extreme northern Puebla and northern Veracruz. Recorded from San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo), eastern Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León (Monterrey), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

**Basileuterus delatirii** Bonaparte.

Delattre Warbler. Verdín de Delattre.

Guatemala southeast through Central America to Colombia. Casual in Chiapas.

**Basileuterus delatirii delatirii** Bonaparte.

Verdín de Delattre centroamericano.

*Basileuterus delatirii* Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 38, 1854, 383 (Nicaragua; location of type unknown).

Guatemala to Costa Rica; casual in Chiapas.

México: One record from Finca Juárez (near Escuintla), southern Chiapas (May 8, 1940).

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<sup>1</sup> *Basileuterus flavigaster* Nelson (Yajalon, Chiapas) is a synonym.

## FAMILY PLOCEIDAE

## WEAVER FINCHES

**Passer domesticus** (Linnaeus).

House Sparrow. Gorrión inglés.

Europe, Asia, and northern Africa; introduced into North America and South America, and in other parts of the world.

**Passer domesticus domesticus** (Linnaeus).

Gorrión inglés común.

*Fringilla domestica* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 183 (in Europa = Sweden).

Native throughout Europe (except Italy) and the British Isles; introduced into North America in 1850 in New York, from where it has spread across the continent, northward into southern Canada, and southward into México; now well established around settlements.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco (Guadalajara), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, Zirándaro, breeding, K-d), Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez), Chihuahua (Majarachic, La Junta, breeding, K-d), Durango (Ojito, K-d), Zacatecas (10 mi. SW Fresnillo, K-d), Distrito Federal (O-d; Careaga, K-d), Morelos (Alpuyeca), Coahuila (Saltillo, Sabinas, Diamante Pass), San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León (Linares, Monterrey), Hidalgo (Metztitlán, Jalotepec, K-d), Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, El Limón, Mante), and Veracruz (Potrero Viejo).

FAMILY **ICTERIDAE****BLACKBIRDS, TROUPIALS, AND MEADOWLARKS****Zarhynchus wagleri** (Gray and Mitchell).

Wagler Oropendola. Tordo real.

Eastern and southern México south through Central America to western Colombia and western Ecuador.

**Zarhynchus wagleri wagleri** (Gray and Mitchell).

Tordo real guatemalteco.

*Cacicus wagleri* Gray and Mitchell, Genera Birds, 2, 1844, 342, pl. 85 (no type locality indicated = Coban, Guatemala, designated by van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 405; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident in the Tropical Zone from eastern and southern México south to Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras.

México: Chiapas, Veracruz (breeding and nesting, K-d), and Tabasco.

**Gymnostinops montezuma** (Lesson).

Montezuma Oropendola. Sanjuanera. Zacuan (Náhuatl).

*Cacicus montezuma* Lesson, Cent. Zool., livr. 2, 1830, 33, pl. 7 (Mexico; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.)

Resident in the Tropical Zone from southeastern México south through Central America to Panamá.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, November, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (nesting, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo.

**Amblycercus holosericeus** (W. Deppe).

Prévost Cacique. Pico de plata.

Eastern and southeastern México south through Central America to western Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, and Bolivia.

**Amblycercus holosericeus holosericeus** (W. Deppe).

Pico de plata centroamericano.

*Sturnus holosericeus* W. Deppe, Preis.-Verz. Säug., Vögel, . . . , Mexico, 1830, 1 (Mexico = Alvarado, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

Resident in the Tropical and Subtropical zones from southern Tamaulipas south through Central America to Panamá (Darién) and to the delta of the Magdalena River in Colombia.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (25 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, O-d; Finca Esperanza, A-d), México, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (breeding, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Cassiculus melanicterus** (Bonaparte).

Mexican Cacique. Galantina. Caxcaxtótotl (Náhuatl).

*Icterus melanicterus* Bonaparte, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, 1825, 389 (Mexico; type in Paris Mus.).

México: Confined to and resident in western México from Sonora south to Oaxaca and Chiapas. Recorded from: Sonora (one breeding record), Sinaloa (common, K-d), Nayarit (nesting, K-d, O-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (breeding, A-d, K-d), Guerrero (nesting, K-d, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Monserrate, July 22, 23, nesting), and Durango (wintering west of Sierra Madre, Tamazula, November, December, K-d).

**Psomocolax oryzivorus** (Gmelin)

Rice Grackle. Arrocerero.

Southeastern México south through Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas to southern Brazil (Santa Catarina and Mato Grosso), north-eastern Argentina, Paraguay, eastern Bolivia, and Amazonian portions of Ecuador and Perú.

**Psomocolax oryzivorus impacifus** Peters.

Arrocerero mexicano.

*Psomocolax oryzivorus impacifus* Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, 1929, 123 (Pasa Nueva, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.)

Resident from Veracruz on the Caribbean slope of southeastern México south through Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panamá.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (Palenque, K-d), Veracruz, Tabasco, and Quintana Roo.

**Tangavivus aeneus** (Wagler).

Red-eyed Cowbird. Tordo mantequero.

Southern Texas and Arizona south through México to Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panamá.

**Tangavivus aeneus milleri** van Rossem.

Tordo mantequero de Miller.

*Tangavivus aeneus milleri* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1934, 355 (Tucson, Arizona; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Resident from southern Arizona south to northwestern México, as far as Nayarit.

México: Sonora, Sinaloa (breeds commonly, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Chihuahua (near Naranjo, breeding), and Durango (Mezquital and 10 mi. NE Durango City, sight record of species only).

**Tangavivus aeneus assimilis** (Nelson).

Tordo mantequero chico.

*Calliothrus aeneus assimilis* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 266 (Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in southwestern section. Recorded from Jalisco, Michoacán (western portion; Tafetan, intergrades with *T. a. aeneus*, K-d; 9 mi. E Zamora, 5500 feet,

O-d), Colima, Guerrero (coastal plain; Zirándaro, intergrades with *T. a. aeneus*, breeding, K-d), Oaxaca (breeding; Tamazulapan, intergrades with *T. a. aeneus*, K-d; in winter east of Mount Zempoaltepec, K-d; Tapaná, Chivela, Tapanatepec), Chiapas (Pacific slope; Prusia, May 30, breeding condition, K-d), México (Lerma, 8640 feet, breeding, intergrade with *T. a. aeneus*, K-d), Morelos (Jojutla, January, K-d), and Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, November, one specimen, K-d).

***Tangavius aeneus aeneus* (Wagler).**

Tordo mantequero de ojos rojos.

*Psarocolius aeneus* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 22, Heft 7, 1829, col. 758 (Mexico = Laguna, Veracruz; type in Berlin Mus.).

Resident from southern Texas (north to San Antonio) south through eastern México and Central America to western Panamá.

México: Guerrero (Chilpancingo, breeding, O-d, A-d), Chiapas (Comitán), Querétaro, December, K-d), México (Lerma), Distrito Federal (March, K-d), Morelos (12 mi. S Cuernavaca, O-d; January, June, K-d), San Luis Potosí (breeding, K-d), Hidalgo (September, November, K-d), Puebla (Atlixco, Tehuacán), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (Jico, Mirador), Tabasco (La Venta), Campeche (Campeche), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá), and Quintana Roo.

***Molothrus ater* (Boddaert).**

Brown-headed Cowbird. Tordo negro.

Southern Canada south across United States to northern México; winters south to southern México.

***Molothrus ater obscurus* (Gmelin).**

Tordo negro pijui.

*Sturnus obscurus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 804 (Mexico).

Breeds from northwestern California southwest to southern Texas and south to northern Baja California, Guerrero, and northern Tamaulipas. Winters south to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

México: Baja California (northern part, breeding), Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (breeding, K-d), Guerrero (breeding, K-d, O-d), Oaxaca, Chihuahua (breeding, K-d), Durango (breeding, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (breeding, K-d), Querétaro (K-d), Morelos (lowlands), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (breeding), and Veracruz.

***Molothrus ater artemisiae* Grinnell.**

Tordo negro de Nevada.

*Molothrus ater artemisiae* Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 5, 1909, 276 (Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt County, Nevada; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in western North America from northeastern British Columbia and southern Mackenzie to southern Manitoba and south to central eastern California, southern Nevada, Utah, central Colorado, central Nebraska, and northwestern Iowa. Winters from western United States south to Guerrero and Veracruz.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco (K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Chihuahua (K-d), Durango (K-d), Zacatecas (K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (K-d), Querétaro (K-d), Morelos (K-d), San Luis Potosí (K-d), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

***Molothrus ater ater*** (Boddaert).  
Tordo negro tulinche.

*Oriolus ater* Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., 1783, 37 (Carolina = South Carolina).

Breeds from Ontario, central Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to central Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and central Virginia. Winters from Michigan and Massachusetts south to eastern and southern México.

México: Jalisco (K-d), Michoacán, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México (K-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca), Puebla, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island).

***Cassidix mexicanus*** (Gmelin).

Boat-tailed Grackle. Zanate. Tzánatl. Teotzánatl (Náhuatl).

Southern United States southward across México and Central America to the Caribbean coast of Colombia and to northwestern Perú.

***Cassidix mexicanus nelsoni*** (Ridgway).  
Zanate de Nelson.

*Scaphidurus major nelsoni* Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, 1901, 151 (Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern Arizona (Tucson) south to the coastal plain of southern Sonora; apparently only recently arrived in northern part of range.

México: Resident in the tropical coastal plain and interior of Sonora from Rancho Costa Rica southward, with penetration into southeastern foothills at Alamos and Guirocoba.

***Cassidix mexicanus graysoni*** (Sclater).  
Zanate de Grayson.

*Quiscalus graysoni* Sclater, Ibis, 1884, 157 (Mazatlan and Presidio, Sinaloa, Mexico = Presidio; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Resident in coastal district of Sinaloa; accidental on María Madre Island in Tres Marías group off Nayarit.

***Cassidix mexicanus obscurus*** (Nelson).  
Zanate colimense.

*Quiscalus macrourus obscurus* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 267 (Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in coastal district of southwestern section from Nayarit to Guerrero and inland to Michoacán; recorded from Nayarit (breeding, K-d), Jalisco (nesting, K-d; Etzatlán, Ixtapa, I-d), Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero (coastal belt), and Oaxaca (accidental on eastern coastal plain at Escuilapa, March 30, K-d).



**Cassidix mexicanus monsoni** Phillips.  
Zanate chihuahuense.

*Cassidix mexicanus monsoni* Phillips, Condor, 52, 1950, 78 (near San Antonio, Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico; type in coll. A. R. Phillips).

Breeds from southeastern Arizona (casually from Benson, San Pedro Valley, and from near Randolph, Pinal County), north-central New Mexico, and western Texas (Brewster County) south to the northern parts of Central Plateau of México in Chihuahua. Partly resident. Winters north to Arizona (Pinal County; Thatcher) and New Mexico (near San Antonio); main winter range probably southern Chihuahua.

México: Chihuahua (Camargo, nesting, K-d), Durango (K-d), Zacatecas (K-d), and Guanajuato (K-d).

**Cassidix mexicanus prosopidicola** Lowery.  
Zanate mezquitero.

*Cassidix mexicanus prosopidicola* Lowery, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 1, 1938, 1 (Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas; type in Louisiana State Univ. Mus. Zool.)

Resident of Gulf coast region from central southern Texas south in northeastern México to San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas.

México: Coahuila (Monclova), San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León (Monterrey, Montemorelos), and Tamaulipas (Matamoros, Camargo, Mier).

**Cassidix mexicanus mexicanus** (Gmelin)  
Zanate picho.

*Corvus mexicanus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 375 (Mexico; restricted to region about Vera Cruz, by Lowery, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 1, 1938, 4).

Resident from eastern Jalisco and San Luis Potosí south through tableland and lowlands of México, exclusive of western and northeastern coasts of that country, to Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador, and northern Nicaragua.

México: Eastern Jalisco (La Barca), Michoacán (breeding, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, breeding, Ajuchitlán, approaching *C. m. obscurus* in Balsas Valley, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate), México, Distrito Federal (Careaga, K-d), Morelos (Lago de Tequesquitengo, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Metztitlán, K-d), Puebla, southern Tamaulipas (intergrading with *prosopidicola*), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Banco Chinchorro and Cozumel Island).

**Cassidix palustris** (Swainson).

Slender-billed Grackle. Tordo pico delgado.

*Scaphidurus palustris* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 437 (marshes and borders of lakes around [City of] Mexico; type formerly in coll. W. Bullock, now lost).

México: Confined to marshes near City of México. Possibly extinct.

**Euphagus carolinus** (Müller).<sup>1</sup>

Rusty Blackbird. Tordo de la Carolina.

*Turdus carolinus* P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 140 (Carolina).

<sup>1</sup> *Euphagus carolinus nigrans* Burleigh and Peters (Newfoundland) is regarded as a synonym.

Breeds in northern North America from northwestern Alaska to Quebec and south to central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Manitoba, southern Ontario, and northern New England. Winters chiefly in eastern United States from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf coast.

México: Accidental in Baja California (one record, Valladares, December 12, 1888).

**Euphagus cyanocephalus** (Wagler).

Brewer Blackbird. Tordo de ojos amarillos.

*Psarocolius cyanocephalus* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 22, Heft 7, 1829, col. 758 (Mexico = Temascaltepec; type in Berlin Mus.).

Breeds in western North America from central British Columbia to Manitoba and south to northern Baja California, central Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, Oklahoma, Iowa, and southwestern Michigan. Winters from southwestern Canada, Montana, and Kansas south across México to northwestern Guatemala.

México: Baja California (breeds in northwest section), Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco (Lake Chapala), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro), Guerrero (Iguala, November, O-d), Oaxaca, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas (K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México, Coahuila, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Campeche.

**Dives dives** (Deppe).

Sumichrast Blackbird. Tordo de ojos blancos.

Northeastern México through British Honduras and central Guatemala to Honduras and northern Nicaragua; then, after a long geographic gap, in southwestern Ecuador and western Perú.

**Dives dives dives** (Deppe).

Tordo de ojos blancos mexicano.

*Icterus dives* W. Deppe, Preis-Verz. Säug. Vogel, etc., Mexico, 1830, 1 (Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

Resident in Arid Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones from southeastern México south through British Honduras, central Guatemala, and Honduras and to north-central Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, México, San Luis Potosí, Puebla (breeding, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (breeding, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

**Icterus galbula** (Linnaeus).

Baltimore Oriole. Calandria centzontle.

*Coracias galbula* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 108 (in America = Virginia).

Breeds east of the Rocky Mountains, from central Alberta to Nova Scotia and south to west-central Oklahoma, northeastern Texas, northern Alabama, and northern Georgia. Winters from southern México south through Central America to northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela.

México: Guerrero (Chilpancingo, May 5, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Chicharras, Huehuetán, both in February), San Luis Potosí, Puebla (Teziutlán, November), Tamaulipas (Alta Mira, April 16), Veracruz (Jalapa, September, Tres Zapotes, March 18–April 10, Cerro de Tuxtla, April 9), Tabasco (San Juan Bautista, February 12–24), Campeche, and Quintana Roo.

***Icterus bullockii* (Swainson).**

Bullock Oriole. Calandria cañera. Xochitótotl (Náhuatl).

Breeds in western North America from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to northern Baja California and the southern part of the Mexican plateau. In winter chiefly south of United States, extending south to northwestern Costa Rica.

***Icterus bullockii bullockii* (Swainson).**

Calandria cañera ordinaria.

*Xanthornus bullockii* Swainson, Philo. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 436 (tableland of Mexico; restricted to Temascaltepec by van Rossem, Occas. Papers Louisiana State Univ. Mus. Zool., no. 21, 1945, 238; type in coll. W. Bullock).

Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south through interior of California to San Joaquin Valley and Mohave Desert, and to southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, and the mainland of México as far as Durango and Coahuila. Winters from México (northern limit not known) south to northwestern Costa Rica.

México: Baja California (Cocopah Mountains, May 25, Volcano Lake, June 7, I-d; El Mayor, April 24, migrant), Sonora (breeds in northern part, migrant elsewhere), Sinaloa, Jalisco (K-d), Colima (Manzanillo, February), Michoacán (Los Reyes, Patambán, January and February, I-d; La Playa, October, P-d), Guerrero (not breeding), Oaxaca (K-d), Chiapas (K-d), Chihuahua (nesting, K-d), Durango (northern part, breeding and intergrading with *I. b. abeillei*), México (December), Distrito Federal (K-d), Morelos (K-d), Coahuila (Monclova, May 12–19, I-d), San Luis Potosí (K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla (Huauchinango, January, I-d), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (K-d).

***Icterus bullockii parvus* van Rossem.**

Calandria cañera chica.

*Icterus bullockii parvus* van Rossem, Occas. Papers Louisiana State Univ., no. 21, 1945, 238 (Jacumba, San Diego County, California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Breeds on coastal slope from San Francisco Bay region of California south to northern Baja California and eastward to southern Arizona (Fort Lowell, May 25, O-d). Winter range imperfectly known; ranges south to Guerrero; migrant specimens taken in southeastern Arizona and southern Sonora.

México: Baja California (breeds north of latitude 31°; 6 mi. N San Vicente; also transient on Los Coronados Islands), Sonora (migrants taken at Tesia, San Javier, and Guirocoba; breeds at San Luis and Colonia Independencia in the Colorado River delta), Sinaloa (March to April, October–December, K-d), Jalisco (April 5, K-d), Michoacán (9 km. S Pátzcuaro, January 7–26, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, wintering, October 28–April 3, O-d), and Durango (October 31–December 8, K-d).

***Icterus bullockii abeillei* (Lesson).**  
Calandria cañera de agua.

*Xanthornus abeillei* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, 101 (Mexico; type in coll. Dr. Abeillé, Bordeaux).

México: Resident in southern portion of the Central Plateau. Recorded from Jalisco (common, breeding, K-d), Michoacán (Morelia, Zacapu, San Agustín, K-d), Oaxaca (Mitla, K-d), Durango (K-d, intergrades), Zacatecas (K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (nesting, K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México (breeding, K-d, I-d), Distrito Federal (K-d), Morelos (breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Jesús María, I-d), Hidalgo (K-d), Puebla (Chalchicomula, I-d), Nuevo León (K-d), and Veracruz.

***Icterus spurius* (Linnaeus).**  
Orchard Oriole. Calandria café

*Oriolus spurius* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 162 in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Breeds from North Dakota and southern Manitoba east to Massachusetts and south to Jalisco, Durango, and Guanajuato in western México, southern Texas, the Gulf states, and Florida. Winters from Colima, Veracruz, and Quintana Roo to northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela; occasionally in Cuba.

México: Sinaloa (Culiacán, June 17, breeding (?), K-d), Mazatlán, March 31–April 2, I-d), Nayarit (common, Tepic, July, August, K-d), Jalisco (Lagos, June 29, I-d, Ocotlán, July 30, K-d), Colima (winter), Michoacán, Guerrero (August 6–April 29, not breeding, O-d; Zirándaro, May 16, K-d), Oaxaca (Santa Efigenia, July 30, Tuxtepec, April 4–9, I-d), Chiapas (Jiquipilas, August 16, Ocozocoautla, August 19, Huehuetán, February 24, I-d), Chihuahua (5 mi. N Chihuahua, June 13, nest, O-d; Camargo, La Junta, June 10–18, nesting, K-d), Durango (Papasquiario, August 8, I-d, Río Sestín, May, 12 mi. NE Río Mezquital, May 28–29, breeding (?), K-d), Zacatecas (K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (near Irapuato, June 19–July 10, breeding condition, K-d), Morelos (Alpuyeca, Las Estacas; August 16, December 24), San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Alta Mira, April 15–21, I-d), Veracruz (Otatitlán, April 15, Catemaco, May 4, Tres Zapotes, through the winter, I-d), Tabasco (Teapa, March 29–April 18, Frontera, March 9, San Juan Bautista, February 20–March 7, I-d), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island; mainland, winter).

***Icterus fuertesi* Chapman.**  
Fuertes Oriole. Calandria de Fuertes.

*Icterus fuertesi* Chapman, Auk, 28, 1911, 3, pl. 1 (Paso del Haba, south bank of Tamesi River, 35 miles northwest of Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Guerrero (Cuajinicuilapa, February, K-d; Chilpancingo, September 10, O-d), Tamaulipas (near Morón, nesting; Tampico, Tamesi River), and Veracruz (Tlacotalpan, El Conejo).

***Icterus prothemelas* (Strickland).**  
Black-cowled Oriole. Calandria del sureste.

Bahama Islands, and the Caribbean lowlands from southeastern México through Central America to western Panamá.

**Icterus prothemelas prothemelas** (Strickland).

Calandria del sureste de Strickland.

*Xanthornus prothemelas* Strickland, Contrib. Ornith., 1850, 120, pl. 62 (Guatemala; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Resident in Caribbean lowland rain-forests from Oaxaca and Veracruz southeast through British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panamá (Almirante Bay).

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo. One record from Guanajuato (Duges, La Naturaleza, 1, 1868, 139) probably refers to *I. w. wagleri* according to Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 10, 1937, 117).

**Icterus parisorum** Bonaparte.

Scott Oriole. Calandria tunera.

*Icterus parisorum* Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837 (1838), 110 (Mexico; type in coll. Paris brothers, possibly now in Liverpool Mus.).

Breeds from southeastern California, southern Nevada, Utah, north-central New Mexico, and western Texas south to Cape district of Baja California, Michoacán, Guanajuato, and Oaxaca. Winters from northern Baja California and the tropical lowlands of Sonora south to Oaxaca.

México: Baja California (breeds throughout; in winter north to 30°), Sonora, Sinaloa (Batel, O-d), Jalisco (O-d, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca (breeding, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango (breeding, K-d), Zacatecas (K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (breeding, K-d), Querétaro (K-d), México, Distrito Federal (K-d), Morelos (20 km. N Cuautla, December 26), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, and Nuevo León.

**Icterus maculi-alatus** Cassin.

Bar-winged Oriole. Calandria guatemalteca.

*Icterus maculi-alatus* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 3, 1847, 332 (Mexico; prope Vera Cruz = Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Resident from western Chiapas and Guatemala to El Salvador.

México: Chiapas (15 mi. NE Tapanatepec [Oaxaca], January, Socoltenango, September 7-October 20, Ocozocoautla, June 9, August 24, Cacahuatán, May 25-27, K-d).

**Icterus wagleri** Sclater.

Wagler Oriole. Calandria palmera.

México, from Sonora, Chihuahua, and Nuevo León, south through Guatemala and Honduras to El Salvador (in winter) and northern Nicaragua.

**Icterus wagleri castaneopectus** Brewster.

Calandria palmera pecho castaño.

*Icterus wagleri castaneopectus* Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 91 (Oposura, Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.)

México: Resident in northwestern section in foothills and lower mountains of southern Sonora (north in interior to Opodepe and Moctezuma; from the seacoast to at least



WAGLER ORIOLE  
*ICTERUS WAGLERI*  
One-half natural size

Painting by Andrew Jackson Grayson

5500 feet), extreme northern Sinaloa (San Francisco Cañon, Colmoa, Huassa, K-d), and Chihuahua (near Batopilas and Barranca de Cobre). The southern and southeastern limits of the range of this race are difficult to define explicitly as some of the birds from adjacent states of México show much evidence of intergradation. This is especially true of birds from Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, and Colima, and even Chiapas. Two types of birds are involved, the "*castaneopectus*" type occurring with greater frequency in the northwest and the "*wagleri*" type in the south, but individuals of each type occur sporadically within the range of the other.

***Icterus wagleri wagleri* Sclater.**  
Calandria palmera dorada.

*Icterus wagleri* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25, 1857, 7 (Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident (more or less, but may be locally seasonal) in the highlands of western and central México, from Sinaloa, Coahuila, and Nuevo León southward, and in Guatemala (chiefly in the Subtropical Zone), Honduras (San Juancito), El Salvador (known so far only as uncommon winter visitor in higher interior mountains), and northern Nicaragua.

México: Sinaloa (nesting, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (nesting, K-d), Guerrero (breeding, O-d), Oaxaca (breeding, K-d), Chiapas, Durango (breeding, K-d), Zacatecas (K-d), Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (breeding, K-d), Querétaro, México, Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, and Nuevo León.

***Icterus mesomelas* (Wagler).**

Yellow-tailed Oriole. Calandria acahualera.

Southeastern México southward through Central America to northwestern Venezuela, northern Colombia, western Ecuador, and western Perú.

***Icterus mesomelas mesomelas* (Wagler).**  
Calandria acahualera cola amarilla.

*Psarocolius mesomelas* Wagler, Isis von Oken, Heft 7, 1829, col. 755 (Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

Resident in Tropical Zone from Oaxaca and Veracruz southeast through eastern Guatemala and British Honduras to Honduras.

México: Oaxaca (Guichicovi), Chiapas, Veracruz, Tabasco (Frontera, Teapa, San Juan Bautista), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo.

***Icterus chrysater* (Lesson).**

Lesson Oriole. Calandria real.

Southeastern México south through Central America to western Venezuela and Colombia (except Santa Marta region).

***Icterus chrysater chrysater* (Lesson).**  
Calandria real común.

*Xanthornus chrysater* Lesson, Echo du Monde Sav., 11, no. 9, 1844, 204 (Mexico; type in coll. Dr. Abeillé, Bordeaux).

Resident in Tropical and Subtropical zones from Veracruz and Chiapas south, exclusive of the Yucatán Peninsula, through Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras, to northern Nicaragua.

México: Veracruz (Santecomapan) and Chiapas (San Cristóbal, 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 9, breeding, O-d; Teopisca, Cacahuatán, Santa Rosa, K-d).

***Icterus chrysater mayensis* van Rossem.**  
Calandria real yucateca.

*Icterus chrysater mayensis* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 136 (Peto, Yucatan, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Resident in the northern part of the Yucatán Peninsula, in the states of Campeche (Pacaytún), Yucatán (Peto, Izamal, Chichén Itzá), and Quintana Roo (Tulum, Meco, La Vega).

***Icterus auratus* Bonaparte.**

Orange Oriole. Calandria anaranjada.

*Icterus auratus* "Du Bus" Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, pt. 2, 1850, 435 (Yucatan; type in Brussels Mus.).

México: Resident in Campeche (Campeche), Yucatán (Mérida, Chichén Itzá, Temax, San Felipe), and Quintana Roo (Meco).

***Icterus graduacauda* Lesson.**

Black-headed Oriole. Calandria hierbera.

Lower Río Grande valley of Texas south through México to northwestern Guatemala.

***Icterus graduacauda nayaritensis* van Rossem.<sup>1</sup>**  
Calandria hierbera nayarita.

*Icterus graduacauda nayaritensis* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 137 (Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Nayarit (Tepic, 7 mi. NW Tepic, 3000 feet, breeding, K-d). Some Jalisco birds may be of this race.

***Icterus graduacauda dickeyae* van Rossem.**  
Calandria hierbera de Dickey.

*Icterus graduacauda dickeyae* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 137 (Xautipa, Guerrero, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Resident in Sierra Madre of Guerrero.

***Icterus graduacauda audubonii* Giraud.**  
Calandria hierbera de Audubon.

*Icterus audubonii* Giraud, Sixteen Species Texas Birds, 1841 [1, 3] (Texas).

Lower Río Grande valley of Texas (casually north as far as San Antonio) south to Guanajuato and Tamaulipas, and, at least in winter, to the Valley of México.

<sup>1</sup> Further study is needed to settle the status of this race beyond question.



México: Guanajuato (7 mi. N Xichú, 8000 feet, breeding, 40 mi. NE San Luis de La Paz, K-d), México (Ciénega de Flores, winter, I-d), San Luis Potosí (winter), Hidalgo (K-d), Nuevo León (Linares, Monterrey, Rodríguez, Cerro de la Silla, winter, I-d; 7 mi. S Santa Catarina, March 31, O-d), Tamaulipas (breeds in northern part, intergrading with *I. g. graduacauda* in southern part), and Veracruz (winter, K-d).

***Icterus graduacauda graduacáuda* Lesson.<sup>1</sup>**

Calandria hierbera común.

*Icterus graduacauda* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, April, 1839, 105 (Mexico; type possibly in Abeillé Coll.).

Resident from Oaxaca and southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías area) south to extreme northwestern Guatemala (Santa Tomás).

México: Jalisco (San Sebastián), Oaxaca (Mount Zempoaltepec, Pluma, I-d), Chiapas, México, San Luis Potosí (5 mi. NE Ciudad del Maíz, 5000 feet, February, O-d), Puebla (intergrades with *I. g. audubonii*), and Veracruz (intergrades with *audubonii* in north).

***Icterus pectoralis* (Wagler).**

Spotted-breasted Oriole. Calandria pecho pinto.

Southern México south through Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua to northwestern Costa Rica.

***Icterus pectoralis pectoralis* (Wagler).**

Calandria pecho pinto mexicana.

*Psarocolius pectoralis* Wagler, Isis von Oken, Heft 7, 1829, coll. 755 (Mexico; location of type not stated).

Resident in Arid Tropical Zone from southern México (Colima) through Guatemala, north of the Pacific cordilleras, to Honduras and the central highlands of northern Nicaragua (not over 5000 feet).

México: Colima (Lajueta, February 11, K-d), Guerrero (southern part near coast; Ejido Nuevo, Papay, Dos Arroyos, Acapulco), Oaxaca (Putla, Juchitán, Santa Efigenia, Tapanatepec), and Chiapas (except extreme southern part; Tonalá, Finca Jalapa).

***Icterus pectoralis anthonyi* Griscom.<sup>2</sup>**

Calandria pecho pinto de Anthony.

*Icterus pectoralis anthonyi* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 18 (Finca El Cipres, near Ocos, Pacific coast of Guatemala (type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.)).

Resident in extreme southern Chiapas and the Pacific lowlands of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

México: Southern Chiapas (Cacahuatán, April-June, Mazatlán, June, K-d; Finca Esperanza, G-d).

<sup>1</sup> *Icterus graduacauda richardsoni* W. L. Sclater, Ibis, 1939, 141 (Chimalopa, Terr. of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca) is considered a synonym.

<sup>2</sup> Further study is needed to settle the status of this race.

**Icterus gularis** (Wagler).

Lichtenstein Oriole. Calandria turpial. Chiltote. Chiltototl (Náhuatl).

The lower Río Grande valley of Texas south through eastern, central and southwestern México to Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

**Icterus gularis gularis** (Wagler).

Calandria turpial común.

*Psarocolius gularis* Wagler, Isis von Oken, Heft 7, 1829, col. 757 (Mexico; type from Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, in Berlin Mus.).

Resident in the Arid Tropical Zone from Guerrero south through Guatemala (Gualán) to El Salvador (sea level to 4500 feet, chiefly below 2500 feet).

México: Guerrero (Coyuca, Ejido Nuevo, Cuajinicuilapa), Oaxaca (San Gerónimo, Tehuantepec, Santa Efigenia, Putla), and Chiapas (Tonalá).

**Icterus gularis troglodytes** Griscom.

Calandria turpial de las cuevas.

*Icterus gularis troglodytes* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 13 (San Felipe, Retalhuleu, Pacific slope of Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident in extreme southern Chiapas and the Pacific slope of Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (Huehuetán, Cacahuatán, Mazatán, intergrades with *I. g. gularis*, K-d).

**Icterus gularis tamaulipensis** Ridgway.

Calandria turpial tamaulipeca.

*Icterus gularis tamaulipensis* Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, 1901, 152 (Alta Mira, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Lower Río Grande valley of Texas (Brownsville) south through eastern México to the states of México, Puebla, and Campeche.

México: Extreme northeastern Oaxaca (Loma Bonita, K-d), México, San Luis Potosí (nesting, K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (breeding, K-d), Tabasco (Montecristo, San Juan Bautista, Balancán), and Campeche (Palizada).

**Icterus gularis yucatanensis** Berlepsch.

Calandria turpial yucateca.

*Icterus gularis yucatanensis* Berlepsch, Auk, 5, 1888, 454 (Yucatan; type in Frankfurt Mus.).

Resident of Yucatán Peninsula, including Cozumel Island and extreme northern British Honduras (Corozal).

México: Campeche (many localities), Yucatán (many localities), and Quintana Roo (throughout and on Cozumel Island).

**Icterus cucullatus** Swainson.

Hooded Oriole. Calandria zapotera.

Southwestern United States from central California east to the lower Río Grande valley of Texas and south through México to British Honduras. Winters throughout breeding range except extreme north, where absent or scarce.

**Icterus cucullatus californicus** (Lesson).  
Calandria zapotera californiana.

*Pendulinus californicus* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, 436 (California; type in coll. Dr. Abeillé, Bordeaux).

Breeds from central California (San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Bay area) south to northwestern Baja California. Winters in all but northern parts of breeding range.

México: Northwestern Baja California (breeds south to latitude 28°; east to east base of Sierra San Pedro Mártir).

**Icterus cucullatus trochiloides** Grinnell.  
Calandria zapotera de San Lucas.

*Icterus cucullatus trochiloides* Grinnell, Auk, 44, 1927, 70 (Triunfo, about lat. 23° 45', Lower California; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident in southern Baja California, from latitude 27° south to Cape San Lucas.

**Icterus cucullatus nelsoni** Ridgway.<sup>1</sup>  
Calandria zapotera de Nelson.

*Icterus cucullatus nelsoni* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, 1885, 19 (Tucson, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southeastern California (Colorado River basin), central and southeastern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico south to northeastern Baja California and southern Sonora. Winters from central Sonora south to Guerrero.

México: Baja California (Colorado River delta), Sonora (Guaymas, San Javier, Agiabampo), Sinaloa, Nayarit (Santiago, winter), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, winter), and Chihuahua.

**Icterus cucullatus sennetti** Ridgway.  
Calandria zapotera de Sennett.

*Icterus cucullatus sennetti* Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, 1901, 152 (Brownsville, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from the lower Río Grande valley of Texas south an undetermined distance into Tamaulipas. Winters from its breeding range south to Morelos and Guerrero.

México: Michoacán (Zacapu, August 20, San Agustín, February 25, K-d), Guerrero (Taxco, Iguala, Chilpancingo, winter, O-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, January, K-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca, Yautepec, winter; Chapultepec, K-d), San Luis Potosí (15 mi. S Naranjo, April, K-d), Hidalgo (Portezuelo, April 15, K-d), Nuevo León (15 mi. SW Linares, July 28, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Matamoros, Charco Escondido).

**Icterus cucullatus cucullatus** Swainson.  
Calandria zapotera común.

*Icterus cucullatus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 436 (Temascaltepec, State of Mexico; type in Bullock Coll.).

Resident from middle Río Grande valley of Texas (Del Rio, Boquillas) south through central and southern México (except northern Tamaulipas) to Oaxaca, Morelos, Puebla, and Veracruz.

<sup>1</sup>*Icterus cucullatus restrictus* van Rossem, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 21, 1945, 242 (Agiabampo, extreme southern Sonora, Mexico) is regarded as a synonym.

México: Sinaloa (Chele southward), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (common, K-d), Guerrero (Taxco, Iquala; Chilpancingo, non-breeding, O-d), Oaxaca, Durango (Birimoa, Tamazula, K-d), Morelos, Coahuila (Sabinas, O-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (intergrades with *I. c. sennetti* in southern part, K-d), and Veracruz (intergrades with *sennetti* at Laguna Tamiahua, K-d).

***Icterus cucullatus igneus* Ridgway.**  
Calandria zapotera encondida.

*Icterus cucullatus igneus* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, 1885, 19 (Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in southeastern México in Chiapas (Paligada), Tabasco (Frontera, Balancán), Campeche (several localities), Yucatán (Progreso, San Felipe), and mainland of northern Quintana Roo (Puerto Morelos).

***Icterus cucullatus masoni* Griscom.<sup>1</sup>**  
Calandria zapotera de Mason.

*Icterus cucullatus masoni* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 235, 1926, 18 (Manatee, British Honduras; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident in southeastern Quintana Roo and British Honduras (Belize, Manatee). México: Southeastern Quintana Roo (Palmul, Chunyaxche, Vigía Chico).

***Icterus cucullatus duplexus* Nelson.**  
Calandria zapotera de Isla Mujeres.

*Icterus cucullatus duplexus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, 1901, 173 (Mujeres Island, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Mujeres and Holbox islands, and Meco, Quintana Roo.

***Icterus cucullatus cozumelae* Nelson.**  
Calandria zapotera cozumelense.

*Icterus cucullatus cozumelae* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, 1901, 173 (Cozumel Island, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo.

***Icterus pustulatus* (Wagler).<sup>2</sup>**

Scarlet-headed Oriole. Calandria de fuego.

Tropical Zone of western and southern México, from Sonora, Chihuahua, and Veracruz southward, and of Central America south to Nicaragua and northern Costa Rica.

***Icterus pustulatus microstictus* Griscom.**  
Calandria de fuego de occidente.

*Icterus pustulatus microstictus* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 408 (Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident in Tropical Zone from Sonora to Jalisco. Recorded from Sonora (north to Hermosillo and Moctezuma), Sinaloa (nesting, K-d), Nayarit (nesting, K-d), Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Guerrero (not breeding, November-May, O-d), Chihuahua, and Durango.

<sup>1</sup> Further study needed to settle the status of this race.

<sup>2</sup> *Icterus sclateri* Cassin and its races are considered conspecific with *I. pustulatus*.

***Icterus pustulatus graysonii* Cassin.**  
Calandria de fuego de Islas Marias.

*Icterus graysonii* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 19, 1867, 48 (Tres Marias Islands, off Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in Tres Marias Islands (María Madre, María Magdalena, and María Cleofas), Nayarit.

***Icterus pustulatus pustulatus* (Wagler).**  
Calandria de fuego común.

*Psarocolius pustulatus* Wagler, Isis von Oken, Heft 7, 1829, col. 757 (Mexico; cotypes from Cuernavaca and San Mateo, in Berlin Mus.).

México: Resident in Tropical Zone in Colima (intergrades with *I. p. microstictus*), Michoacán, Guerrero (breeding, K-d, O-d), Oaxaca (northern part, breeding, K-d), Guanajuato (K-d), Morelos (breeding, K-d), Puebla, and Veracruz.

***Icterus pustulatus formosus* Lawrence.**  
Calandria de fuego oaxaqueña.

*Icterus formosus* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 10, 1872, 184 (Tuchitan [= Juchitán], Oaxaca, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in the Arid Tropical Zone of southern México and extreme northwestern Guatemala (Chanquejelve).

México: Oaxaca (Tehuantepec, Santa Efigenia, Chivela, Tapanatepec) and Chiapas (Monserrate, July-August, nesting; Tonalá).

***Agelaius tricolor* (Audubon).**

Tricolored Blackbird. Tordo capitán.

*Icterus tricolor* Audubon, Birds Am. (folio), 1837, pl. 388, fig. 1, and Ornith. Biog., 5, 1839, 1 Santa Barbara, Upper California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from Klamath Lake, south-central Oregon, south through California (Modoc plateau and west of Sierra Nevada) to northwestern Baja California. Winters throughout most of breeding range.

México: Northwestern Baja California south to latitude 30° (San Rafael Valley, San Quintín, San Antonio del Mar, El Rosario).

***Agelaius phoeniceus* (Linnaeus).**

Red-winged Blackbird. Tordo charretero. Sargento. Comendador.

Acolchichic (Náhuatl). Diiri (Mixteco).

Canada and the United States south through México and Central America to Costa Rica; also the Bahamas and the West Indies. The races of Canada and the northern United States are migratory.

**Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis** Grinnell.

Tordo charretero de Nevada.

*Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis* Grinnell, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 27, 1914, 107 (Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt County, Nevada; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in Great Basin from southeastern British Colombia and northern Idaho south through eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, and California (chiefly east of the Sierra Nevada) to San Bernardino County, California, and through Nevada to eastern Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, and northern and central Chihuahua. Winters in breeding range and west to coastal California and south to Durango.

México: Chihuahua (La Junta, Camargo, Pacheco, breeding, K-d), and Durango (San Juan, 12 mi. W Lerdo, winter, K-d).

**Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis** Ridgway.

Tordo charretero de San Diego.

*Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis* Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, 1901, 153 (Jacumba, San Diego County, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident on Pacific slope of southern California (from San Luis Obispo County southward) and northwestern Baja California.

México: Baja California south to latitude 30° (El Rosario).

**Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis** Ridgway.<sup>1</sup>

Tordo charretero sonorense.

*Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 370 (Northwestern Mexico and lower Colorado Valley, in southern California and Arizona; south to Mazatlan; type from Camp Grant, Arizona, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southeastern California and southern Arizona south to northeastern Baja California, northern Sonora, and northern Chihuahua. Winters throughout most of its breeding range, and south to southern Baja California (Cape San Lucas), Sinaloa, and Durango.

México: Baja California, Sonora (breeds in northern part), Sinaloa (winter, Mazatlán, Escuinapa), Chihuahua (San Diego, Pacheco), and Durango (winter, Papasquero).

**Agelaius phoeniceus nyaritensis** Dickey and van Rossem.

Tordo charretero nayarita.

*Agelaius phoeniceus nyaritensis* Dickey and van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, 1925, 131 (Santiago, Nayarit, western Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in the coastal plains of Nayarit (Santiago, San Blas, Tepic, breeding, K-d).

**Agelaius phoeniceus gubernator** (Wagler).

Tordo charretero de cañaveral.

*Psarocolius gubernator* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, Heft 3, col. 281 (Mexico = Mexico City; type in Berlin Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> *Agelaius phoeniceus thermophilus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1942, 383 (3 mi. N Calexico, Imperial County, California) is considered a synonym.

México: Highlands from Jalisco, Durango, and Zacatecas south to Chiapas. Recorded from Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca (western part, intergrading with *A. p. grandis* in central part, Mitla, K-d), Chiapas, Durango (breeding, K-d), Zacatecas, Guanajuato, México, Morelos, and Hidalgo.

***Agelaius phoeniceus grandis* Nelson.<sup>1</sup>**  
Tordo charretero de Nelson.

*Agelaius phoeniceus grandis* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 57 (Atlixco, Puebla, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.)

México: Resident in the southeastern parts of Central Plateau. Recorded from Morelos (breeding, K-d), Hidalgo (Metztlán, approaching *A. p. gubernator*, K-d), Tlaxcala (?), Puebla (breeding, K-d), and Veracruz (?).

***Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus* Oberholser.**  
Tordo charretero del Río Bravo.

*Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus* Oberholser, Wilson Bull., 31, 1919, 20 (Brownsville, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from the southern coastal area and lower Río Grande valley of Texas south through eastern México to northern Veracruz.

México: Coahuila (eastern part), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (northern part, breeding, K-d).

***Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi* Nelson.<sup>2</sup>**  
Tordo charretero de Richmond.

*Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 58 (Tlacotalpam, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in Caribbean lowlands from Veracruz south to British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, southeastern Nicaragua (San Carlos), and adjacent parts of Costa Rica (Río Frío).

México: Veracruz, Tabasco, and Campeche (Palizada, Pacaytún).

***Agelaius phoeniceus pallidulus* Van Tyne and Trautman.**  
Tordo charretero pálido.

*Agelaius phoeniceus pallidulus* Van Tyne and Trautman, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 496, 1946, 1 (Yucatán, 3 km. south of Progreso; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Yucatán (Progreso, Río Lagartos, San Felipe) and Quintana Roo (mainland and Holbox and Cozumel islands).

***Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* (Bonaparte).**

Yellow-headed Blackbird. Tordo cabeza amarilla. Toxca coztic (Náhuatl).

*Icterus xanthocephalus* Bonaparte, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, 1826, 223; new name for *Icterus icterocephalus* (not *Oriolus icterocephalus* Linnaeus) Bonaparte, Am. Ornith., 1, 1825, 27, figs. 1, 2 (Pawnee villages on the river Platte = along Loup River just west of Fullerton, Nance County, Nebraska).

<sup>1</sup> Status of this race uncertain; probably valid.

<sup>2</sup> *Agelaius phoeniceus matudae* Brodkorb, Auk, 57, 1940, 548 (Palizada, Campeche) is a synonym.

Breeds from central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Manitoba, and northern Minnesota south to northeastern Baja California, southern New Mexico, and northern Tamaulipas (Matamoros); east to Iowa, northern Illinois, northwestern Indiana, and northwestern Arkansas. Winters from central California, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas, and southwestern Louisiana south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, and Puebla.

México: Recorded from Baja California (breeds in Colorado River delta; Cape district in winter), Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Chihuahua, Durango, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, México, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Tlaxcala, Puebla, and Tamaulipas.

***Sturnella magna* (Linnaeus).**

Eastern Meadowlark. Alondra triguera. Tortilla con chile.

Southern Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick south across the central and eastern United States to Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, the Gulf Coast, and Cuba, and through México and Central America to Colombia, Venezuela, British Guiana, and Brazil.

***Sturnella magna lilianae* Oberholser.**

Alondra triguera del noroeste.

*Sturnella magna lilianae* Oberholser, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 1, 1930, 103, pl. 18 Huachuca Mountains, Arizona; type formerly in Cleveland Mus.).

Resident from central northern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southwestern Texas south to northern Sonora and northern Chihuahua. Southern limits of breeding range not known. In winter south to southern Sonora.

México: Sonora (San Pedro, Llano, Camoa) and Chihuahua (San Diego; Ramos, O-d).

***Sturnella magna auropectoralis* Saunders.**

Alondra triguera jalisciense.

*Sturnella magna auropectoralis* Saunders, Auk, 51, 1934, 42 (Tuxpan, Jalisco, Mexico; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

México: Resident in southwestern and central sections from Sinaloa and Durango to México and northern Puebla. Recorded from Sinaloa, Nayarit (nesting, K-d), Jalisco (breeding, K-d), Colima (18 mi. E Colima, K-d), Michoacán (breeding, K-d), Durango (breeding, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (K-d), Guanajuato (breeding, K-d), México (breeding, K-d), and northern Puebla (Metlatoyuca).

***Sturnella magna alticola* Nelson.**

Alondra triguera de la altiplanicie.

*Sturnella magna alticola* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 266 (Ocuilapa, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in southern part of Mexican highlands from central Guerrero, Morelos, and western Veracruz south to Oaxaca, in southern Chiapas, and through the highlands of Guatemala and Honduras to Nicaragua and Costa Rica.



México: Guerrero (Iguala, Amojileca, Chilpancingo, O-d), Oaxaca (intergrades with *S. m. mexicana*), Chiapas (Tonalá; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 1, breeding, O-d), Morelos (Alpuyeca; 5 km. N Tres Cumbres), southern Puebla (breeding, K-d), and western Veracruz.

***Sturnella magna mexicana* Sclater.**

Alondra triguera mexicana.

*Sturnella mexicana* Sclater, Ibis, 3, 1861, 179 (Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Resident in Caribbean slopes and lowlands from Veracruz to Chiapas. Recorded from Oaxaca (intergrades between *mexicana* and *alticola*), Chiapas, Veracruz (approaching *hoopesi* in north, Laguna Tamiahua, breeding, K-d), and Tabasco.

***Sturnella magna hoopesi* Stone.**

Alondra triguera de Río Bravo.

*Sturnella magna hoopesi* Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1897, 149 (Brownsville, Texas; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Resident from south-central Texas south to northeastern México.  
México: Coahuila, Nuevo León, and northern Tamaulipas.

***Sturnella magna griscomi* Van Tyne and Trautman.**

Alondra triguera de Griscom.

*Sturnella magna griscomi* Van Tyne and Trautman, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 439, 1941, 7 (Progreso, Yucatan).

México: Yucatán (Progreso, Río Lagartos).

***Sturnella neglecta* Audubon.**

Western Meadowlark. Triguero de occidente.

*Sturnella neglecta* Audubon, Birds Am., 8vo. ed., 7, 1844, 339, pl. 489, Missouri River above Fort Croghan = Old Fort Union, North Dakota; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, and southern Ontario south to northwestern Baja California, northern Sonora (San Luis), Zacatecas, central Nuevo León, south-central Texas, and northern Louisiana; southern limits of breeding range not known. Winters south to Baja California, Michoacán, México, and Veracruz.

México: Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Chihuahua (14 mi. S Gallego, June 21, O-d, La Junta, breeding, May 31, June 1, K-d), Durango (12 mi. NE Durango, breeding, K-d; Resolana, June 23, La Cuesta, O-d), Zacatecas (Calobazal, June 28, O-d), Guanajuato, México, Coahuila (El Diamante, July 7, K-d), Nuevo León (6 mi. E Galeana, breeding, July 13, K-d), Tamaulipas (Pesca, C-d), and Veracruz (scarce winter visitant in northern part; near Cacalilao, November 30, and near Tamós, January 14).

**Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus).**

Bobolink. Tordo arrocero.

*Fringilla oryzivora* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 179 (Cuba and Carolina = South Carolina).

Breeds from southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to northeastern California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Winters in South America south to Perú, Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Argentina. Migrates chiefly through the West Indies and the eastern part of Central America.

México: Rare migrant in Yucatán and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island).

## FAMILY THRAUPIDAE

## TANAGERS

***Chlorophonia occipitalis* (Du Bus).**

Mexican Chlorophonia. Cilindro.

Southeastern México to Costa Rica and western Panamá.

***Chlorophonia occipitalis occipitalis* (Du Bus).**

Cilindro esmeralda.

*Euphonia occipitalis* Du Bus, Esq. Ornith., livr. 3, 1847, pl. 14 (Mexico; type in Brussels Mus.).

Resident in the Subtropical Zone from southeastern México south to Guatemala, Honduras, and northern Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte).

México: Oaxaca (Moctum, Totontepec, April-May, October-November, K-d), Chiapas (Triunfo, Santa Rosa, June, breeding, Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, K-d; Gineta Mountains, Sierra Madre), and Veracruz (La Gloria, June 29, breeding, K-d; Jalapa; near San Andrés Tuxtla).<sup>1</sup>***Tanagra musica* (Gmelin).**

Musical Euphonia. Monjita de capucha azul.

The West Indies, southern México, Central America, and South America south to eastern Perú, Bolivia, and northern Argentina.

***Tanagra musica rileyi* van Rossem.<sup>2</sup>**

Monjita de capucha azul de Riley.

*Tanagra elegantissima rileyi* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1942, 384, new name for *T. e. viscivora* van Rossem, preoccupied (San Francisco Cañon, extreme southeastern Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Sonora (foothills and mountains of extreme southeastern corner of state; in spring and summer as high as 1275 feet at Alamos) and northeastern Sinaloa (Tecuciapa, July 27, nesting, K-d).

***Tanagra musica elegantissima* (Bonaparte).**

Monjita de capucha azul de Bonaparte.

*Pipra elegantissima* Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, 1837 (1838), 112 (Mexico; type in coll. Messrs. Paris, present location unknown).

Sinaloa, Guanajuato, and southwestern Tamaulipas south to Guatemala, British Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and western Panamá.

<sup>1</sup> A specimen, collected by White "near the City of Mexico" is so listed by Sclater (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 11, 1886, 57). However, in his original report on White's collection, Sclater (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 172) writes that while most of White's birds are from the vicinity of the City of México, some are probably from the "tierra caliente." The record of the present tanager seems to be one of the latter group and probably really refers to some lower, tropical area.

<sup>2</sup> Status of this race not wholly settled as yet.

México: Sinaloa, Nayarit (breeding, July 5–29, up to 6000 feet, K-d), Jalisco (Cerro Tequila, 6600 feet, July 12, O-d), Michoacán (breeding, June–July, nest, June 8, 5200 feet, K-d), Guerrero (Cuapongo, O-d), Oaxaca (Juquila, May, nest and eggs), Chiapas (6 mi. SE San Cristóbal, O-d), Chihuahua (southwestern part, August, K-d), Durango (Piedra Gorda, 7000 feet, March, K-d), Guanajuato, México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, west of Toluca, 9350 feet, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (K-d), Hidalgo, Tlaxcala (K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, July 14, young, K-d), Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, March, May, breeding, Acuña, C-d), and Veracruz (La Joya, 7200 feet).

**Tanagra affinis** Lesson.

Lesson Euphonia. Higuerrillero.

Resident from southern Sonora and southern Tamaulipas south through México and Central America to Nicaragua and the northwestern Pacific slope of Costa Rica. Common in Pacific lowlands, in Veracruz, and in Yucatán; rare in humid tropical lowlands of eastern slope.

**Tanagra affinis godmani** (Brewster).

Higuerrillero occidental.

*Euphonia godmani* Brewster, Auk, 6, 1889, 90 (Mazatlan, Sinaloa, and Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type from Mazatlán in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tropical lowlands of the western section in southeastern Sonora (Alamos, once only), Sinaloa (Chele, February 10–17, nesting, K-d), Nayarit (Las Varas, Sauta, Chacala, March 10–17, nesting, K-d; Rosa, Morada, San Blas), Jalisco (Zapotillo, K-d), Colima (Sierra Madre), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, El Limón, January 29, breeding), Durango (west of Sierra Madre; Tamazula, November 30, K-d).

**Tanagra affinis affinis** Lesson.<sup>1</sup>

Higuerrillero oriental.

*Tanagra* [*Euphonia affinis*] Lesson, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, 175 (Realejo, Nicaragua; type probably in Lesson Coll., now possibly in Mus. Medical School, Rochefort, France.)

Eastern México (Tamaulipas southward), British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and the northwestern slope of Costa Rica.

México: Oaxaca (Tapanatepec, Chivela), Chiapas (Cerro Brujo Ocozocoautla, K-d; Esperanza, San Benito, Grand Valley, Tonalá), San Luis Potosí (breeding, K-d), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, K-d), Tamaulipas (north to Mesa de Llera, C-d; Gómez Farías, March 27, nest; breeding condition, March–June and October, K-d), Veracruz (breeding, June, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (mainland and Cozumel Island).

**Tanagra lauta** Bangs and Penard.

Thick-billed Euphonia. Monjita higuerrillera.

Southern México to British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and western Panamá.

<sup>1</sup> *Tanagra affinis esperanzae* Brodtkorb (Finca Esperanza, 200 meters, Chiapas, Mexico) is considered a synonym.

**Tanagra lauta lauta** Bangs and Penard.

Monjita higuerrillera guatemalteca.

*Tanagra lauta lauta* Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, 1919, 35, new name for *Euphonia hiruindinacea* Bonaparte, preoccupied (Guatemala; type in Liverpool Mus.).

Eastern México, chiefly in humid tropical lowlands from Tamaulipas southward, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca (Guichicovi), Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Grand Valley, and Pacific lowlands of Soconusco), San Luis Potosí (breeding condition, March-July, K-d; Xilitla, August 6, breeding condition, O-d), Puebla (breeding, May, K-d), Tamaulipas (north to Gómez Farías, apparently breeding in late March), Veracruz (nesting, June, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (common at Chickén Itzá, elsewhere local), and Quintana Roo.

**Tanagra gouldi** (Sclater).

Gould Euphonia. Monjita de Gould.

Caribbean side of México (from Veracruz) south through Central America to northwestern Panamá.

**Tanagra gouldi gouldi** (Sclater).

Monjita de Gould.

*Euphonia gouldi* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25, 1857, 66, pl. 124 (Guatemala; type formerly in Gould Coll., present whereabouts unknown).

Resident in Humid Tropical Zone of the Caribbean slope of southeastern México, from Veracruz southward, and in British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (except southeastern section south of Port Limón).

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (Jabalinerero, Palenque, K-d), Veracruz (north to Sante-comapan and Motzorongo), Tabasco (Teapa, 15 km. N Reforma), and Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel).

**Tangara nigro-cincta** (Bonaparte)

Golden-masked Tanager. Gusanero enmascarado.

Southeastern México south through Central America to Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Venezuela, British Guiana, western Brazil, and northern Bolivia.

**Tangara nigro-cincta larvata** (Du Bus).

Gusanero enmascarado mexicano.

*Calliste larvata* Du Bus, Esq. Ornith., livr. 2, 1846, pl. 9 (Tabasco, Mexico; type in Brussels Mus.).

Southeastern México (from Tabasco southward), eastern Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras, chiefly in Humid Tropical Zone.

México: Oaxaca (Moctum, Escuilapa, Palomares, K-d; Tutla), Chiapas (Gulf lowlands, Palenque, Ocuilapa), and Tabasco (Teapa, Tenosique).

**Tangara cabanisi** (Sclater).

Cabanis Tanager. Gusanero de Cabanis.

*Calliste cabanisi* Sclater, Ibis (n.s.), 4, 1868, 71, pl. 3, new name for *Calliste sclateri* Cabanis, preoccupied (Costa Cuca, western Guatemala; type in Berlin Mus.).

Resident in Tropical Zone of southeastern Chiapas and southwestern Guatemala. México: Chiapas (Mount Ovando, near Escuintla, at 5500 feet, A-d); Cacahuatán, 1950 feet, April 14, May 15, K-d).

**Thraupis virens** (Linnaeus).

Blue-gray Tanager. Naranjero nevado.

Southeastern México south through Central America to Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, the Guianas, northern and central Brazil, and northwestern Bolivia.

**Thraupis virens diaconus** (Lesson).

Naranjero nevado mexicano.

*Tanagra (Aglaia) diaconus* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, 175 (Realejo, Nicaragua; type in Lesson Coll., now possibly in Rochefort Mus.).

Southeastern México, from San Luis Potosí southward, through Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Costa Rica to Isthmus of Panamá and the Pearl Islands; Lower and Upper Tropical zones from sea level to 3000 feet.

México: Oaxaca (Moctum, Escuilapa, Palomares, K-d; Tutla), Chiapas (Tecpatán, Jabalinerio, Tumbalá, Cacahuatán, K-d), Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, November, K-d), Veracruz (30 mi. S Tezonapa, March-April, breeding condition, Lake Catemaco, K-d; Jalapa, Tres Zapotes), Tabasco (Balancán, La Venta, Teapa), Campeche (Palizada), and Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel).

**Thraupis abbas** (W. Deppe).

Abbot Tanager. Cuadrillero azulejo.

*Tanagra abbas* W. Deppe, Preis.-Verz. Säug., Vögel . . . , Mexico, 1830, 2 (Mexico; type from Oaxaca in Berlin Mus.).

Southeastern México, from Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí southward, through Guatemala, El Salvador, British Honduras, and Honduras to northern Nicaragua.

México: Oaxaca, Chiapas (Palenque, Escuintla), México, San Luis Potosí (Axtla, Xilitla; 30 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, K-d), Puebla (Papantilla, Huauchinango, April-July, nesting, K-d), Tamaulipas (Río Sabinas, C-d; Alta Mira), Veracruz (nesting, April-July, K-d), Tabasco (Balancán, Provincia, Frontera, La Venta), Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo (Kantunil-Kín, Camp Mengel).

**Spindalis zena** (Linnaeus).

Black-backed Spindalis. Cuadrillero pintado.

West Indies, Bahamas, and Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo.

***Spindalis zena benedicti* Ridgway.**  
Cuadrillero pintado de Cozumel.

*Spindalis benedicti* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 2 (Cozumel Island, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo.

***Ramphocelus passerinii* Bonaparte**  
Passerini Tanager. Culmen escarlata.

Southeastern México through Central America to western Panamá.

***Ramphocelus passerinii passerinii* Bonaparte.**  
Culmen escarlata común.

*Ramphocelus passerinii* Bonaparte, "Antologia, 1831, no. 130, 3"; Isis, 1833, 755 (in insula Cuba = error; type possibly in Zool. Mus. Florence).

Resident in the humid Caribbean forests from southeastern México through British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panamá.

México: Chiapas (Palenque, March-May, K-d), Veracruz (Río de las Playas, on Chiapas border), and Tabasco (Teapa, Tenosique).

***Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta* (Lesson).**  
Crimson-collared Tanager. Tongonito real.

Tropical Zone from southeastern México through Central America to extreme northwestern Panamá.

***Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta sanguinolenta* (Lesson).**  
Tongonito real mexicano.

*Tanagra (Tachyphonus) sanguinolentus* Lesson, Cent. Zool., 1831, 107, pl. 39 (Mexico; type in coll. Florent Prévost).

Resident in the Humid Tropical Zone of southeastern México, from Veracruz and Oaxaca southward, through British Honduras and Guatemala to Honduras (San Pedro, Tela).

México: Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, Tutla, K-d; Playa Vicente), Chiapas (Tumbalá, June 9, young, Petalcingo, Monte Líbano, K-d; Palenque, Río de las Playas), Veracruz (breeding, nesting, July 5-September 2, K-d, ranging up to 4000 feet), Tabasco (Teapa, La Palma, La Venta), and Quintana Roo.

***Piranga rubra* (Linnaeus).**  
Summer Tanager. Cardenal avispero.

Breeds from southeastern California, central Arizona, New Mexico, Nebraska, Iowa, the Ohio Valley, Maryland, and Delaware south to northern México; winters from southern Baja California and northwestern mainland of México south to Bolivia and Brazil.

***Piranga rubra cooperi* (Ridgway).<sup>1</sup>**  
Cardenal avispero occidental.

*Piranga Cooperi* Ridgway, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 21, 1869, 130 (Los Pinos, New Mexico; types in U. S. Nat. Mus.)

Breeds from southeastern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, and central New Mexico south to northeastern Baja California, Sonora, northern Durango, and Nuevo León. Winters in México from southern Baja California and Sinaloa south to Guerrero and Morelos.

México: Baja California (breeds in Colorado delta), Sonora (Saric, Guirocoba, breeding, August 3, K-d), Sinaloa (breeding, July 12-26, winters commonly, K-d), Nayarit (January-April, K-d), Jalisco (Zapotillo, October, Atoyac, February, K-d), Colima (Lajuéla, April, K-d), Michoacán (winter, La Salada, Los Reyes, Apatzingán and San Agustín, K-d), Guerrero (Iguala, winter, Chilpancingo, February 5, O-d; Cuajinicuilapa, February, Atoyac de Alvarez, March, K-d), Chihuahua (Ramos, September 2-7, O-d; Casas Grandes, May 23-26; Camargo, June, breeding, K-d), Durango (Río Sestín, May, breeding, Canutillo, breeding, Nombre de Dios, May-June, Tamaquila, November, K-d), Morelos (winter), Coahuila (Sabinas, Sierra de Guadalupe), and Nuevo León (Cerro de la Silla, Allende, Montemorelos).

***Piranga rubra rubra* (Linnaeus).**  
Cardenal avispero común.

*Fringilla rubra* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 181 (in America = South Carolina).

Breeds from Nebraska, southeastern Iowa, central Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, and Delaware south to northeastern México and southern Florida. Winters from central México and Yucatán through Central and South America to Perú, Bolivia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and British Guiana.

México: Baja California (vagrant, three records, Guadalupe Island, near La Jolla, Las Palmas Canyon), Sonora (casual, one record, Rancho La Arizona, May 23), Nayarit (casual, Río de las Canas, January 30, K-d), Michoacán (Mount Tancítaro, winter, Apatzingán, January, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, August 25-April 2, Cuapongo, Omilteme, O-d; Cuajinicuilapa, February, K-d), Oaxaca (winter), Chiapas (winter, common up to 6800 feet, Socoltenango, September 18, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, December, K-d), Distrito Federal (winter), Morelos (Tetela del Volcán, Chapultepec, Cuernavaca, Tehuixtla, winter, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Naranjo, October, K-d), Puebla (winter, 30 mi. E Huauchinango, K-d, Metlatoyuca, Chietla), Nuevo León (Santa Catarina, April 10), Tamaulipas (Soto la Marina, March 9, Alta Mira, April 9, Victoria, Tampico, Gómez Farías, specimen approaching *cooperi*), Veracruz (common in winter to April 22), Tabasco (winter, Teapa, Tenosique, K-d), Campeche (winter), Yucatán (winter, Chichén Itzá), and Quintana Roo (winter, Palmul, Cozumel Island).

***Piranga flava* (Vieillot).**

Hepatic Tanager. *Piranga aguacatera*.

Southern Arizona and southern Texas south across México, Central America, and South America to Bolivia and central Argentina. Migratory in northern part of range.

<sup>1</sup> *Piranga rubra hueyi* van Rossem (Pot-holes [= Laguna Dam], Imperial County, California) is considered a synonym.



***Piranga flava hepatica* (Swainson).<sup>1</sup>**  
*Piranga aguacatera* de la altiplanicie.

*Piranga hepatica* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 438 (Real del Monte = Temascaltepec, México; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Northwestern and central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico south into the highlands of México, west of Sierra Madre Oriental, to Oaxaca. In winter and migration extends eastward and south to Chiapas.

México: Recorded from Sonora (breeds commonly in north-central and eastern mountains; 40 mi. S Nogales, November, O-d), Sinaloa (Batel, October, O-d; breeding, April-July, K-d), Nayarit (breeding, June-July, K-d), Jalisco (Cerro Tecolote, July 6, Sierra de Ameca, July 22, O-d; breeding, April-July, K-d), Michoacán (breeding, June-July, K-d; 6 mi. SSW Ciudad Hidalgo, March 28, 15 mi. ESE Morelia, March 8, O-d), Guerrero, central Oaxaca (25 mi. NE Oaxaca, 6200 feet, April, breeding, O-d; breeding, July, K-d), Chiapas (migrant and winter visitant, Prusia, San Vicente, Tonalá, San Cristóbal), Chihuahua (breeding, June, K-d; 7 mi. SW Pacheco, 5 mi. S García, breeding, O-d), Durango (breeding, June, K-d; arrives in April), Guanajuato (breeding, April-July, K-d), Querétaro (December, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (Contreras, K-d), Morelos (Coajomulco, Ocotepc), Coahuila (Sierra de Guadalupe, migrants, April 24-27), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Jacala, Real Del Monte), Tlaxcala, Puebla (10 mi. S Tehuiztingo, July, August, El Venerable, October, K-d), and Nuevo León.

***Piranga flava dextra* Bangs.<sup>2</sup>**  
*Piranga aguacatera* oriental.

*Piranga hepatica dextra* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 20, 1907, 30 (Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.)

Mountains east of continental divide in New Mexico and western Texas south through eastern México to Chiapas; extends in winter to northwestern Guatemala.

México: Northern and eastern Oaxaca, Chiapas (Gineta Mountains; breeding at San Cristóbal, 7300 feet, March 27-April 3, and at 28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 6-20, O-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen), San Luis Potosí (5 mi. NE Ciudad del Maíz, 5000 feet, February 24, O-d), northern Puebla (breeding, April 15, K-d), Nuevo León (breeding, July 13, K-d), Tamaulipas (Acuña, May 30, breeding, C-d; breeding, nesting, June 5-July 21, K-d), and Veracruz (Las Vigas, 7000 feet, breeding, April 1-7).

***Piranga roseo-gularis* (Cabot).**  
 Rose-throated Tanager. Aguacatero.

Peninsula of Yucatán, including Cozumel and Mujeres islands, and northern Guatemala (Petén).

<sup>1</sup> *Piranga flava zimmeri* van Rossem (Chinobampo, southern Sonora, Mexico) is considered a synonym.

<sup>2</sup> *Piranga flava oreophasma* Oberholser (Pine Canyon, Chisos Mountains, Texas) is considered a synonym.

***Piranga roseo-gularis roseo-gularis* (Cabot).**  
Aguacatero garganta rosada.

*Piranga roseo-gularis* Cabot, Boston Jour. Nat. Hist., 5, 1846, 416 (road from Chimax to Yalahao, Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.)

México: Resident in more arid portions of Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from northern Campeche (Icheq), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, La Vega, Puerto Morelos), and northern Quintana Roo (Kantunil-Kín, Mecos, Xcan, Tabi).

***Piranga roseo-gularis cozumelae* Ridgway.**  
Aguacatero cozumelense.

*Piranga roseo-gularis cozumelae* Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, 1901, 149 (Cozumel Island, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.)

México: Cozumel and Mujeres islands, off the eastern coast of Quintana Roo.

***Piranga roseo-gularis tincta* Paynter.**  
Aguacatera campechano.

*Piranga roseo-gularis tincta* Paynter, Postilla, Yale Peabody Mus., no. 4, 1950, 1 (Chetumal, Territory of Quintana Roo, Mexico; type in Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist.)

Central and southern Yucatán Peninsula and northern Guatemala.

México: The more humid regions of the central and southern portions of Yucatán Peninsula, including Campeche (Pacaytún) and southern and central Quintana Roo (Chetumal, Carrillo Puerto, Acomal, Palmul, Chunyaxche).

***Piranga olivacea* (Gmelin).**

Scarlet Tanager. *Piranga olivácea*.

*Tanagra olivacea* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 889 (Cayenna et Noveboraco = New York).

Breeds in eastern North America from southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to Oklahoma, Arkansas, central Alabama, and northern Georgia. Winters in South America from Colombia to Bolivia; migrates through the West Indies and eastern México and eastern Central America.

México: Migrant in Jalisco (Guadalajara), Veracruz (two records only), Yucatán (Xocempich, Dzidzantun), and Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island, May, Chetumal).

***Piranga leucoptera* (Trudeau).**

White-winged Tanager. Mixto colorado.

Southeastern México through Central America and South America to Perú, northwestern Bolivia, Venezuela, and British Guiana.

***Piranga leucoptera leucoptera* (Trudeau).**  
Mixto colorado mexicano.

*Piranga leucoptera* Trudeau, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 8, 1839, 160 (Mexico; type probably lost).

Resident from Tamaulipas in eastern México south to Guatemala, British Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, chiefly in humid mountain forests.

México: Oaxaca (Tutla; Soyaltepec and Moctum, K-d), Chiapas (Rancho Santa Rosa, June 2, breeding, K-d, Tumbalá, Ocuilapa), México, San Luis Potosí (30 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, Naranjo, July 13, breeding, K-d), Hidalgo (El Barrio, March 27, R-d), Puebla (breeding, May, K-d), Tamaulipas (near Gómez Farías), and Veracruz (17 mi. N Poza Rica, Motzorongo, K-d; Córdoba, Jalapa, Cerro de Tuxtla).

**Piranga ludoviciana** (Wilson)

Western Tanager. *Piranga triguera*.

*Tanagra ludoviciana* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 27, pl. 20, fig. 1 (prairies of the Missouri between the Osage and Mandan nations = about two miles north of Kamiah, Idaho County, Idaho; type formerly in Peale's Mus., now lost).

Breeds in western North America from southern Alaska, northwestern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, and southwestern South Dakota south to northern Baja California, northeastern Sonora, southwestern New Mexico, and western Texas. Winters from southern Baja California and central México through the highlands to Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

México: Migrant and winter visitant only, except in Baja California and Sonora. Recorded from Baja California (breeds in northern part in Sierra Juárez, Sierra San Pedro Mártir; winters in Cape district; throughout as migrant in spring and autumn), Sonora (breeds in Pajaritos Mountains and at Cajón Bonito Creek; migrant throughout, March 30-May 20 and August 16-October 4), Sinaloa (all sections, common migrant, April 12-May 10, August 29-December 22, K-d), Nayarit (Tres Mariás Islands, May 15), Jalisco (Santa Teresa, Atoyac, K-d, Cruz de Vallarta, December 12, O-d), Michoacán (Apatzingán, K-d; Tacámbaro), Guerrero (Omiteme, Chilpancingo, winter, O-d; Iguala, winter), Oaxaca (Tehuantepec; Moctum, Tapanatepec, K-d), Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná, Cacahuatán to June 4, K-d; Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Escuintla, up to 6200 feet, common in winter), Chihuahua (Barranca del Cobre, May 17-22, K-d; April 26-May 15, August 10-September 29), Durango (west of Sierra Madre, October-November, K-d), Guanajuato, México (Temascaltepec, December, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Teihuixtla, Chapultepec, Jiutepec, K-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen; 12 mi. W Saltillo, K-d), Hidalgo (Metztitlán, August 23, K-d), Puebla (Papantilla, up to May 12, K-d), Nuevo León (Linares), Tamaulipas (Victoria, Guemes, Gómez Farías, common transient, March 29 to April 18, winters), and Veracruz (20 mi. W Veracruz, K-d).

**Piranga bidentata** (Swainson).

Swainson Tanager. Caminero.

México (except northernmost portion) south to Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and western Panamá. In México chiefly above 2500 feet.

**Piranga bidentata bidentata** (Swainson).

Caminero común.

*Piranga bidentata* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 428 (Temascaltepec, Mexico: type in Bullock Coll., present whereabouts unknown).

México: Sonora (Alamos, March 30, San Rafael, March 1; Maromicon, May 20, breeding, K-d), Sinaloa, Nayarit (breeding, June-July, K-d), Jalisco (Barranca Ibar-

ra), Michoacán (Mount Tancítaro; Uruapan, June, breeding, K-d), Guerrero (5 mi. S Taxco, July, breeding, C-d; Omilteme), Chihuahua (Barranca del Cobre, K-d), Durango (Nombre de Dios, May-June, breeding, Tamazula, Rancho Guasimal, Piedra Gorda, November-December, K-d), México (Temascaltepec; breeding, July, K-d), and Morelos (Coajomulco, K-d).

***Piranga bidentata flammea* Ridgway.**

Caminero de Islas Mariás.

*Piranga flammea* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 457 Tres Marias Islands, western Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Tres Mariás Islands, Nayarit (María Madre, María Magdalena).

***Piranga bidentata sanguinolenta* (Lafresnaye).**

Caminero sanguinolento.

*Pyrranga sanguinolenta* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, 97 (Mexico; cotype in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident in cloud forests of Subtropical and Temperate zones of eastern México, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

México: Chiapas (Tumbalá, Escuintla), San Luis Potosí (16 and 30 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, K-d), Hidalgo (Jacala), Puebla (Huauchinango, breeding, K-d), Nuevo León (15 mi. SW Linares, July 17, K-d; Cerro de la Silla, Monterrey), Tamaulipas (Gómez Farias, late March-April 5, breeding; Rancho del Cielo, July, breeding), and Veracruz (9 mi. S Huatusco, K-d; Jalapa, Mirador, Orizaba).

***Piranga erythrocephala* (Swainson).**

Red-headed Tanager. Aguacatero real.

Resident in western and southern México, from Sonora and Guanajuato to Oaxaca; may be partly migratory in northwestern México.

***Piranga erythrocephala candida* Griscom.**

Aguacatero real de occidente.

*Piranga erythrocephala candida* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 410 (Hacienda de San Rafael, Chihuahua [= Sonora]; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Western part of mainland, chiefly above 3500 feet, in southeastern Sonora (Hacienda San Rafael, May 8-15; Maromicon, May 20, breeding, K-d), Sinaloa (Rosario, July 20-21, Babizos, June 23, Copalito, July 27, breeding, Santa Lucia, October and November, Batel, May 23, breeding, November, wintering, K-d; Plomosas), Nayarit (Sierra de Nayarit, June, breeding, Tepic, June, breeding, K-d), northwestern Jalisco (San Sebastián), Michoacán (Tacámbaro, April 28), México (Temascaltepec, December 5, K-d), Chihuahua (Barranca del Cobre, May 17-20, K-d; La Trompa, January 23), and Durango (Rancho Guasimal, October-November, Piedra Gorda, March, Neviero, 8200 feet, June 28-July 1, breeding, K-d).

***Piranga erythrocephala erythrocephala* (Swainson).**

Aguacatero real cabeza roja.

*Spermagra erythrocephala* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 437 (Temascaltepec, Mexico; type in Liverpool Mus.).

México: Resident in south-central and southern sections from Jalisco and Guanajuato south to Oaxaca. Recorded from Jalisco (6 mi. N Ameca, 7000 feet, July 20, breeding, O-d), Michoacán (4 mi. E Uruapan, June, breeding, K-d), Guerrero (Omiteme, Cuapongo, O-d; Chilpancingo), Oaxaca (Moctum, K-d; Cerro San Felipe, Juquila, Totontepec), Guanajuato, México (Temascaltepec), and Morelos (Coajomulco, June, breeding, K-d).

**Habia rubica** (Vieillot).

Red Ant-Tanager. *Tanagra hormiguera*.

Southwestern Tamaulipas and Nayarit south through México, Central America, and South America to Argentina and Paraguay.

**Habia rubica rosea** (Nelson).

*Tanagra hormiguera rosada*.

*Phoenicothera rubicoides roseus* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 60 (Arroyo de Juan Sanchez (50 miles north of Ixtapa, Jalisco) Territory of Tepic, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Chiefly Tropical Zone of Pacific slope from Nayarit (Sauta, Las Varas, Chacala, K-d; Arroyo de Juan Sánchez) and Jalisco (San Sebastián; Puerto Vallarta, June 20–25, breeding, K-d) to Guerrero (Papayo, Acahuizotla, and Ejido Nuevo).

**Habia rubica affinis** (Nelson).

*Tanagra hormiguera oaxaqueña*.

*Phoenicothera rubicoides affinis* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 66 (Pinotepa, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.)

México: Pacific slope of Oaxaca (Pinotepa).

**Habia rubica confinis** (Bangs).<sup>1</sup>

*Tanagra hormiguera guatemalteca*.

*Phoenicothera rubica confinis* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, 1905, 158 (Yuruca, Honduras; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Tropical Zone in Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras; possibly also Nicaragua.

México: Chiapas (Grand Valley, Pacific lowlands of Soconusco; Cacahuatán, K-d).

**Habia rubica rubicoides** (Lafresnaye).

*Tanagra hormiguera oriental*.

*Saltator rubicoides* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 7, 1844, 41 (Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident from tropical lowlands of southeastern México (except Yucatán Peninsula) south to British Honduras and Guatemala (Finca Sepacuite, northern Petén).

México: Eastern Oaxaca (Guichicovi, Santo Domingo, Escuilapa, Palomares, K-d), Chiapas (Monte Líbano, June 4, breeding, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Rancho Santa Rosa, K-d; Gulf lowlands, Palenque, Jabalinero), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, May 16, breed-

<sup>1</sup> *Habia rubica salvadorensis* Dickey and van Rossem is considered a synonym.

ing, Papantilla, K-d; Metlatoyuca), Veracruz (hot lowlands of eastern part), Tabasco (Teapa, Reforma), and Campeche (southwestern part; Matamoros, Pacaytún).

***Habia rubica holobrunnea* Griscom.**

Tanagra hormiguera veracruzana.

*Habia rubica holobrunnea* Griscom, Occas. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1930, 290 (Motzorong, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (Río Sabinas; Rancho del Cielo, 3300 feet, C-d), and Veracruz (except eastern lowlands; Motzorong, Jalapa; Presidio, April-May, breeding, La Gloria, June-July, breeding, Sierra de Tuxtla, March 31-April 20, breeding, K-d).

***Habia rubica nelsoni* (Ridgway).**

Tanagra hormiguera yucateca.

*Phoenicothera rubica nelsoni* Ridgway, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 50, pt. 2, 1902, 145 (Peninsula of Yucatan (Puerto Morelos) including Campeche (Apazote); type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Yucatán Peninsula in central Campeche (Apazote), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, Chacalal), and Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel, Puerto Morelos).

***Habia gutturalis* (Sclater).**

Rosy-throated Ant-Tanager. Cardenal hormiguero.

Eastern and southern México south through Central America to Colombia (Magdalena and Cauca valleys).

***Habia gutturalis salvini* (Berlepsch).**

Cardenal hormiguero de Salvin.

*Phoenicothera salvini* Berlepsch, Ibis, 1883, 487, part (Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Frankfurt Mus.).

Resident in the Tropical Zone of southeastern México (north to Veracruz and San Luis Potosí) and Guatemala (Vera Paz, Chisec).

México: Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, Punta Paloma, K-d, Guichicovi), Chiapas (Socoltenango, Monte Líbano, K-d; Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Pacific lowlands of Soconusco, Palenque), San Luis Potosí (15 mi. S Naranjo, K-d; Valles), Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, K-d), Veracruz (except coastal belt; Mirador, Otatitlán; Presidio, April, May, breeding, K-d; Arroyo Claro and Sierra de Tuxtla, K-d), and extreme southern Tabasco (Teapa).

***Habia gutturalis littoralis* (Nelson).**

Cardenal hormiguero tabasqueño.

*Phoenicothera littoralis* Nelson, Auk, 18, 1901, 48 (Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in tropical coastal belt from southern Tamaulipas south to eastern Guatemala (Los Amates).

México: Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, C-d; Tampico, Alta Mira), Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, May-June, breeding, Poza Rica, Papantla, Cerro Guzmán, K-d), Tabasco (except extreme southern portion; Frontera, Balancán, La Palma, Provincia, Santo Tomás, Boca del Cerro), Chiapas (Gulf lowlands; Jabaliner, El Salto), and Campeche (Matamoros, Pacaytún; intermediates between *H. g. littoralis* and *H. g. peninsularis*).

**Habia gutturalis peninsularis** (Ridgway).

Cardenal hormiguero yucateco.

*Phoenicotheraupis salvini peninsularis* Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 3, 1901, 150 (Izalam, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Northern and eastern parts of Yucatán Peninsula, in Campeche (Cana-sayat), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, Izalam), and Quintana Roo (La Vega, Puerto Morelos).

**Habia gutturalis insularis** (Salvin).

Cardenal hormiguero de Isla Mujeres.

*Phoenicotheraupis insularis* Salvin, Ibis, 1888, 259 (Meco and Mujeres Islands, off Yucatan; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Confined to Mujeres Island and Meco, Quintana Roo.

**Habia gutturalis rooensis** Griscom.

Cardenal hormiguero de Quintana Roo.

*Habia salvini rooensis* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 235, 1926, 17 (Chunyaxche, Quintana Roo, Mexico; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident in southern part of Yucatán Peninsula and British Honduras.

México: Quintana Roo (Chunyaxche, Palmul, Vigía Chico, Xcopen, Camp Mengel).

**Lanio aurantius** Lefresnaye.

Shrike-Tanager. Acalandriado.

Resident in the Tropical Zone from southeastern México to Costa Rica and extreme northwestern Panamá.

**Lanio aurantius aurantius** Lafresnaye.

Acalandriado guatemalteco.

*Lanio aurantius* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 9, 1846, 204 (Colombia = Guatemala; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident in Upper and Humid Tropical zones from southeastern México (Veracruz) south to British Honduras and on the Caribbean slope of Guatemala and Honduras (San Pedro Mountains).

México: Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Escuilapa, K-d; Guichicovi), Chiapas (Gulf lowlands; Palenque, Jabalinerero), Veracruz (Cerro de Tuxtla, Volcán San Martín, Tres Zapotes, Presidio, Orizaba), Tabasco (Teapa, 15 km. N Reforma), Campeche (Pacaytún), and Quintana Roo (30 mi. N Camp Mengel).

**Eucometis penicillata** (Spix).

Gray-headed Tanager. Tanagra cabeza gris.

Southeastern México (chiefly Yucatán Peninsula), Central America, and South America as far south as Bolivia and Paraguay.

**Eucometis penicillata pallida** Berlepsch.  
Tanagra cabeza gris mexicana.

*Eucometis spodocephala pallida* Berlepsch, Auk, 5, 1888, 451 (Yucatan; type in Frankfurt Mus.).

Resident in Tropical Zone from the Yucatán Peninsula and immediately adjacent portions of eastern México south to British Honduras, eastern Guatemala (Vera Paz), and Honduras (Ceiba, San Pedro).

México: Oaxaca (Escuilapa, K-d), Chiapas (Jabalínero), Veracruz (Cerro de Tuxtla, Buena Vista), Tabasco (Balancán, Reforma, La Palma, San Isidro, Boca del Cerro), Campeche, Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, A-d), and Quintana Roo (Playa Carmen, Meco).

**Rhodinocichla rosea** (Lesson).

Rosy Tanager.<sup>1</sup> *Tanagra canora*.

Western México, southeastern Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, and Venezuela.

**Rhodinocichla rosea schistacea** Ridgway.  
*Tanagra canora mexicana*.

*Rhodinocichla rosea*  $\beta$  *schistacea* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, 1878, 247 (Sierra Madre of Colima and Río Mazatlan, Mexico; type from Sierra Madre de Colima in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tropical Zone of Pacific coast in Sinaloa (Mazatlán, Estero Mescales, Rosario, K-d), Nayarit (Sauta, Chacala, K-d, San Blas, O-d, Santiago), Jalisco (Puerto Vallarta, June 23, breeding, Zapotillo, K-d; Ixtapa), and Colima (Colima, Sierra Madre, Lajueta, K-d).

**Chlorospingus ophthalmicus** (Du Bus).

Brown-headed Chlorospingus. Cerquero verde.

Southern México south through Central America and South America as far as Bolivia and Argentina.

**Chlorospingus ophthalmicus albifrons** Salvin and Godman.  
Cerquero verde guerrerense.

*Chlorospingus albifrons* Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1889, 237 (Omiteme, Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Guerrero (Subtropical Zone; Omiteme, April 28, breeding, Chilpancingo, June 8-July 27, breeding, O-d; Mount Teotepac, 11,500 feet, June, breeding, K-d).

**Chlorospingus ophthalmicus postocularis** Cabanis.  
Cerquero verde cabeza obscura.

*Chlorospingus postocularis* Cabanis, Jour. für Ornith., 14, 1866, 163 (Guatemala =Sierra above Costa Cuca, Pacific slope of Guatemala; type in Berlin Mus.).

Cloud forest of Subtropical Zone of Pacific slope of Chiapas and Guatemala.  
México: Chiapas (Barranca Honda to Chicharras).

<sup>1</sup> Known also as Thrush-Tanager, see plate.





THRUSH-TANAGER  
*RHODINOCICHLA ROSEA*

One-half natural size

Painting by Andrew Jackson Grayson

***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus dwighti* Underdown.**  
Cerquero verde de Dwight.

*Chlorospingus ophthalmicus dwighti* Underdown, Auk, 48, 1931, 612 (Finca Sepur, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.)

Cloud forest of Subtropical Zone of Atlantic slope of Chiapas and Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 6–18, breeding, O-d; Santa Rosa, K-d; Tumbalá, Cerro Saxchanal, Tecpatán, Triunfo, 2000 meters).

***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus ophthalmicus* (Du Bus).**  
Cerquero verde común.

*Arremon ophthalmicus* Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-Arts Belg., 14, pt. 2, 1847, 106 (Mexico; type in Brussels Mus.); type locality restricted to Jalapa, Veracruz, México, by Lowery and Newman (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 22, 1949, 8).

México: Subtropical Zone of southeastern section in western Chiapas (Monserrate), Oaxaca (Mount Zempoaltepec, Totontepec, Soyaltepec, Moctum, K-d), México (Río Frío, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla region), Hidalgo, Puebla (Papantilla, May, breeding, Huauchinango, K-d), and northern half of Veracruz (Jalapa, Orizaba, Mirador, Córdoba; El Puerto, La Gloria, July, breeding, K-d).

***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus wetmorei* Lowery and Newman.**  
Cerquero verde de Wetmore.

*Chlorospingus ophthalmicus wetmorei* Lowery and Newman, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 22, 1949, 8 (Volcán San Martín, Sierra de Tuxtla, Veracruz, México; altitude 2,500–3,500 feet; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from southern Veracruz (Sierra de Tuxtla, where resident on Volcán San Martín above 2500 feet elevation, and adjacent lowlands, at Tres Zapotes, where it occurs in winter).

FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE<sup>1</sup>

## FINCHES, GROSBEAKS, BUNTINGS, AND SPARROWS

## SUBFAMILY CARDUELINAE

## CARDUELINE FINCHES

***Hesperiphona vespertina* (Cooper).**Evening Grosbeak. *Pepitero vespertino*.

Breeds from central British Columbia and northeastern Alberta east through forests of Canadian Zone of central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northeastern Minnesota, northern Michigan, central Ontario, and southwestern Quebec to northern New York and Maine; extends south through coniferous forests of mountains of western North America to central California (Tulare County) and, on mainland of México, to Oaxaca. In winter irregularly migratory south to southern California, southern Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and South Carolina, and occasionally elsewhere in lowlands adjoining breeding range.

***Hesperiphona vespertina montana* Ridgway.**  
*Pepitero vespertino mexicano.*

*Hesperiphona vespertina montana* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, 1873, 189 (type from Mirador, Veracruz, México in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Local and usually sparse resident of pine forests from southeastern Arizona (White River, intergrade area) south through Sierra Madre Occidental of México to Michoacán and thence to southeastern mountains from Hidalgo to Oaxaca.

México: Recorded from western Chihuahua (Los Frailes, 5000 feet, June 23, laying, Laguna Juanota, 9000 feet, July 16, feeding juvenile, K-d), Durango (Muertocito, June 15, breeding, K-d), Michoacán (Zacapu, 2200 meters, September 3, one specimen, Uruapan, 5300 feet, June 5, one specimen, K-d), México (Mount Popocatepetl, 14,000 feet, January 28, C-d), Hidalgo, Puebla (26 mi. NW Texmelucán, 9000 feet, March 30-April 3, breeding, K-d), Veracruz (8000-10,500 feet), and Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe).

***Hesperiphona abeillei* (Lesson).**Abeillé Grosbeak. *Pepitero de Abeillé*.

Mountains of México, from southern Chihuahua and southern Tamaulipas to Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Chiapas, and highlands of Guatemala (Sacatepéquez and Alta Vera Paz); sparse and local in occurrence, chiefly in pine forests.

***Hesperiphona abeillei pallida* Nelson.**  
*Pepitero de Abeillé chihuahuense.*

*Hesperiphona abeillei pallida* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 41, 1928, 155 (Jesus Maria, Chihuahua; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

<sup>1</sup> The necessary reclassification of the finch complex indicated by the studies of Tordoff (Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 81, 1954:1-42) and others is not yet fully perfected. The family Fringillidae is here retained in its traditional scope as a matter of convenience with the subfamilial groups shown to reflect some of the recent advances in understanding of this complex.

México: Rare resident of Sierra Madre Occidental. Recorded from Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, nine specimens, June 19-July 29, breeding, K-d), southern Chihuahua (Jesús María; near Guasagota, 6800 feet, May 11, 27, six specimens, K-d), and Durango (4 mi. W Ciudad, 8200 feet, June 28, breeding, K-d).

***Hesperiphona abeillei abeillei* (Lesson).**

Pepitero de Abeillé mexicano.

*Guiraca Abeillei* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, 41 (Mexico; type in Abeillé Coll., Bordeaux).

México: Sparse resident of mountains of central and southern sections south of latitude 22° and west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Recorded from Michoacán (Uruapan, 5200 feet, June 30, small juvenile, K-d, 15 mi. ESE Morelia, 7300 feet, March 8, breeding, O-d), Guerrero (Cuapongo, June 16, breeding, O-d; Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, two specimens, June 3, laying, K-d), Oaxaca (Coatepec; Totontepec, April 28, K-d), México (up to 3230 meters in firs), Morelos (14 mi. N Cuernavaca, July 28, C-d), Puebla (Huauchinango), and western central Veracruz (as low as 4000 feet).

***Hesperiphona abeillei cobanensis* Nelson.**

Pepitero de Abeillé guatemalteco.

*Hesperiphona abeillei cobanensis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 41, 1928, 155 (Coban, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Highlands of southeastern Chiapas and central and southwestern Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (Santa Rosa, 50 km. ESE Comitán, 3700 feet, May 30-June 7, breeding, four specimens, Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, April 11-May 20, fourteen specimens, K-d).

***Hesperiphona abeillei saturata* Sutton and Burleigh.**

Pepitero de Abeillé obscuro.

*Hesperiphona abeillei saturata* Sutton and Burleigh, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 145 (Rio Sabinas, near . . . Gomez Farias, southwestern Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Eastern San Luis Potosí (latitude 22° 30', longitude 99° 22', 3450 feet, breeding) and southwestern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farias region, 3000 feet, June 8, juvenile, C-d), in lower mountains, in oak-sweet gum and other non-conifer habitats.

***Carpodacus purpureus* (Gmelin).**

Purple Finch. Gorrión purpúreo.

Breeds from northern British Columbia east across timber belt of Canadian Zone to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; east of the Great Plains extends south to central North Dakota, northern and eastern Minnesota, southern Michigan, northeastern Ohio, eastern West Virginia, western Maryland, and northern New Jersey; on Pacific coast, west of Cascade-Sierran axis, ranges south to northern Baja California. Winters from southern Canadian provinces south to northwestern Baja California, southeastern California, southern Arizona, south-central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

***Carpodacus purpureus californicus* Baird.**  
Gorrión purpúreo californiano.

*Carpodacus californicus* Baird, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 413 (Pacific coast of United States = Fort Tejon, Kern County, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds on Pacific coast of North America west (except locally) of Cascade-Sierran axis in Transition and high Upper Sonoran zones from southwestern British Columbia south to Sierra Juárez in northwestern Baja California. Winters at lower levels throughout breeding range but also moves south and to adjoining lowlands, reaching coastal islands of southern California and deserts of southeastern California and southern Arizona.

México: Recorded only from northern Baja California; breeds in Sierra Juárez and winters in northwestern section south to San Ramón, latitude 30° 45'.

***Carpodacus cassinii* Baird.**

Cassin Finch. Gorrión de Cassin.

*Carpodacus cassinii* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854, 119 (Camp. 104, Pueblo Creek, N. Mex. = 10 mi. E Gemini Peaks, Yavapai County, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southern interior British Columbia and southwestern Alberta south through higher levels of Cascade-Sierran system and of Great Basin ranges and Rocky Mountains to inner coast ranges of northern California, the mountains of southern California and northern Baja California, southern Nevada (Charleston Mountains), northern Arizona (Grand Canyon), and northern New Mexico (near Taos). Winters at lower elevations in vicinity of breeding range and south to southeastern California and northern states of Mexican Plateau; casually to Tres Mariás Islands, Valley of México, and Veracruz.

México: Breeds in Sierra San Pedro Mártir of Baja California. In winter south in small numbers to Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí; rarely farther south. Recorded from Baja California (common resident in Canadian Zone of Sierra San Pedro Mártir; winter visitant to Sierra Juárez), Nayarit (María Madre Island, Tres Mariás group, May 16, vagrant), Chihuahua, Durango (Cuidad, 8000 feet, March 25, 28, April 1, four specimens, K-d), Zacatecas (Jérez), México (Valley of México), Coahuila (Sierra Guadalupe), San Luis Potosí (Charcas), and Veracruz (Mirador, June, evidently non-breeding).

***Carpodacus amplus* Ridgway.**

Guadalupe House Finch. Gorrión de Isla Guadalupe.

*Carpodacus amplus* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 2, 1876, 187 (Guadalupe Island, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Guadalupe Island off Baja California where it is an abundant resident (breeding, January 27, O-d, March, and April 21).

***Carpodacus mcgregori* Anthony.**

San Benito House Finch. Gorrión de San Benito.

*Carpodacus mcgregori* Anthony, Auk, 14, 1897, 165 (San Benito Island, Lower California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

México: San Benito Islands (breeding; rare) and Cedros Island (occurs at least occasionally, April, July, and sympatrically with *C. mexicanus*), Baja California.

***Carpodacus mexicanus* (P. L. S. Müller).**

Common House Finch. Gorrión doméstico. Nochtótotl (Náhuatl).

Choronchu (Tarasco).

Resident of open terrain, chiefly in scrub and sparse woodland, from southwestern and southern interior British Columbia (locally) and northern Wyoming south through Pacific Coast, Great Basin, Rocky Mountain, and High Plains regions to southwestern deserts of North America and over Central Plateau of México to Guerrero and Oaxaca.

***Carpodacus mexicanus clementis* Mearns.**

Gorrión doméstico de San Clemente.

*Carpodacus clementis* Mearns, Auk, 15, 1898, 258 (San Clemente Island, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Common resident of Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands off southern California and of Los Coronados Islands off northern Baja California.

México: Los Coronados Islands, Baja California (common; nesting as late as August 6).

***Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis* (Say).<sup>1</sup>**

Gorrión doméstico del noroeste.

*Fringilla frontalis* Say, in Long, Exp. Rocky Mts., 2, 1823, 40 (Arkansas River near the mountains = near Colorado Springs, Colorado; type lost).

Resident (locally vagrant or migratory) from southwestern (Victoria) and southern interior (Okanagan Landing) British Columbia, western and central Idaho, and north-central Wyoming (Big Horn Valley) south to northern Baja California, central Sonora, northwestern Chihuahua, and western Texas.

México: Northern Baja California (both slopes, south to about latitude 28°N; extends to Todos Santos and Cedros islands; vagrant to West San Benito Island, February 19, O-d), Sonora (south to Kino Bay, Tiburón Island, and San Pedro Mártir Island on Gulf coast; interiorly in drainage of Río Yaqui to latitude 29° 31'; migrant to southern section), and northwestern Chihuahua (south to latitude 30° N).

***Carpodacus mexicanus ruberrimus* Ridgway.<sup>2</sup>**

Gorrión doméstico de San Lucas.

*Carpodacus mexicanus ruberrimus* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 391 (Cape St. Lucas = La Paz, Baja California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southern Baja California (south of about latitude 28°; 33 mi. W Calmallí; nearby coastal islands; nesting, March 31-June 20), southern coastal and central in-

<sup>1</sup>The treatment of this form as inclusive of essentially all House Finches of the Pacific Coast region of the United States except *C. m. clementis* is adopted to accord with action of the A. O. U. check-list committee; thus *C. m. grinnelli* and *C. m. solitudinis* are synonyms of *C. m. frontalis*.

<sup>2</sup>*Carpodacus mexicanus sonoriensis* Ridgway (Alamos, Sonora) is regarded as a synonym.

terior Sonora (Guaymas; Río Sonora drainage north to about latitude 30°; also San Esteban Island somewhat doubtfully on basis of one specimen), northern Sinaloa (drainage of Río Fuerte), and southwestern Chihuahua (Durazno; Barranca de Cobre area).

***Carpodacus mexicanus rhodopus* Moore.**

Gorrión doméstico sinaloense.

*Carpodacus mexicanus rhodopus* Moore, Condor, 38, 1936, 203 (El Molino, Sinaloa; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Arid Tropical Zone, from sea level to 3000 feet, in central Sinaloa (north to Sinaloa River, south to Palmar, latitude 24° 30'; breeding, April 14-June 17, K-d).

***Carpodacus mexicanus altitudinis* Moore.**

Gorrión doméstico de la sierra.

*Carpodacus mexicanus altitudinis* Moore, Condor, 41, 1939, 197 (San Feliz, Chihuahua, Mexico, on Chihuahua-Sinaloa state line, due east of Tepetuco, Sinaloa; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Sierra Madre Occidental of Sinaloa and Chihuahua in vicinity of latitude 26° N (7500 feet altitude).

***Carpodacus mexicanus coccineus* Moore.**

Gorrión doméstico occidental.

*Carpodacus mexicanus coccineus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 52, 1939, 128 ("Mts. of Colima," Colima [= Jalisco] Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Mountains of Pacific coast from southern Nayarit to Michoacán, 3000 to 7800 feet. Recorded from southern Nayarit (Tepic), western Jalisco (east to Guadalajara, La Barca; intergrades in northern part at Bolaños, Colotlán; Ocotlán, March 9, laying, Atoyac, March 10, 14, laying, Tapalpa, 7800 feet, April 12, laying, K-d), and western Michoacán (Uruapan, intergrades, June 10, 11, nesting, Ario de Rosales, February 16, breeding condition, K-d).

***Carpodacus mexicanus potosinus* Griscom.**

Gorrión doméstico norteño.

*Carpodacus mexicanus potosinus* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 293, 1928, 5 (San Luis Potosí, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident of northern section of Mexican Plateau from central Chihuahua and middle Río Grande valley of Texas (Big Bend to Fort Clark) south to Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí.

México: South-central and eastern Chihuahua (5 mi. N Chihuahua, O-d; Chupadero; La Junta, June 8, nesting, Camargo, June 25, laying, 8 mi. W Parral, K-d), Durango (central, southern, and eastern uplands; Resolana, 6300 feet, breeding, June 23, O-d; 12 mi. W Lerdo, 3800 feet, 12 mi. NE Durango, May 26, laying, 5 mi. W El Salto, 7500 feet, June 15, 16, Nombre de Dios, 6500 feet, May 31, June 11, laying, K-d), Zacatecas (Sain Alto, May 20, laying, 10 mi. SW Fresnillo, 7000 feet, K-d; 3 mi. N Lulú, May 28, O-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, 5000 feet, April 25, small juvenile; El Diamante, July 6, laying, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Presa de Guadalupe, July 16, breeding, K-d), and Nuevo León (Monterrey, Linares; Cerro Potosí, 6000-7500 feet, July 10-21, nesting, K-d).

***Carpodacus mexicanus centralis* Moore.**

Gorrión doméstico central.

*Carpodacus mexicanus centralis* Moore, Condor, 39, 1937, 204 (Guanajuato, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Middle section of Central Plateau in and about the state of Guanajuato. Recorded from northeastern Jalisco (20 mi. W Ojuelos, June 2, 7, nesting, 18 mi. NE Lagos de Moreno, July 28, August 1, laying, K-d), northern Michoacán (Zacapu, San Agustín, Cuitzeo, K-d; Pátzcuaro, intergrades), extreme southern Zacatecas (9 mi. E Ojuelos, Jalisco, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, and 6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, K-d), Guanajuato (nesting, April 28-July 21, K-d), Querétaro (Tolimán, July 28, breeding, Cadereyta, July 9-14, breeding, O-d; 5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, K-d), and western Hidalgo (Tasquillo, 6000 feet, May 4, laying, K-d).

***Carpodacus mexicanus mexicanus* (P. L. S. Müller).**

Gorrión doméstico mexicano.

*Fringilla mexicana* P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, 165 (Mexique).

México: Southern section of Central Plateau. Recorded from eastern Michoacán (33 mi. W Hidalgo, 9500 feet, K-d; Tzitzio), northern Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, July 6, laying, Teotitlán, 950 meters, K-d), México (55 km. SW México City, 10,500 feet, July 11, breeding, O-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Coajomulco, June 19, laying, K-d), central and eastern Hidalgo (Portezuelo and Metztitlán, intergrades of *mexicanus* with *centralis* and *potosinus*, K-d; Real del Monte, August 16, breeding, K-d), Tlaxcala, Pueblo (Huauchinango, March 20, laying, K-d), and east-central Veracruz (above 4000 feet).

***Carpodacus mexicanus griscomi* Moore.**

Gorrión doméstico guerrerense.

*Carpodacus mexicanus griscomi* Moore, Condor, 41, 1939, 202 (Amogileca (= Amojileca), Guerrero, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero (Chilpancingo, breeding, April 1-July 7, O-d; Omilteme, March 6, October 4, Cuapongo, March, June, October, Zumpango, March 13, Tierra Colorada, July 4, breeding, O-d).

***Carpodacus mexicanus roseipectus* Sharpe.**

Gorrión doméstico oaxaqueño.

*Carpodacus roseipectus* Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 12, 1888, 424 (Oaxaca, W. Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Highlands of central Oaxaca (3 mi. N Oaxaca, February 20, laying, 46 mi. NW Oaxaca, July 23, breeding, Mitla, K-d).

***Carpodacus mexicanus nigrescens* Griscom.**

Gorrión doméstico tamaulipeco.

*Carpodacus mexicanus nigrescens* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 293, 1928, 5 (Miquihuana, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Southeastern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, March 17, breeding, K-d; Mante, Gómez Farías).



**Spinus pinus** (Wilson).

Pine Siskin. Dominiquito pinero.

Breeds from southern Alaska, central Yukon, and southern Mackenzie east in trans-continental timber belt to Labrador; south to mountains of northern Baja California and on Mexican mainland through uplands to Chiapas and Guatemala; in eastern North America south to Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, possibly breeding in Appalachians south to Tennessee and North Carolina. Migratory movements irregular. Winters north to southeastern Alaska and southern Canada and, outside of general breeding range, south to southeastern Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern Florida.

**Spinus pinus pinus** (Wilson).<sup>1</sup>

Dominiquito pinero montés.

*Fringilla pinus* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 2, 1810, 133, pl. 1, fig. 1 (Bush-hill in the neighborhood of Philadelphia; type lost).

Common summer resident, principally of coniferous forests, of North America south to southern California, southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and the southeastern border of the species range (see above). Intergrades with *S. p. macropterus* in broad zone in southwestern United States and northern México, the dividing line being rather arbitrarily set at the northern Mexican boundary. Remains in winter throughout much of general breeding range but also moves south to Baja California, Durango, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast of the United States, and Florida.

México: Occasional winter visitant in fairly typical form to northern states. Recorded on basis of specimens from Baja California (northern border, Nachogüero Valley, Alamo River; rarely to La Paz), northern Sonora (Nacozari, Oposura as late as June 2), Chihuahua (Colonia García, G-d; Chihuahua), Durango (Ciénega de las Vacas; specimen should be redetermined as to race), Coahuila (south to Sierra Guadalupe; Sierra del Carmen, April), Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque), and Tamaulipas (Galindo).

**Spinus pinus macropterus** (Bonaparte).

Dominiquito pinero mexicano.

*Chrysomitris macroptera* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, pt. 2, 1850 (1851), 515 (Guatemala [= error] and Mexico; location of type unknown).

México: Resident, except for local movements, in coniferous forests of northern Baja California and of highlands of western and southern mainland southeast to central western Veracruz. Recorded from northern Baja California (Sierra Juárez, Sierra San Pedro Mártir), Sonora (Rancho La Arizona, vagrants, May 15), Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7800 feet, March 29-April 18, breeding condition, K-d), Michoacán (up to 10,000 feet on Cerro de Tancítaro; Cerro Moluca, May 2, breeding; 37 mi. E Morelia, 9500 feet, June 29, breeding, K-d), Chihuahua (Pacheco; Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, K-d), Durango (Ciudad, 8000 feet, El Salto, K-d), Zacatecas, Guanajuato (40 mi. NE San Luis de la Paz, 8500 feet, 7 mi. NW Xichú, 8000 feet, April 23, laying, 17 mi. NE Guanajuato, January 31, July 1, K-d), México (west slope Nevada de Toluca, 11,000 feet, June 7, small juvenile, Lerma, July 5, laying, Popocateptl, 13,000 feet, May 25, laying, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Coajumulco, 8900 feet, June 18, laying, K-d), Coa-

<sup>1</sup> *Spinus pinus vagans* Aldrich (Edna, Idaho) is considered a synonym.

huila (50 mi. S Monclova, 2850 feet, vagrant, November 9, K-d), Hidalgo (Real del Monte, 8600 feet, August 14, laying, K-d), Puebla (Texmelucán, 9000 feet, April 1, laying, 4 mi. E Agua Fria, México, May 9, nesting, K-d), and central western Veracruz (Cofre de Perote, late July, breeding; Las Vigas, April 1-4, breeding condition).

***Spinus pinus perplexus* van Rossem.**

Dominiquito pinero chiapaneco.

*Spinus pinus perplexus* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 134 (San Andres, Chiapas, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas and southwestern Guatemala (Chancol, Ciupache, Quetzaltenango).

México: Mountains of interior Chiapas (San Andrés; 6 mi. SW Ciudad de las Casas, 7500 feet, April 10, breeding, K-d; Teopisca, G-d).

***Spinus atriceps* (Salvin).**

Black-capped Siskin. Dominiquito corona negra.

*Chrysomitris atriceps* Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 190 (near Quetzaltenango, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas and western Guatemala (Chancol, Tecpam, San Marco, Quetzaltenango).

México: Chiapas (known only from San Cristóbal).

***Spinus notatus* (Du Bus).**

Black-headed Siskin. Dominiquito acalandriado.

Resident of pine-oak belt of mountains of western and southern México, from Sonora and Chihuahua to Chiapas, and mountains of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and northern Nicaragua (Matagalpa).

***Spinus notatus forreri* (Salvin and Godman).<sup>1</sup>**

Dominiquito acalandriado occidental.

*Chrysomitris forreri* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, 1886, 429 (Sierra Madre of Durango, near the hamlet of Ciudad, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Sierra Madre Occidental, 3000 to 8500 feet, from southern Sonora and Chihuahua south to Guerrero. Recorded from Sonora (mountains of southeastern section, north to Rancho Santa Bárbara), Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, June 21, nesting, Batel, 5200 feet, April 1-May 28, breeding condition, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, 5500-6000 feet, June 9, 26, July 4, breeding, Tepic, 3000 feet, July 16, breeding, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (Coalcomán, 3900-4500 feet, A-d; Uruapan, 5200 feet, June 21, nesting, Tzitzio, 7000 feet, July 19, laying, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, Omilteme), Chihuahua (central western section), Durango, and Zacatecas.

<sup>1</sup> *Spinus notatus griscomi* van Rossem from Jalisco is considered a synonym.

***Spinus notatus notatus*** (Du Bus).  
 Dominiquito acalandriado oriental.

*Carduelis notata* Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux Arts Belg., 14 (2), no. 7, 1847, 106 (le Mexique; Jalapa, Veracruz, by subsequent designation, Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 17, 1926, 68; type in Brussels Mus.).

Eastern México and Guatemala.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, 300 meters, up to Lláno Verde, 7000 feet, K-d), Chiapas (Huatusco, March 28, breeding, Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, K-d), Querétaro (Amoles, Molango, August 12, laying, O-d), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, eastern San Luis Potosí (latitude 22° 30'; Xilitla), Puebla (Huauchinango, 4000 feet, April 7, laying), and Veracruz.

***Spinus tristis*** (Linnaeus).

American Goldfinch. Dominiquito triste.

Summer resident from southern British Columbia, central parts of prairie provinces of Canada, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to northwestern Baja California, central Nevada, southern Colorado, central Oklahoma, northeastern Texas, northern Mississippi, central Alabama, southwestern and central Georgia, and northern South Carolina. Migrates in part, but remains north in winter to southern Canada except in mid-continent; ranges south to southern Nevada, northern Sonora, western Texas, northern Coahuila, central Veracruz, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

***Spinus tristis salicamans*** Grinnell.  
 Dominiquito triste californiano.

*Spinus tristis salicamans* Grinnell, Auk, 14, 1897, 397 (Pasadena, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident west of Sierra Nevada in California and in northwestern Baja California. México: Northwestern Baja California (10 mi. S Ensenada, June 28; in winter to San Quintín Plain).

***Spinus tristis pallidus*** Mearns.  
 Dominiquito triste pálido.

*Spinus tristis pallidus* Mearns, Auk, 7, 1890, 244 (Fort Verde, Yavapai County, in central Arizona; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Summer resident of Great Basin and Rocky Mountain regions of southern Canada and the United States. Winters from southern British Columbia and central Montana south to northern Sonora, western Texas, northern Coahuila, and central Veracruz.

México: Occasional winter visitant to northern states and east coast. Recorded from northern Sonora (Sonoyta, November, not determined as to race), northern Coahuila (Sabinas), eastern San Luis Potosí (Xilitla), Puebla (Huauchinango, 5600 feet, April 8, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (Pánuco, Jalapa, Teocelo).

***Spinus tristis tristis*** (Linnaeus).  
 Dominiquito triste oriental.

*Fringilla tristis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 181 (in America septentrionali = South Carolina).

Central and eastern United States and southeastern Canada, intergrading with *S. t. pallidus* in Great Plains region; south to central Oklahoma, northeastern Texas, north-

ern Mississippi, central Alabama, southwestern and central Georgia, and northern South Carolina. In winter south to western Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida, rarely to northeastern México.

México: Recorded only from Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque, February, one specimen) and northern Veracruz (Pánuco, February, one specimen).

***Spinus psaltria* (Say).**

Lesser Goldfinch. *Dominiquito dorado*.

Western Oregon, northern California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, northern Colorado, western Oklahoma, and central Texas south through western United States, México, and Central America to northwestern Perú, western Colombia, and northern Venezuela. Essentially resident, but partly migratory in northern interior.

***Spinus psaltria hesperophilus* (Oberholser).**

*Dominiquito dorado noroccidental*.

*Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16, 1903, 116 (San Bernardino, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from western Oregon (north to Columbia River), northern California (Del Norte and Modoc counties), northern Nevada (Santa Rosa Mountains), and northern Utah south to southern Baja California, northern Sinaloa, northwestern Chihuahua, and southwestern New Mexico. Intergrades eastward and southward over considerable area with *S. p. psaltria*.

México: Baja California (throughout, but breeding chiefly in Upper Sonoran Life-zone; extends to Todos Santos, Cedros, Carmen [B-d], Espíritu Santo [B-d], and Santa Margarita islands), Sonora (throughout), northern Sinaloa (Ahome, August 10-15, Culiacán, January 25, 31, March 5, K-d), and northwestern Chihuahua (La Junta, 7500 feet, male intergrades, laying female, June 7, K-d). Apparently vagrant south to Durango (Guanacevi, October; specimens require redetermination).

***Spinus psaltria psaltria* (Say).**

*Dominiquito dorado común*.

*Fringilla psaltria* Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., 2, 1823, 40, note (Arkansas River near the mountains = near Colorado Springs, Colorado; type lost).

Resident from northern Colorado and northwestern Oklahoma south through western and central Texas and central, eastern and southern México to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

México: Common resident of open woodlands, scrub, and clearings, from sea level to 7800 feet, in all but northwestern and southeastern sections. Recorded from Sinaloa (intergrade zone in north, examples resembling this race from Los Leones, Yecorato, K-d), Nayarit (Tres Mariás Islands; 7 mi. NW Tepic, May 23, laying, K-d), Jalisco (Cocula, August 18, laying, Tapalpa, 7800 feet, K-d), Colima (Lajueta, K-d), Michoacán (Zacapu, September 6, laying, Tzitzio, July 20, 24, laying, K-d), Guerrero (breeding, June 8-August 8, O-d), Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 6, 12, breeding, Cerro San Felipe, K-d), southern Chihuahua (Chihuahua, Carmen), Durango (Abasolo, Tamazula, 12 mi. NE Durango, Nombre de Dios, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, October 18, small juvenile, K-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NE Guan-

ajuato, 6000 feet, June 27, breeding), Querétaro (Cadereyta, July 10, breeding, O-d), México, Distrito Federal (O-d), Morelos (Atlamulco, June 25, laying, K-d; Tequesquitengo, August 9, breeding, O-d), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Atotonilco, July 26, laying, K-d), Tlaxcala (Ponotla, 7300 feet, August 4, breeding condition, K-d), Puebla (Izúcar de Matamoros, August 14, laying, K-d), Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, 7500 feet, July 14, laying, Galeana, July 23, laying, K-d), Tamaulipas, and central Veracruz.

***Spinus psaltria colombianus* (Lafresnaye).**

Dominiquito dorado suriano.

*Carduelis colombianus* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 6, 1843, 292 (Colombia = Bogotá; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Central America, from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec through Panamá, and northern South America in northern Perú, Ecuador, western Colombia, and northern Venezuela. México: Interior of Chiapas (Teopisca, Comitán, K-d).

***Spinus psaltria jouyi* (Ridgway).**

Dominiquito dorado yucateco.

*Astragalinus mexicanus jouyi* Ridgway, Auk, 15, 1898, 320 (Temax, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Yucatán and northern Quintana Roo (Carillo Puerto, Mujeres Island; Tabi, June 26, breeding).

***Spinus lawrencei* (Cassin.)**

Lawrence Goldfinch. Dominiquito de Lawrence.

*Carduelis lawrencei* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, no. 5, 1850, 105 (Sonoma and San Diego, California = Sonoma; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in California, west of Sierra Nevada, from Trinity and Shasta counties southward, and in northern Baja California. Winters sporadically through most of breeding range but also moves southeastward to northern Sonora, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas (El Paso).

México: Baja California (resident in northwestern section; south to about latitude 30° at Socorro, 20 mi. S San Quintín, February 25, 26, O-d; Sierra Juárez, July 20–25, juveniles; in winter to Colorado Delta) and Sonora (Tecoripa, winter).

***Loxia curvirostra* Linnaeus.**

Red Crossbill. Picocruzado.

Boreal coniferous forests, from northern border of forest belt in Eurasia and North America south in mountains to northern Baja California, Nicaragua, North Carolina, northern Spain, north Africa, eastern Mediterranean islands, central Russia, the Himalayas, Japan, and the Philippines. Movements erratic and limits of breeding range poorly known; extends peripherally as a vagrant or migrant considerably beyond principal range.

***Loxia curvirostra bendirei* Ridgway.**

Picocruzado de Bendire.

*Loxia curvirostra bendirei* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 2, 1884, 101 (Ft. Klamath, Oregon; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident from central interior British Columbia south to eastern Oregon, Idaho, western Montana, western Wyoming, and northeastern Utah; locally to northern interior California. Wanders southward in nonbreeding periods to Pacific coast of Washington, Oregon, California, and Baja California, and to Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, and Kansas.

México: Nonbreeding visitant to northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir, June-taken series closer to *bendirei* of Oregon than to the slightly larger *grinnelli* that breeds in California; Guadalupe Island, February, March, and September, but no true evidence of breeding; Cedros Island, March, race undetermined).

***Loxia curvirostra stricklandi* Ridgway.**

Picocruzado mexicano.

*Loxia curvirostra stricklandi* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, 1885, 354 (new name for *Loxia mexicana* Strickland preoccupied, with type from City of Mexico; type now in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Resident in pine belt, chiefly of Mexican tableland, from northern Baja California, southeastern Arizona, and southern New Mexico south to Chiapas. Vagrant north to central California, central Nevada, central Colorado, and eastern Kansas.

México: Recorded from Baja California (5200–8500 feet; Sierra Juárez, dependent young, October 19; Sierra San Pedro Mártir), Sinaloa (Batel, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, 5500 feet, K-d), Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7800 feet, K-d; Mazamitla, 6800 feet, August 6, breeding, O-d), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, February, breeding, C-d), Guerrero (Zumpango, Cuapongo, Chilpancingo, April 29, dependent juvenile, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate area; 7 mi. S Ciudad Las Casas, 7000 feet, O-d), Chihuahua, Durango (Ciudad, 8000 feet, March 30, laying, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, 5900 feet, December 16, K-d), México (north slope Mount Popocatepetl, 13,000 feet, west slope Nevada de Toluca, 11,000 feet, June 9, small juvenile, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Tres Cumbres; 3000 meters, near Cuernavaca, O-d), San Luis Potosí, Puebla (26 mi. NW Texmelucán, K-d), Tamaulipas (Galindo; Sierra de Tamaulipas), and west-central Veracruz. Birds from Guerrero and Chiapas are intergradient in size toward the smaller *L. c. mesamericana* of Central America.

**SUBFAMILY RICHMONDENINAE****GROSBEAKS AND BUNTINGS*****Saltator atriceps* (Lesson).**

Black-headed Saltator. Chorcha.

Resident of Tropical Zone from Guerrero and southern Tamaulipas south through Central America to the Canal Zone in Panamá.

***Saltator atriceps flavicrissus* Griscom.**

Chorcha guerrerense.

*Saltator atriceps flavicrissus* Griscom, Auk, 54, 1937, 198 (Isguagilite, Guerrero; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Known only from the type locality in central Guerrero near Chilpancingo (six specimens).

***Saltator atriceps peeti* Brodkorb.**

Chorcha de Peet.

*Saltator atriceps peeti* Brodkorb, Auk, 57, 1940, 548 (Pijijiapan, Chiapas; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Pacific district of eastern Oaxaca (Guichicovi, Santo Domingo, G-d) and Chiapas (Monserrate; Huehuetán, K-d).

***Saltator atriceps atriceps* (Lesson).**

Chorcha cabecinegra.

*Tanagra (Saltator) atriceps* Lesson, Cent. Zool., 1832, 208, pl. 69 (Mexico; restricted to Vera Cruz by Griscom, Auk, 54, 1937, 198; type in Paris Mus.).

Resident of Caribbean lowlands of southeastern México, exclusive of Sierra de Tuxtla district of southeastern Veracruz and Yucatán Peninsula; extends to British Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, intergrading with *S. a. lacertosus* in Costa Rica.

México: Tropical Zone of Caribbean slopes from sea level to 4400 feet. Recorded from northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d; Almoloya), northern and interior Chiapas (Socoltenango, Petalcingo, K-d; 25 mi. W Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Bochil, 1320 meters, O-d), eastern San Luis Potosí (Naranjo, July 13, breeding, K-d), eastern Puebla (5 mi. N Papantilla, May 13, breeding, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, nesting, May-July), Veracruz (in general, except vicinity of Sierra de Tuxtla; breeding, April 28, May 20, K-d), Tabasco, and southern Campeche (Matamoros; Aguada Seca).

***Saltator atriceps suffuscus* Wetmore.**

Chorcha de Wetmore.

*Saltator atriceps suffuscus* Wetmore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1942, 106 (Tres Zapotes, Veracruz, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to southeastern coastal section of Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, Paso Nuevo; 8 mi. NW Santiago de Tuxtla, 2000 feet, K-d; 7 mi. E Catemaco, R-d).

***Saltator atriceps raptor* (Cabot).**

Chorcha yucateca.

*Pyrrhula raptor* Cabot, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1845, 90, pl. 12 (Yucatan; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from central Campeche (Apazote, G-d), Yucatán (Xocempich, April 21, breeding condition), and Quintana Roo (Vigia Chico, April 8, breeding condition, Agua Blanca).

**Saltator maximus** (P.L.S. Müller).

Buff-throated Saltator. Picogordo brincón.

Resident of Tropical Zone from central Veracruz southward through Caribbean slopes of eastern México and through Central America and South America to Ecuador, southeastern Perú, Paraguay, and Rio de Janeiro.

**Saltator maximus gigantodes** Cabanis.

Picogordo brincón gigante.

*Saltator gigantodes* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, 1851, 142 (Mexico; type in Municipal Mus., Halberstadt).

México: Caribbean slope from central Veracruz to eastern Tabasco. Recorded from northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d; intergrades, Esquilapa, K-d, Tutla), central and southern Veracruz (Jalapa; Sierra de Tuxtla, 2000 feet, K-d), and Tabasco (Teapa, La Palma).

**Saltator maximus magnoides** Lafresnaye.

Picogordo brincón centroamericano.

*Saltator magnoides* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 7, 1884, 41 (Mexico = Guatemala; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Parts of Yucatán Peninsula and Chiapas and the Caribbean slopes of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and northwestern Panamá.

México: Recorded from Chiapas (Simojovel, 1200 meters, intergrade, K-d; Tumbalá, Petalcingo, Palenque, Santa Rosa, K-d; 5 mi. NW San Fernando, O-d; Laguna Ocotol, specimens probably best referred here), Campeche (San Felipe), and Quintana Roo (rare; Carrillo Puerto, Xcopen).

**Saltator coerulescens** Vieillot.

Gray Saltator. Chucho Páez.

Resident of Tropical Zone from Sinaloa and southern Tamaulipas south through Central America and South America to Bolivia, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina.

**Saltator coerulescens vigorsii** G. R. Gray.

Chucho Páez occidental.

*Saltator vigorsii* G. R. Gray, Genera Birds, 2, 1844, 363 (new name for *Saltator rufiventris* Vigors for which no locality designated; restricted to Mazatlán, Sinaloa, by van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 125; type lost).

México: Northern Pacific coastal section, chiefly in Sinaloa and Nayarit. Recorded from Sinaloa (Ahome, 15 m. E Cacalotán, 3000 feet, K-d), Nayarit (Santa Teresa, 5500 feet, Sauta, laying on April 18, May 5 and 16, K-d), northern coastal Jalisco (intergrades; Puerto Vallarta, K-d; San Sebastián, G-d), and western Durango (Tamaquila, 2800 feet, K-d; Chacala).



***Saltator coerulescens richardsoni* van Rossem.**

Chucho Páez suriano.

*Saltator grandis richardsoni* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 125 (plains of Colima, Colima, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Pacific coastal district from Jalisco to Oaxaca. Recorded from Jalisco (22 mi. SW Autlán, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (A), Guerrero, and western Oaxaca (Putla).

***Saltator coerulescens hesperis* Griscom.**

Chucho Páez crepuscular.

*Saltator grandis hesperis* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 8 (San José Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Pacific coast of Central America from Chiapas to Nicaragua.

México: Recorded from Pacific coast of Chiapas (Tonalá, intergrades, O-d; Mapastepec, O-d; Cacahuatán, Mazatán, K-d). Birds from adjoining coastal Oaxaca (Santa Efigenia) may be close to this race.

***Saltator coerulescens grandis* (W. Deppe).**

Chucho Páez oriental.

*Tanagra grandis* W. Deppe, Preis.-Verz. Säug., Vögel, . . . Mexico, 1830, 2 (type from Jalapa, Veracruz, in Berlin Mus.).

Atlantic coastal slope of southeastern México and Central America, exclusive of northern part of Yucatán Peninsula, from southern Tamaulipas south through British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to Costa Rica.

México: Recorded from northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Palomares, K-d, Playa Vicente), northern Chiapas (Tumbalá, Palenque, K-d), eastern San Luis Potosí (up to 3450 feet; Río Axtla, breeding, April 19; Valles, June 5, breeding, C-d), Puebla (Huauchinango, 4000 feet, K-d; Metlatoyuca, G-d), Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, May 19, 24, breeding; Tampico, July, breeding, C-d; Llera, K-d), Veracruz, western Tabasco (Teapa), and extreme southern Quintana Roo (Xcopen).

***Saltator coerulescens yucatanensis* Berlepsch.**

Chucho Páez yucateco.

*Saltator grandis yucatanensis* Berlepsch, Verh. V. Intern. Ornith. Kongr. Berlin, 1912, 1114, 1146 (Merida, Yucatan; type in Frankfurt Mus.).

México: Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from northeastern Chiapas (Laguna Octotal), eastern Tabasco (Frontera, Balancán, La Palma), Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeding condition, April 26; Xcan).

***Rhodothraupis celaeno* (W. Deppe).**

Crimson-collared Grosbeak. Cardenal de la sierra.

*Tanagra celaeno* W. Deppe, Preis.-Verz., Säug., Vögel, . . . Mexico, 1830, 2 (cotype from Papantla, Veracruz, in Berlin Mus.).

México: Endemic to northern Atlantic coastal district. Recorded from eastern San Luis Potosí (laying, July 20, K-d), northeastern Puebla (Papantilla, 2200 feet, K-d), Nuevo León (15 mi. SW Linares, July 29, nesting, August 21, breeding, K-d), Tamau-

lipas (Jiménez, Gómez Farías, May 20, eggs; 30 mi. N Gonzales, 3500 feet, June 9, nesting, Magiscatzin, June 18, laying, K-d), and northern Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, May 21, 27, laying, K-d; Misantla).

***Caryothraustes poliogaster* (Du Bus).**

Black-faced Grosbeak. Pepitero dorado.

Resident of lowland forests of Caribbean coasts of eastern México and Central America extending southeast to the Canal Zone in Panamá.

***Caryothraustes poliogaster poliogaster* (Du Bus).**

Pepitero dorado vientre gris.

*Pitylus poliogaster* Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belg., 14, pt. 2, no. 7, 1847, 105 (Guatemala; type in Brussels Mus.).

Humid coastal forests of eastern México, British Honduras, northern Guatemala, and northern Honduras.

México: Recorded from northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d; Tutla), northern Chiapas (Palenque; Laguna Ocotol), southern Veracruz (Córdoba; Sierra de Tuxtla, March 31, April 8, laying, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, and Quintana Roo (30 mi. N Camp Mengel; 46 km. W Chetumal).

***Richmondena cardinalis* (Linnaeus).**

Cardinal. Cardenal común. Kuin-huriata (Tarasco).

Resident from southeastern South Dakota, central Minnesota, the southern Great Lakes region, and southwestern Connecticut south to the Gulf coast and southern Florida, and from southeastern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and Texas south through México to Oaxaca, the Yucatán Peninsula, and British Honduras.

***Richmondena cardinalis seftoni* Huey.**

Cardenal común de Santa Gertrudis.

*Richmondena cardinalis seftoni* Huey, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1940, 216 (Santa Gertrudis Mission, Lower California, Mexico; type in San Diego Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Viscaíno Desert region of central Baja California from latitude 28° 22' N (Santa Teresa Bay) south to latitude 27° 14' N (10 mi. S Santa Rosalía).

***Richmondena cardinalis ignea* (Baird).**

Cardenal común de San Lucas.

*Cardinalis igneus* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859 (1860), 305 (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Cape region of Baja California from latitude 27° southward, including Santa Margarita, Carmen, and San José islands.

**Richmondia cardinalis superba** (Ridgway).  
Cardenal común del noroeste.

*Cardinalis cardinalis superbus* Ridgway, Auk, 2, 1885, 344 (Fuller's Ranch [a few miles east of Camp Lowell], Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident of lower Colorado River valley (northwest to Earp, California), southern Arizona (Alamo Crossing; 23 mi. ENE Globe), southwestern New Mexico (Redrock), and northern Sonora.

México: Northern Sonora, south to about latitude 30° N (Puerto Libertad, Carbo, Pilares).

**Richmondia cardinalis townsendi** van Rossem.  
Cardenal común de Isla Tiburón.

*Richmondia cardinalis townsendi* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1932, 142 (Tiburón Island, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Tiburón Island and adjacent central coast of Sonora (Sierra Seri, O-d; Pesqueira, Ures, 15 mi. S Hermosillo, B-d).

**Richmondia cardinalis affinis** (Nelson).<sup>1</sup>  
Cardenal común sonorense.

*Cardinalis cardinalis affinis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, 28 (Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southeastern Sonora (Guaymas area and Yaqui River drainage north to latitude 30° N), Sinaloa (lowlands south to Mazatlán; Tecuciapa, 2000 feet, August 1, laying, El Molino, May 21, nesting, K-d), southwestern Chihuahua (Barranca de Cobre, May 20, nesting, K-d; La Trompa, Batopilas), and western Durango (Tamaquila, 2800 feet, K-d). A record specimen from Michoacán (Pátzcuaro) was possibly a caged bird and is of uncertain racial affinity.

**Richmondia cardinalis mariae** (Nelson).  
Cardenal común de Islas Mariás.

*Cardinalis cardinalis mariae* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 10 (María Madre Island, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Tres Mariás Islands off coast of Nayarit (María Madre, María Cleofas); common.

**Richmondia cardinalis carnea** (Lesson).  
Cardenal común suriano.

*Coccothraustes (Cardinalis) carneus* Lesson, Rev. Zool., 5, 1842, 210 (Acapulco, Guerrero; location of type unknown).

México: Pacific coastal district from Colima to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; uncommon. Recorded from Colima, Michoacán (La Placita, Ostula, A-d), Guerrero, and Oaxaca (east to Tehuantepec).

**Richmondia cardinalis canicauda** (Chapman).  
Cardenal común coligrís.

*Cardinalis cardinalis canicaudus* Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3, 1891, 324 (thirty miles west of Corpus Christi, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

<sup>1</sup> *Cardinalis cardinalis sinaloensis* Nelson (Culiacan, Sinaloa) is a synonym (K-d).

Resident from northern Texas (Randall and Armstrong counties) and western Oklahoma (Ellis County) south through central and western Texas and middle elevations and lowlands of central and eastern México to Guanajuato and Hidalgo.

México: Lower sections of Central Plateau and northern Atlantic Coastal Plain. Recorded from northeastern Jalisco (Lagos de Moreno, 6500 feet, K-d), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, K-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 25, breeding), western and central San Luis Potosí (Matehuala; Santo Domingo, 5100 feet, K-d), Hidalgo (4000 to 5800 feet, K-d), Nuevo León (15 mi. SW Linares, laying, July 3, 28, K-d), and Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, breeding, late April and early May; Llera, laying, June 26, Magiscatzin, breeding, June 16, K-d; Altamira, intergrades). Reported occurrence in Michoacán requires confirmation.

***Richmondena cardinalis coccinea* (Ridgway).**

Cardenal común jalapeño.

*Cardinalis Virginianus* var. *coccineus* Ridgway, Am. Jour. Sci., 5, 1873, 39 (Atlantic coast of Middle America, from Xalapa to Honduras = central Veracruz; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Atlantic coastal district of Veracruz (except extreme south) and parts of bordering states. Recorded from eastern San Luis Potosí (Río Verde, 3000 feet, three specimens, laying, April 17, K-d; 15 mi. S Naranjos, 1650 feet, intergrades, K-d), northeastern Puebla (Metlatoyuca), Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, May 20, eggs, K-d; Boca del Río, July, breeding, C-d; south to Sierra de Tuxtla), and northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d; Playa Vicente).

***Richmondena cardinalis littoralis* (Nelson).**

Cardenal común tabasqueño.

*Cardinalis cardinalis littoralis* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 64 (Coatzacoalcos, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southern Veracruz (Isthmus district) and Tabasco (Balancán).

***Richmondena cardinalis yucatanica* (Ridgway).**

Cardenal común yucateco.

*Cardinalis cardinalis yucatanicus* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 443 (Yucatan; type from Mérida in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Yucatán Peninsula, exclusive of central and southern Quintana Roo and Cozumel Island. Recorded from Campeche (Pacaytún, Matamoros; Apazote, G-d), Yucatán, and northeastern Quintana Roo (mainland and Holbox and Mujeres islands).

***Richmondena cardinalis saturata* (Ridgway).**

Cardenal común de Cozumel.

*Cardinalis saturatus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 24 (Cozumel Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo (small juvenile, August, C-d).

***Richmondena cardinalis flammigera* (Peters).**

Cardenal común de Quintana Roo.

*Cardinalis cardinalis flammiger* Peters, Auk, 30, 1913, 380 (Xcopen, Quintana Roo, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Central and southern Quintana Roo, México, and northern British Honduras (Coral, Belize).

México: Central and southern Quintana Roo (Tabi, Carrillo Puerto, Agua Blanca, June 4, breeding).

***Pyrrhuloxia sinuata* (Bonaparte).**

Pyrrhuloxia. Cardenal torito.

Resident of open scrub from central Baja California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central and southeastern Texas south to Michoacán and Querétaro.

***Pyrrhuloxia sinuata peninsulae* Ridgway.**

Cardenal torito bajacaliforniano.

*Pyrrhuloxia sinuata peninsulae* Ridgway, Auk, 4, 1887, 347 (San José [del Cabo], Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Central and southern Baja California from about latitude 27° N (San Ignacio, Santa Rosalía) south to Cape San Lucas; common resident.

***Pyrrhuloxia sinuata fulvescens* van Rossem.**

Cardenal torito noroccidental.

*Pyrrhuloxia sinuata fulvescens* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1934, 356 (Fort Lowell, Arizona; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Resident from central, southern and southeastern Arizona (Sacaton, San Bernardino Ranch) south through Pacific lowlands of México to Nayarit.

México: Recorded from Sonora (west to Caborca, east to San Bernardino Valley; common in Sonoran and Tropical zones), Sinaloa (throughout lowlands), northern Nayarit (Acaponeta River), and extreme western Durango (Tamazula, 2800 feet, K-d).

***Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuata* (Bonaparte).<sup>1</sup>**

Cardenal torito huasteco.

*Cardinalis sinuatus* Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, 1837 (1838), 111 (Western parts of Mexico = Zacatecas; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident from southern New Mexico (Mimbres, Tularosa, Lakewood) and western, central, and southeastern Texas (Kendall County, Colmesneil) south through lower and middle elevations of Central Plateau of México to Michoacán and Puebla and on Atlantic coast to southern Tamaulipas.

México: Recorded from northeastern Jalisco (Lagos de Moreno, K-d), Michoacán (San Agustín, K-d), Chihuahua (northwest to Ramos, O-d), Durango (uplands east of Sierra Madre; Rancho Baillón, Rosario; 3800 to 6500 feet, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, K-d), Guanajuato, Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, 5900 feet, K-d), Coahuila (Hipólito, July 2, laying, K-d), San Luis Potosí (southeast to Valles), Nuevo León (fairly common), and Tamaulipas (south to Jau-mave, March 24, K-d). The basis for the recorded occurrence in Puebla is unknown.

***Pheucticus chrysopeplus* (Vigors).**

Yellow Grosbeak. Güillo.

Foothills and highlands of Pacific slopes of México, from southern Sonora to Chiapas, and southern Guatemala, Costa Rica, western Panamá, northern Colombia, north-

<sup>1</sup> *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata texana* Ridgway is probably a synonym; its separation on criteria of size is still uncertain.

ern Venezuela, Ecuador, and Perú (Arequipa, Puno). Resident from southern Sinaloa southward.

***Pheucticus chrysopeplus dilutus* van Rossem.**

Güillo pálido.

*Pheucticus chrysopeplus dilutus* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 479 (Chihuahua, La Trompa, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Summer resident of southern Sonora (common in foothill canyons; Alamos district), northern Sinaloa (Los Leones, April 2, Yecorato, May 4, K-d), and south-western Chihuahua (La Trompa). Winter range unknown.

***Pheucticus chrysopeplus chrysopeplus* (Vigors).**

Güillo picogordo.

*Coccothraustes chrysopeplus* Vigors, Proc. Comm. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. London, 2, 1832, 4 (Mexico; restricted to San Blas, Nayarit, by van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 480; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Pacific slope from central Sinaloa to Guerrero. Recorded from Sinaloa (Culiacán area southward; wintering at Chele, Rosario, and 7 mi. N Esquinapa, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero (breeding in May and June), western Durango (Tamazula, 2800 feet, December 5, Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, November 3, 7, K-d), Morelos (Yautepec, August 7, juvenile), and southwestern Puebla (Chietla; 10 mi. S Tehuizingo, 4000 feet, K-d; Izúcar de Matamoros, Acatlán, C-d).

***Pheucticus chrysopeplus aurantiacus* Salvin and Godman.**

Güillo dorado.

*Pheucticus aurantiacus* Salvin and Godman, Ibis, ser. 6, 3, 1891, 272 (Volcan de Santa Maria [near Quezaltenango], Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Resident of southern Chiapas and southern Guatemala.

México: Southern Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, June 1-September 3, K-d; Tuxtla Gutiérrez, P-d; Triunfo, C-d; San Bartolomé, G-d; Volcán Tacaná and vicinity, 2000-3000 meters, B-d, K-d).

***Pheucticus ludovicianus* (Linnaeus).**

Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Ahorcado. Yollotótotl (Náhuatl).

*Loxia ludoviciana* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 306 (In Ludovicia = Louisiana, ex Brisson; type in Coll. M. de Réaumur).

Summer resident from northeastern British Columbia southeast across southern Canada to southern Quebec and Nova Scotia and south, through eastern part of Great Plains, to northeastern Kansas, and thence to southwestern Missouri, eastern Tennessee, northern Georgia, and western North Carolina. Winters from central México south through Central America to Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela; also in West Indies.

México: Sparse winter visitant from Michoacán and San Luis Potosí southward; common migrant in eastern states. Recorded from Colima, Michoacán (5 mi. SW Ario de Rosales, 5000 feet, February 17, San Agustín, 5700 feet, February 23, hybrid with *Pheucticus melanocephalus*, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, November 12, O-d; Cua-jinicuilapa, 175 feet, February 7, 15, 26, K-d), Oaxaca (Tutla, April 30), Chiapas

(Cacahuatán, June 1, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Las Estacas, wintering), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, wintering), Puebla (Huauchinango, 4000 feet, December 11, K-d), Tamaulipas (spring migrant), Veracruz (migrant and winter visitant), Campeche (wintering), Yucatán (wintering), and Quintana Roo (wintering; mainland and Holbox and Cozumel islands).

***Pheucticus melanocephalus* (Swainson).**

Black-headed Grosbeak. Tigrillo.

Breeds from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, and central North Dakota south to northern Baja California, and through uplands of México to Oaxaca; east to western Great Plains. Winters from southern Baja California, southern Sonora, southern Chihuahua, and central Nuevo León south to Oaxaca.

***Pheucticus melanocephalus maculatus* (Audubon).**

Tigrillo manchado.

*Fringilla maculata* Audubon, Birds Am., folio ed., 4, 1837, pl. 373, figs. 2, 3, 4 (type from Columbia River, Oregon, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southwestern British Columbia south through Pacific coast district to northern Baja California.<sup>1</sup> Winters from southern Baja California and southern Sonora south through western México to Oaxaca.

México: Common winter visitant and migrant along Pacific coast, breeding only in northern Baja California. Recorded from Baja California (breeds south to west slopes of Sierra San Pedro Mártir; winters in Cape district at La Paz, July 22 to May 4), Sonora (common migrant and winter visitant in south; Tesia, December 17), Sinaloa (October 4 to April 15, exceptionally to May 13, 15 mi. WSW Cosalá, nonbreeding, K-d), Nayarit (Santa Teresa, April 6, K-d), Jalisco (22 mi. SW Autlán, October 18, February 20, Tapalpa, 7800 feet, March 28, April 16, K-d), Colima (18 mi. E Colima, January 22, K-d), Michoacán (5 mi. E Apatzingán, 5 mi. SW Ario de Rosales, 5000 feet, 10 mi. N Tiquicheo, wintering, K-d; 20 mi. SSW Morelia, 9000 feet, March 4, O-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, August 26 to May 6, O-d), Oaxaca (Mitla, December-January, K-d), Chihuahua (La Trompa, January), western Durango (Rancho Guasimal, October 26, Tamazula, December 4, 6, Ciudad, March 29, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, December 14, K-d; Lerma, G-d), Distrito Federal (Tlalpan, G-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca, Huitzilac, Tetela del Volcán, winter, G-d), and Hidalgo (El Chico, March 23, 24, G-d).

***Pheucticus melanocephalus melanocephalus* (Swainson).**

Tigrillo guionchi.

*Guiraca melanocephala* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 438 (Table land. Temiscaltepec [sic], Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus, England).

Breeds from southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, and northwestern North Dakota south through Rocky Mountains, western Great Plains, and Mexican Plateau to Guerrero and Oaxaca. Winters from southern Sonora, southern Chihuahua, and Nuevo León south to Oaxaca.

<sup>1</sup> Certain breeding birds of this species from the Pacific coast of mainland México have been assigned to this race by some authors but in view of the prevailing large-billed characteristics of the breeding birds (K-d) of the Mexican mainland, they are best regarded as variants of *P. m. melanocephalus*. The races of this species are in fact poorly defined and incompletely differentiated.

México: Recorded from Sonora (breeds in mountains of northeastern section, west to Saric; winters in southern part, north to Alamos), Sinaloa (breeds in mountains, winters throughout, common in migration, K-d; Santa Gertrudis, 6200 feet, breeding, May 20, Babizos, 6400 feet, breeding, June 21, wintering, December 11, K-d), Nayarit (Santa Teresa, 4000 feet, April 4, K-d), Jalisco (7 mi. S Tequila, 6800 feet, breeding, O-d; 20 mi. W Ojuelos, 6400 feet, June 3, breeding, K-d), Colima (18 mi. E Colima, January 21, K-d), Michoacán (resident at middle elevations), Guerrero (Mount Teopetec, 11,500 feet, laying, May 21, June 11, K-d; Amojileca, May 2, 12, breeding, Chilpancingo, April 20, 30, O-d; breeding specimens in part resemble *maculatus*, see p. 332), Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 11, K-d; Cerro San Felipe, 9000 feet, April 2, breeding, O-d), Chihuahua (breeds in mountains, winters in southern section; 17 mi. E La Junta, 7500 feet, breeding, June 6, 10, Laguna Juanota, 9000 feet, small juvenile, August 10, K-d), Durango (Ciudad, June 29, laying, K-d), Zacatecas (12 mi. W Sombrerete, 6500 feet, August 1, 8, K-d), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, 6275 feet, February 28, K-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NNE Guanajuato, wintering and breeding, May 20, laying, July 21 and 27, small juveniles, 40 mi. NE San Luis de la Paz, 8500 feet, July 8, 12, nesting, 5 mi. W Ibarra, May 26, laying, K-d), Querétaro (Amoles, August 17, O-d), México (west slope Mount Toluca, 9000 feet, June 10, small juvenile, Mount Popocatepetl, 10,000 feet, May 17, breeding, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Coajomulco, 8900 feet, June 21, laying), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, 5000-7000 feet, April 18-22, breeding, O-d), San Luis Potosí (Xilitla, winter), Hidalgo, Tlaxcala (El Chico, G-d; Ponotla, 7300 feet, August 5, K-d), Puebla (26 mi. NW Texmelucán, 9000 feet, April 1, May 9, nesting, K-d), Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque, winter; Cerro Potosí, July 10, laying, K-d), Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, 5200 feet, nesting), and Veracruz (El Puerto, 6000 feet, May 29, laying, K-d).

### ***Guiraca caerulea* (Linnaeus).**

Blue Grosbeak. Azulejo maicero. Elotótotl (Náhuatl).

Breeds from central California, southwestern Utah, southern Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, southern Ohio, and southeastern Pennsylvania south to Gulf states and through México and Central America to Costa Rica. In winter from southern Baja California, southern Sonora, central Veracruz, and Cuba south to western Panamá.

### ***Guiraca caerulea salicaria* Grinnell.**

Azulejo maicero californiano.

*Guiraca caerulea salicarius* Grinnell, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, 1911, 163 (Santa Ana River bottom, near Colton, San Bernardino Co., Calif.; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Summer resident of Great Valley, Owens Valley, and southern coastal slope of California, of northwestern Baja California, and of central western Nevada (Esmeralda County). Winters from southern Baja California and southern Sonora south to Guerrero and Morelos.

México: Breeds in northwestern Baja California, migrating south on Pacific slope to Guerrero and Morelos, occasionally to Querétaro. Recorded from Baja California (summer resident in northwest, south to San Quintín; winters in Cape district; migrant throughout, including Colorado River delta), Sonora (winters from Yaqui River southward, November 19 to April 6; Caborca, November 3; Guirocoba, October 5, K-d),



Sinaloa (Culiacán, February 27, Badiraguato, January 4, Cacalotán, February 9, Rosario, January 1, K-d; migrant in lowlands in small numbers, 15 mi. N Milpillas, September 9, Yecorato, April 28, K-d), Nayarit (Acaponeta, November 4, K-d), Colima (Lajueta, April 2, K-d), Michoacán (10 mi. N Tiquicheo, January 7, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, November 21-March 29, Amojileca, April 7, Cuapongo, April 29, O-d), Durango (Chacala, February 27, G-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December, K-d), and Morelos (Huitzilac, Tetela del Volcán, winter, G-d; Jiutepec, K-d).

***Guiraca caerulea interfusa* Dwight and Griscom.**

Azulejo maicero de Arizona.

*Guiraca caerulea interfusa* Dwight and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 257, 1927, 4 (Fort Lowell, Arizona; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Summer resident from Colorado River Valley and Imperial Valley of California, southern Nevada (Pahranagat Valley), southern and eastern Utah, southern Colorado, central South Dakota, and eastern Nebraska (Lincoln) south to northeastern Baja California, central Sinaloa, northwestern Durango, northern Coahuila, and northern Tamaulipas. Winters from southern Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, and Valley of México south to northern Costa Rica.

México: Recorded from Baja California (breeds in Colorado River delta; migrants at San José del Cabo, March 29 to April 30, O-d), Sonora (fairly common summer resident in Tropical and Sonoran zones, March 9 to September 24; one winter record in extreme south, Guirocoba, February 15, K-d), Sinaloa (Yecorato, May 9, 15 mi. WSW Cosalá, May 12, K-d; winters fairly commonly), Nayarit (winter), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Chiapas (San Vicente, April 16, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, March 7, G-d; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 7, O-d), Chihuahua (breeds up to 7500 feet at La Junta, K-d), Durango (breeds in northwestern section, Rancho Baillón; Tamazula, December 3, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Chapultepec, February 15, Atlacomulco, October 30, K-d), Coahuila (breeds in northern and eastern sections; Hipólito, July 2, K-d); 20 mi. W Saltillo, April 22), Hidalgo (April), Puebla (Tehuacán, May 4, G-d), Nuevo León (Santa Catarina, April 11, G-d), Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, migrants, April 17, May 1; breeds in Río Grande Valley area), Veracruz (Tres Zapotes, March 21), and Tabasco (Teapa, April 5, G-d).

***Guiraca caerulea eurhyncha* Coues.<sup>1</sup>**

Azulejo maicero suriano.

*G. caerulea* var. *eurhyncha* Coues, Am. Nat., 8, 1874, 563 (Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident at middle and lower elevations through most of central and southern México and southwestern Guatemala.

México: Southern Sinaloa, Nayarit (Tepic, June 1, laying, K-d), Jalisco (20 mi. W Ojuelos, August 24, small juvenile, Ocotlán, July 30, laying, Tapalpa, 7000 feet, April 5, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (Cuitzeo, July 8, laying, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, central and southern Durango (15 mi. NW Lerdo; up to 7800 feet; 12 mi. NE Durango, May 29, laying, K-d), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, October 3, K-d), Guanajuato, Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 4, 10, 16, K-d; Tolimán, July 25, O-d), México (Lerma, 8690 feet; Temascaltepec, July 28, laying, O-d), Distrito Federal (breeding, July 25, August 1, O-d), Morelos, southwestern Coahuila (Las Delicias), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (20 mi. N Atotonilco,

<sup>1</sup> *Guiraca caerulea deltarhyncha* van Rossem (Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico) is considered a synonym.

4000 feet, July 28, O-d), Puebla, Nuevo León (15 mi. SW Linares, July, August, K-d; birds of southern parts of this state and Tamaulipas apparently are variously intermediate toward *interfusa* and *G. c. caerulea*), Tamaulipas (intergrades in central and southern sections), and Veracruz.

***Guiraca caerulea caerulea* (Linnaeus).**  
Azulejo maicero de invierno.

*Loxia caerulea* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 175 (in America = South Carolina).

Breeds from Missouri, southern Illinois, eastern West Virginia, southeastern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey south to central Texas (Austin), the Gulf states, and central Florida. Winters from central Veracruz and Cuba south through southeastern México and Central America to western Panamá.

México: Winter visitant to southern and eastern sections. Recorded from Guerrero (Chilpancingo, December 1, O-d), Oaxaca (5 mi. W Zanatepec, 135 feet, January 26, February 4, K-d), Chiapas (28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 8, O-d), Morelos (Tequesquitengo, January 16, O-d), Nuevo León (Monterrey, N-d), Veracruz, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

***Cyanocompsa parellina* (Bonaparte).**  
Blue Bunting. Azulejito.

Resident of Tropical Zone of Pacific and Atlantic coasts of México and of Central America southeast to Nicaragua.

***Cyanocompsa parellina indigotica* (Ridgway).**  
Azulejito del Pacífico.

*Passerina parellina indigotica* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 447 (Manzanillo Bay [,Colima]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Central and southern Sinaloa (15 mi. WSW Cosalá, 3500 feet, May 27, laying, K-d), Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (Ostula, La Placita, July 17, small juveniles, A-d), Guerrero (El Naranjo, El Rincón, Acapulco, G-d; Cuajinicuilapa, Punta Maldonado, K-d), and southern Oaxaca (east to 8 mi. N Tapanatepec, K-d).

***Cyanocompsa parellina beneplacita* Bangs.<sup>1</sup>**  
Azulejito del nordeste.

*Cyanocompsa parellina beneplacita* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, 1915, 126 (Santa Leonor, Tamaulipas, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Atlantic lowlands and foothills in eastern San Luis Potosí (Valles, Tamazunchale; El Salto, C-d), southern Nuevo León (north to Cerro de la Silla, G-d, and to 8 mi. NW Montemorelos, K-d), and central and southern Tamaulipas.

***Cyanocompsa parellina parellina* (Bonaparte).**  
Azulejito del sureste.

*Cyanoloxia parellina* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, 1850, 502 (Alvarado [,Veracruz], Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> *Cyanocompsa parellina lucida* Sutton and Burleigh (6 mi. N Victoria, Tamaulipas) is considered a synonym; *lucida* and *beneplacita* have been reported from the same sections of Tamaulipas and it is possible that they are part of a single variable population.

México: Southern Atlantic coastal district. Recorded from northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Loma Bonita, K-d; Totontepec), interior Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, Socoltenango, K-d), northern Puebla (30 mi. E Huauchinango, intermediates, K-d), Veracruz (intermediates from Laguna Tamiahua in northern section, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, July, breeding, C-d), and Quintana Roo (breeding condition, April 28), including Mujeres Island.

**Cyanocompsa cyanoides** (Lafresnaye).

Blue-black Grosbeak. Prusianito.

Resident of Tropical Zone from southeastern México through Central America and northern South America to Perú, eastern Bolivia, and Matto Grosso.

**Cyanocompsa cyanoides concreta** (Du Bus).

Prusianito mexicano.

*Cyanoloxia concreta* Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belg., 22, 1855, 150 (Playa Vicente, Mexico; type in Brussels Mus.).

Atlantic lowlands of southern México, Guatemala, and British Honduras.

México: Recorded from northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, K-d; Tutla), northern Chiapas (Ocuilapa, Aguacate; 15 mi. SE El Real, 2500 feet, K-d; Laguna Ocotal, July 27, breeding), southern Veracruz (Córdoba district southward; up to 2500 feet; Presidio, April 26, May 6, breeding, K-d), Tabasco, southern Campeche (Matamoros, Pacaytún), and southern Quintana Roo (Laguna Chacanbacab, Xtocomo; breeding condition, February to June).

**Passerina cyanea** (Linnaeus).

Indigo Bunting. Azulito.

*Tanagra cyanea* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, 315 (in Carolina = South Carolina.)

Summer resident from southwestern South Dakota, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern Maine south to southwestern Oklahoma, southeastern Texas, the eastern Gulf coast, and northern Florida. Winters from Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Cuba, and the Bahamas south through Central America to central Panamá, casually to Venezuela and north to Gulf states.

México: Migrant almost throughout; common in east and south; winters from about 22° N southward. Recorded from Baja California (Cape district at Agua Caliente, June 12, male specimen, vagrant or casual, but in breeding condition, O-d), Sinaloa (6 mi. W San Miguel, 3200 feet, April 15, two specimens, K-d), Jalisco (Atoyac, 4200 feet, February 22-March 7, K-d), Colima (Lajueta, February 10, 18 mi. E Colima, January 31, K-d), Michoacán (Apatzingán and 10 mi. N Tiquicheo, wintering, K-d), Guerrero (October 1 to April 10, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Socoltenango, September 3, K-d; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 13, O-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, 5700 feet, October 8 to January 31, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, December 5, K-d), Morelos, San Luis Potosí (winters in eastern section), Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León (14 mi. SW Linares, March 2), Tamaulipas, Veracruz (17 mi. N Poza Rica, December 2, K-d; as late as May 15), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Cozumel Island.

***Passerina amoena* (Say).**

Lazuli Bunting. Gorrión de cabeza azul.

*Emberiza amoena* Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., 2, 1823, 47 (Rocky Mountains, source of the Arkansas = near Canyon City, Colorado; type lost).

Breeds from southern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and northeastern South Dakota south to northwestern Baja California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, and western Oklahoma. Winters from southern Baja California, southern Arizona, and southern Texas south to Guerrero and central Veracruz.

México: Winter visitant south as far as Guerrero; common on Pacific coast. Recorded from Baja California (summer resident in northwest; fairly common migrant throughout; winters in small numbers in Cape district, arriving August 15), Sonora (common migrant; may breed in north; winters in south and occasionally north to Caborca), Sinaloa (common winter visitant and migrant, September 3 to April 21, K-d), Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7800 feet, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Chihuahua (Ramos, September 8, O-d), Durango, Guanajuato (Irapuato, December 24, January 30, K-d), México, and Veracruz (Orizaba).

***Passerina versicolor* (Bonaparte).**

Varied Bunting. Gorrión prusiano.

Breeds from southern Baja California, central southern Arizona, and western and southern Texas south through arid and semi-arid scrub of México to Guatemala (Motagua Valley). Winters and also resident from southern Baja California, southern Sonora, Chihuahua, and southern Texas southward.

***Passerina versicolor pulchra* Ridgway.**

Gorrión prusiano bajacaliforniano.

*Passerina versicolor pulchra* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 448 (Miraflores, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in Cape district of Baja California (north to Comondú, latitude 26° 5', two specimens, April 16, 17, O-d). Partly migratory to southern Sonora (Chinobampo, four specimens, March 2-9) and Sinaloa (Guamuchil, March 22, one specimen, K-d).

***Passerina versicolor dickeyae* van Rossem.**

Gorrión prusiano occidental.

*Passerina versicolor dickeyae* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1934, 369 (Chinobampo, southern Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Breeds from central southern and southeastern Arizona (Baboquivari and Santa Catalina mountains) south along Pacific slopes to Colima. Largely resident except at northern extreme.

México: Sonora (breeds in Sonoran and Tropical zones, from longitude of Pajaritos Mountains eastward; resident and wintering in Tropical Zone of southern section; Guirocoba, August 5, small juveniles, K-d), Sinaloa (resident, sea level up to 5200 feet at Batel, April 11, 15, November 21, 24, K-d; Culiacán, June 6, breeding, 20 mi. S

Cosalá, May 25, breeding, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, 5500 feet, breeding, June 17, K-d), coastal Jalisco (Puerto Vallarta, June 9–18, K-d; Autlán, June 25, breeding; Zapotlán, December 20), Colima (Lajueta, K-d), Chihuahua (western section; winters at Carmen and La Trompa), western Durango (Tamazula, November, December, K-d; Chacala, February, March, G-d), and western Zacatecas (San Juan Capistrano, August 21, G-d).

***Passerina versicolor versicolor* (Bonaparte).<sup>1</sup>**  
Gorrión prusiano oriental.

*Spiza versicolor*, Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 5, 1837 (1838), 120 (near Temascaltepec [México]; type in Liverpool Mus.).

Western and southern Texas (Marfa, Brownsville) south through scrub of Central Plateau and of eastern México, at low and middle elevations, to Guerrero and Oaxaca. Winters from lower Río Grande valley and southern Sonora southward.

México: Recorded from Sonora (Chinobampo, February), interior Jalisco (Balaños; Atoyac, Ciudad Guzmán, 18 mi. NE Lagos de Moreno, 6500 feet, K-d), Michoacán (up to 2200 meters at Zacapu, K-d), Guerrero (reported in part as *P. v. purpurascens*; 7 mi. S Mexcala, June 19, laying, K-d), Oaxaca (Tlapancingo, G-d; Teotitlán, Mitla, K-d), Chihuahua (5 mi. N Chihuahua, June 10, breeding, O-d), Durango (Nombre de Dios, 6500 feet, K-d), Guanajuato, Querétaro (5 mi. N San Juan del Río, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (Careaga, K-d), Morelos (Tequesquitengo, 1000 meters, August 10, 12, breeding, O-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 26, breeding, O-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla (10 mi. S Tehuiztingo, 4000 feet, July 30, laying, K-d), Nuevo León (15 mi. S Linares, July 18, laying, K-d), Tamaulipas (Magiscatzin, June 16, laying), and northern and central Veracruz (Río Blanco, Rinconada).

***Passerina rositae* (Lawrence).**

Rosita Bunting. Gorrión rosado.

*Cyanospiza rositae* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 10, 1874, 397 (Tehuantepec [= Cacoprieto], Oaxaca, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to southern Oaxaca (Chivela, Santa Efigenia) and Chiapas (La Trinidad), chiefly in the vicinity of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

***Passerina ciris* (Linnaeus).**

Painted Bunting. Sietecolores. Huautótotl (Náhuatl).

Summer resident of southern United States from southern New Mexico, southern Kansas, southwestern Tennessee, and southeastern North Carolina south to Gulf coast and central Florida; also Chihuahua and Coahuila. Winters from Sinaloa, Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, southern Louisiana, and central Florida south to western Panamá and Cuba.

<sup>1</sup> Some birds of the Balsas River drainage in Guerrero and Morelos have been designated *P. v. purpurascens*; considerable series from these areas (K-d, O-d) do not appear to agree sufficiently with the disjunct *purpurascens* of Guatemala to warrant inclusion of the Mexican populations in that form.

***Passerina ciris pallidior* Mearns.**  
Sietecolores pálido.

*Passerina ciris pallidior* Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, 1911, 217 (Fort Clark [= Brackettville], Kinney County, Texas; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southeastern New Mexico (Mesilla, Carlsbad), western Oklahoma (Ellis County), and eastern Kansas (Solomon) south through western and central Texas to southern Chihuahua, southern Coahuila, and southern Texas. Winters from central Sinaloa, interior Jalisco, México, eastern San Luis Potosí, and central Tamaulipas south through México, exclusive of Yucatán Peninsula, and Central America to western Panamá (Chiriquí).

México: Summer resident in Chihuahua and Coahuila. Migrant and winter visitant elsewhere at low elevations except in northwestern section and Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from southern Sonora (Guircoba, August 2 to September 18, twenty-four specimens, migrants, K-d), Sinaloa (Colmoa, July 28, San Lorenzo, January 14, Agua Caliente de Garate, April 29, K-d), Nayarit (Sauta, May 12, K-d), Jalisco (Atoyac, 4200 feet, March 1, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (Apatzingán, 10 mi. N Tiquicheo, wintering, K-d), Guerrero (October 4 to April 21, O-d), Oaxaca, Chiapas (Socoltenango, September 8, Palenque, May 13, K-d), Chihuahua (Ciudad Camargo, June 19, laying, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, 5500 feet, December 1, K-d), Distrito Federal (Careaga, March 14, K-d), Morelos, Coahuila (Hipólito, 4200 feet, July 1, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (15 mi. S Naranjos, February 14-16, K-d), Hidalgo (San Agustín, O-d), Puebla, Tamaulipas (breeds in Río Grande valley; Victoria, winter), Veracruz, and Tabasco.

***Passerina ciris ciris* (Linnaeus).**  
Sietecolores de invierno.

*Emberiza ciris* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 179 (Carolina = South Carolina).

Summer resident from southern Missouri, southwestern Tennessee (Memphis), and southeastern North Carolina south to southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida. Winters chiefly in Yucatán Peninsula, southern and central Florida (Seven Oaks, Fort Pierce), and the Bahamas. Some birds more or less intermediate between *P. c. pallidior* and this race winter on the east coast of central México and in Central America.

México: Winter visitant to Campeche (as late as April 22), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, including Holbox, Mujeres, and Cozumel islands. A few well defined examples of this race have been taken in Oaxaca (winter), Morelos (winter), Puebla (Metlatoyuca, January 19, G-d), Tamaulipas (Acuña, April, C-d), and Veracruz (Tres Zapotes; Sierra de Tuxtla, April 9-19, K-d).

***Passerina leclancherii* Lafresnaye.**  
Leclancher Bunting. Amarillito.

Resident of Arid Tropical Zone of Pacific slopes of México from Colima to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

***Passerina leclancherii grandior* Griscom.**  
Amarillito oaxaqueño.

*Passerina leclancherii grandior* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 420 (Chivela, Oaxaca; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident of Pacific coast and lower interior valleys of southwestern section, exclusive of the coast of Guerrero. Recorded from Colima (Manzanillo; 18 mi. E Colima, 2000 feet, K-d), Michoacán (Apatzingán, 18 mi. E Lombardía, 10 mi. N Tiquicheo, K-d; La Salada, G-d), Guerrero (Balsas River valley—Zirándaro, May 16, breeding, 12 mi. S Zirándaro, May 26, breeding, Ajuchitlán, sixteen specimens, 7 mi. S Mexcala, 1800 feet, June 19–28, laying, K-d), Oaxaca (Pacific lowlands east to Tapanatepec), Chiapas (Arriaga), and southern Puebla (Chietla; 10 mi. S Tehuitzingo, 4000 feet, July 27-August 1, breeding, K-d; Izúcar de Matamoros, C-d).

***Passerina leclancherii leclancherii* Lafresnaye.**  
Amarillito suriano.

*Passerina leclancherii* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 3, 1840, 260 (Acapulco, Mexico; type in Paris Mus.).

México: Confined to coastal district of central Guerrero (El Limón, G-d; Coyuca, Acapulco).

***Spiza americana* (Gmelin).**  
Dickcissel. Gorrión cuadrillero.

*Emberiza americana* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 872 (in Noveboraco = New York).

Breeds from eastern Montana, southwestern Manitoba, northern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, and southern Ontario south to central Colorado, western Oklahoma, central southern and southeastern Texas, southern Louisiana, central Mississippi, central Alabama, and central Georgia; formerly and still sporadically east to Atlantic coast, north as far as central New York and Massachusetts. Winters from Michoacán south through Central America to Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas.

México: Sparse migrant, chiefly along coasts, and winter visitant north to Michoacán. Recorded from Baja California (fall migrant in Cape district), Sonora (fall migrant in northeast), Sinaloa (Colmoa, September 9–11, Rosario, September 18–October 28, K-d; Mazatlán, August), Nayarit (San Blas, October; Sauta, April 22, K-d), Michoacán (5 mi. NE Apatzingán, 1000 feet, wintering, January 14–February 1, six specimens, K-d), Guerrero (Pie de la Cuesta, A-d), Oaxaca (spring and fall migrant), Chiapas (Ocuilapa, August 23, G-d; Palenque, March 13; May 13, K-d), Chihuahua (Ramos, September 6, O-d), Distrito Federal, Tamaulipas (spring migration, April 15–May 1), Veracruz (specifically recorded only in migration, August 23, May 18), Tabasco (Balancán, May 15), Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, F-d), and Quintana Roo (Laguna Chacanbacab, May 15; Cozumel Island).

**SUBFAMILY FRINGILLINAE**  
FINCHES AND SPARROWS

***Tiaris olivacea* (Linnaeus).**

Yellow-faced Grassquit. Zacatero oliváceo.

Greater Antilles and Tropical and Subtropical zones of Atlantic coast of México and Caribbean Guatemala southeast through Central America (El Salvador to Panamá) to Colombia (west of eastern Andes) and extreme western Venezuela.

**Tiaris olivacea pusilla** Swainson.  
Zacatero oliváceo mexicano.

*Tiaris pusillus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 438 (Table land, Temiscaltepec [sic], Real del Monte [Hidalgo], Mexico; type probably in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Resident of Atlantic slopes of México, from southern Tamaulipas southward and of Caribbean Guatemala and El Salvador, extending southeastward to northern and western Colombia and extreme western Venezuela; southern population possibly racially distinct.

México: Tropical and Subtropical zones of Atlantic slopes, extending up to 6300 feet; locally common. Recorded from northern Oaxaca, northern Chiapas (Ocuilapa, G-d), eastern San Luis Potosí (El Salto, C-d; Valles, G-d; Xilitla, winter, common up to 5000 feet), Hidalgo, Puebla (4 mi. NE Río Frío, México, 6000 feet, September 21, breeding condition, Huauchinango, 4000 feet, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (north to Llera, July 4, breeding, K-d, and to La Joya de Salas area, at 6300 feet, small young, May 28; Gómez Farías, nesting, March 27), Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, sea level, May 26, laying, K-d), Campeche (Icheq; Campeche, G-d), Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (mainland and Holbox Island; laying, June 14). Older records from State and Valley of México probably are based on specimens taken to eastward on Atlantic drainage.

**Tiaris olivacea intermedia** (Ridgway).  
Zacatero oliváceo de Cozumel.

*Euethia olivacea intermedia* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, 1885, 22 (Cozumel Island, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo; common.

**Sporophila torqueola** (Bonaparte).  
White-collared Seedeater. Sirindango.

Resident of tropical and subtropical grasslands from Sinaloa and southern Texas south through México and Central America to Costa Rica.

**Sporophila torqueola atriceps** (Lawrence).<sup>1</sup>  
Sirindango cabecinegro.

*Spermophila atriceps* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1867, 479 (Mexico, Mazatlan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Northern section of Pacific Plains. Recorded from central and southern Sinaloa (Culiacán, resident, breeding, May 29, El Molino, May 27, laying, K-d), Nayarit (Tepic, nesting, June 20, August 10, K-d), northern coastal Jalisco (Puerto Vallarta, June 8-14, K-d), and western Durango (Tamazula, November 30, K-d).

**Sporophila torqueola torqueola** (Bonaparte).<sup>2</sup>  
Sirindango arrocero.

*Spermophila torqueola* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, pt. 2, 1850, 495 (Mexico = Mexico City; cotypes in Berlin Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> Distinguishable from *Sporophila torqueola torqueola* by richer chestnut underparts in both sexes; adult males rarely fully black above in populations in Sinaloa (K-d).

<sup>2</sup> *Sporophila albitorques* Sharpe (Mexico) is considered a synonym.



México: Central and southwestern sections from sea level to about 7000 feet. Recorded from interior Jalisco (Autlán; Cocula, August 23, laying, K-d; Hacienda El Molino [near Gaudalajara]), Colima, Michoacán (Uruapan, June 24, laying, Zacapu, 2200 meters, K-d), Guerrero, western and southern Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 16, laying, Totontepec, K-d; Capulalpam, Tehuantepec), Guanajuato (Silao, Guanajuato), México, Distrito Federal, Morelos (Tequesquitengo, July 6-August 15, breeding, K-d, O-d), and western Puebla (Atlixco).

***Sporophila torqueola moreletii*** (Bonaparte).  
Sirindango de Morelet.

*Spermophila moreletii* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, 1, pt. 2, 1850, 497 (Guatemala = Petén, Guatemala; type in Paris Mus.).

Eastern México, from northern Veracruz to Caribbean slopes of Chiapas, and in Central America south to Costa Rica, exclusive of Pacific slope of Guatemala and El Salvador.

México: Recorded from eastern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Moctum, Palomares, K-d), central and northern Chiapas (Petalingo, Teopisca, K-d; Palenque, Laguna Ocotál), Hidalgo, eastern Puebla (Huauchinango, laying on April 1 and 21, K-d), Veracruz (from vicinity of Poza Rica southward; Lake Catemaco, August 3, laying, K-d), Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán (September 2, breeding condition), and Quintana Roo (breeding, May), including Mujeres Island.

***Sporophila torqueola mutanda*** Griscom.  
Sirindango de Griscom.

*Sporophila moreletii mutanda* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 7 (Hacienda California, near Ocos, Pacific slope, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Pacific slopes of Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

México: Pacific coast of southern Chiapas (Mapastepec, Escuintla; Tonalá, A-d; Mazatán, Cacahuatán, K-d).

***Sporophila torqueola sharpei*** Lawrence.  
Sirindango de Sharpe.

*Sporophila moreletii sharpei* Lawrence, Auk, 6, 1889, 53 (Lomita, Texas; types in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Southern Texas (lower Río Grande valley, from Río Grande City to coast) south on Atlantic Plain of México to northern Veracruz.

México: Recorded from eastern San Luis Potosí (16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, 4500 feet, K-d; Xilitla, up to 5000 feet), central and southern Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (throughout; 20 mi. E El Mante, March 25, laying, K-d; Tampico, July, breeding, C-d), and northern Veracruz (Laguna Tamiagua, intergrades, laying, May 22, June 8, K-d).

***Sporophila americana*** (Gmelin).

Variable Seed eater. Frailecito semillero americano.

Southeastern México on Caribbean slope, and from Guatemala through Central America and tropical South America to northwestern Perú and the Amazon basin of Brazil.

***Sporophila americana corvina*** (Sclater).  
Frailecito semillero americano de Sclater.

*Spermophila corvina* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 379 (Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Grasslands of Tropical Zone of Caribbean slope of Veracruz and Oaxaca and of Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and western Panamá.

México: Recorded from northern Oaxaca, Veracruz (north to Orizaba), and Tabasco (Teapa, two specimens, G-d); apparently scarce in northern part of range.

***Sporophila minuta*** (Linnaeus).  
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater. Frailecito semillero rojizo.

Tropical Zone of Pacific coast of México (north to Nayarit) and Central America, and in South America from Colombia and Venezuela to northern Argentina and Uruguay.

***Sporophila minuta parva*** (Lawrence).  
Frailecito semillero rojizo de pacífico.

*Spermophila parva* Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 2, 1883, 382 (Mexico, Tehuantepec City; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Arid tropical lowlands of Pacific coast from Nayarit to Nicaragua.

México: Recorded from Nayarit (Tuxpan, Ixtlán, Colima (Manzanillo, August, breeding, C-d), Guerrero (Pie de la Cuesta, 20 feet, July 24 and August 24, breeding, C-d, O-d), Oaxaca, and Chiapas (Tonalá; Mazatán, K-d). Scarce north of Guerrero.

***Amaurospiza concolor*** Cabanis.  
Blue Seedeater. Semillero azul.

Guerrero and Oaxaca south locally through Central America to southwestern Colombia and western Ecuador; uncommon.

***Amaurospiza concolor relict***a (Griscom).<sup>1</sup>  
Semillero azul guerrerense.

*Amaurospizopsis relictus* Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 75, 1934, 412 (Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Rare resident of Guerrero (Chilpancingo, six specimens; May 9, 27, breeding condition, O-d; Omilteme, 8200 feet, April 30, one specimen, O-d; 7 mi. S Mexcala, 1800 feet, June 22, two males, breeding condition, K-d), and Oaxaca (Moctum, December 13, 1941, one female, K-d).

***Amaurospiza concolor concolor*** Cabanis.  
Semillero azul centroamericano.

*Amaurospiza concolor* Cabanis, Jour. für Ornith., 9, 1861, 3 (Costa Rica; type in Berlin Mus.).

Chiapas, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panamá.

México: Known only from a female from Chiapas (Socoltenango, September 7, 1942, K-d) which in size and color resembles Central American material of this form.

<sup>1</sup> Measurements of *relicta* (K-d) essentially bridge the size gap between this form and *A. c. concolor* of Central America and the color differences appear to be of a magnitude frequent in races.

**Oryzoborus funereus** Sclater.

Lesser Rice Grosbeak. Picogordo arrocero.

*Oryzoborus funereus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, 1859, 378 (Suchapam, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

Tropical Zone, in savannas and clearings, on Caribbean slope from southeastern México to Nicaragua and through Costa Rica and Panamá to northern and western Colombia and Ecuador; may be conspecific with *Oryzoborus angolensis* of eastern South America.

México: Scarce resident of northern Oaxaca, northern Chiapas (Palenque, Laguna Ocotal), central and southern Veracruz (north to Presidio; Tezonapa, K-d), and Tabasco (Frontera, Teapa).

**Volatinia jacarina** (Linnaeus).

Blue-black Grassquit. Marinerito.

Common resident of tropical grasslands from southern Sonora and southern Tamaulipas south through Central America and South America to extreme northern Chile (Tacua), eastern Bolivia, and northern Argentina (rarely to Buenos Aires); also islands of Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad.

**Volatinia jacarina splendens** (Vieillot)<sup>1</sup>  
Marinerito norteño.

*Fringilla splendens* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 12, 1817, 173 (Cayenne).

Tropical coasts and middle elevations of México south through Central America, Lesser Antilles, and South America to Colombia, eastern Perú, and Amazonian region of Brazil.

México: Sonora (local and rare in southern border area), Sinaloa (Tecusiapa, 2000 feet, July 24, laying, Rosario, September 11, nesting, K-d), Nayarit (5 mi. S Acaponeta, November 4, breeding condition, Tepic, 3000 feet, August 23, laying, K-d), Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán (Tzitzio, 6500 feet, July 1, laying, Tafetan, 4600 feet, July 22, laying, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (fledglings, July), Durango (15 mi. N Mezquital), México, Morelos, eastern San Luis Potosí (22° 30' N, 99° 22' W; breeding condition, April 23), Puebla, southern Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías), Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo (breeding, June).

**Sicalis luteola** (Sparman).

Yellow-breasted Grass Finch. Dominico zacatero.

Resident locally in grasslands in southern México, Central America (locally), and throughout South America south to southern Chile (Chiloé) and southern Argentina (Chebut); Lesser Antilles (introduced).

<sup>1</sup> *Volatinia jacarina atronitens* Todd and *Volatinia jacarina diluta* van Rossem are considered synonyms.

**Sicalis luteola mexicana** Brodkorb.

Dominico zacatero mexicano.

*Sicalis luteola mexicana* Brodkorb, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, 1943, 33 (Puente de Ixtla, Morelos; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Pacific watershed in Morelos and Puebla (Atlixco).

**Sicalis luteola chrysops** (Sclater).

Dominico zacatero sudoriental.

*Sycalis chrysops* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 376 (In Mexico, merid.; restricted to Orizaba, Veracruz, by Brodkorb, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, 1943, 34; type in Brit. Mus.).

Caribbean slope of southeastern México and Guatemala (Dueñas).

México: Recorded from Chiapas (Palenque) and Veracruz (Orizaba).

**Spodiornis rusticus** (Tschudi).

Slaty Finch. Gorrión apizarrado.

Resident locally in Subtropical Zone from southern México through Central America to Andes of Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, and northern Bolivia; also in Venezuela (Cerro de Avila and Chimantá-tepui). Uncommon; rare north of Colombia.

**Spodiornis rusticus uniformis** (Sclater and Salvin).

Gorrión apizarrado mexicano.

*Haplospiza uniformis* Sclater and Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., 1873, 157 (Mex. meridionalis, propé Jalapa; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Rare resident. Known only from three specimens. Recorded from Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná, 8000–9000 feet, two females), and Veracruz (Jalapa, one male, the type). *S. r. barrilesensis* of Costa Rica and Panamá probably should be included under this form.

**Atlapetes pileatus** Wagler.

Rufous-capped Atlapetes. Saltón hierbero.

Resident of brush and undergrowth of pine-oak belt of Mexican Plateau from central Chihuahua and central Nuevo León to Guerrero and Oaxaca. Fairly common.

**Atlapetes pileatus dilutus** Ridgway.

Saltón hierbero chihuahuense.

*Atlapetes pileatus dilutus* Ridgway, Auk, 15, 1898, 228 (Jesus Maria, Chihuahua; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Northern section of plateau. Recorded from Chihuahua (north in Sierra Madre to Bravo and Jesús María), Durango (Ciudad, 8000 feet, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Alvarez; Xilitla, 3000 feet, near *A. p. pileatus*, H-d; 15 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, 4200 feet, August 31, laying, September 1, small juvenile, K-d), central Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque, 5000 feet, May 7, small juvenile, C-d; Cerro Potosí, 7500 feet, K-d), and southwestern Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, 5500 feet, May 28, laying, C-d).

**Atlapetes pileatus pileatus** Wagler.<sup>1</sup>  
Saltón hierbero mexicano.

*Atlapetes pileatus* Wagler, Isis, 1831, 526 (Mexico [= state of Veracruz]; type in Munich Mus.).

México: Southern section of Central Plateau and mountains of Guerrero. Recorded from Sinaloa (Batel, 5200 feet, four specimens nearer this form than *dilutus*, K-d), Nayarit (8 mi. NW Tepic, July 10, laying, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, laying, May 21, 26, June 10, K-d; Omilteme, April 19, laying, O-d), Oaxaca, Guanajuato (7 mi. W Xichú, 8000 feet, K-d), México (Popocatepetl, 11,000 feet, C-d), Distrito Federal (breeding, April 27-July 15, O-d), Morelos, Hidalgo (10 mi. SW Jacala, 7500 feet, June 16, laying, K-d), Puebla (26 mi. NW Texmelucán, 8500 feet, July 29, laying), and western Veracruz (31 mi. SW Orizaba, July 18, laying, K-d).

**Atlapetes albinucha** (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).

White-naped Atlapetes. Saltón cerquero.

*Embernagra albinucha* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Rev. Zool., 1, 1838, 165 ("Carthagène," Colombia [= Mexico?]; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident of thickets in mountains from Puebla to Chiapas in México. Also reported, disjunctly, in Colombia, whence presumably named, but exact source of specimens in Colombia uncertain and occurrence there in need of confirmation.

México: Recorded from middle levels (2000 to 7300 feet) of Caribbean slopes in the states of Oaxaca, Chiapas (28 mi. ESE Comitán, 4900 feet, April 19, breeding, O-d), Puebla, and Veracruz (10 mi. S Presidio, 3000 feet, July 4, laying, K-d). A record from the Valley of México is probably erroneous. Sight records for San Luis Potosí (Xilitla) should be substantiated by specimens.

**Atlapetes gutturalis** (Lafresnaye).

Yellow-throated Atlapetes. Saltón garganta amarilla.

Resident of the understory of subtropical and temperate forests from southwestern Chiapas through Central America to the Andes of Colombia (south to Popayán).

**Atlapetes gutturalis griseipectus** Dwight and Griscom.  
Saltón garganta amarilla chiapaneco.

*Atlapetes gutturalis griseipectus* Dwight and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 16, 1921, 3 (Quezaltenango, Guatemala, altitude 8500 feet; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Chiapas, Guatemala, and western El Salvador.

México: Southern Chiapas (Mount Ovando, Pico de Loro, Cerro Saxchanal, Siltepec, A-d; Volcán Tacaná).

**Atlapetes brunnei-nucha** (Lafresnaye).

Chestnut-capped Atlapetes. Saltón chayotero.

Resident in undergrowth of forests, chiefly of the Subtropical Zone, from Guerrero and eastern San Luis Potosí, México, south through Central America to northern South America in Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, and Venezuela.

<sup>1</sup> *Atlapetes pileatus canescens* van Rossem (Omilteme, Guerrero) is regarded as a synonym.

**Atlapetes brunnei-nucha suttoni** Parkes.

Saltón chayotero de Sutton.

*Atlapetes brunnei-nucha suttoni* Parkes, Condor, 56, 1954, 132 (La Cumbre, 9000 feet, 5 miles northeast of Cerro San Felipe, Oaxaca, México; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Mountains of Guerrero (Mount Teotepec, 11,500 feet, May 19-June 3, laying, K-d; Omilteme, breeding, August 23, O-d) and central Oaxaca (breeding at type locality, April 1-4, O-d; Totontepec, April 1, small juvenile, O-d).

**Atlapetes brunnei-nucha macrourus** Parkes.

Saltón chayotero coludo.

*Atlapetes brunnei-nucha macrourus* Parkes, Condor, 56, 1954, 133 (Volcán Tajumulco, 9200 feet, San Marcos, Guatemala; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Mountains of Chiapas and southwestern Guatemala.

México: Chiapas (mountains throughout; Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, April 9, small juvenile, K-d).

**Atlapetes brunnei-nucha brunnei-nucha** (Lafresnaye).

Saltón chayotero de gorra castaña.

*Embernagra brunnei-nucha* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, 97 (Mexico; restricted to Jalapa, Veracruz, by Parkes, Condor, 56, 1954, 131; type lost).

México: Sierra Madre Oriental. Recorded from northeastern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, 600 meters, K-d), eastern San Luis Potosí (north to Xilitla area), Hidalgo, Puebla (5 mi. N Papantilla, 2200 feet, May 16, nest and eggs, K-d; Huauchinango, 5600 feet, April 3, small juvenile), and northern and central Veracruz (up to 6500 feet and south to vicinity of Presidio). Record from Valley of México probably is an error.

**Atlapetes brunnei-nucha apertus** Wetmore.

Saltón chayotero de Sierra Tuxtla.

*Atlapetes apertus* Wetmore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1942, 108 (Cerro de Tuxtla, Sierra de Tuxtla, Veracruz, México; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Sierra de Tuxtla (1200 to 5500 feet, laying, July 12, R-d) on the coast of southern Veracruz.

**Atlapetes virenticeps** (Bonaparte).<sup>1</sup>

Green-striped Atlapetes. Saltón cabeza verde.

Resident of undergrowth of mountain forests of Pacific drainage of central and southern México.

<sup>1</sup> This species has been merged with the gray-striped *A. torquatus* of Costa Rica and South America by Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Am., pt. 11, 1938, 416). Although doubtless closely related, their wide separation and apparent absence in Chiapas and Guatemala, together with clear-cut differences in head coloration argue for retaining them as separate species at least until their comparative biology is fully elucidated.

***Atlapetes virenticeps verecundus* (Moore).**  
Saltón cabeza verde norteño.

*Buarremon virenticeps verecundus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51, 1938, 70 (Rancho Batel, 5 miles due north of Santa Lucia, S. E. Sinaloa, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Rare inhabitant of Transition Zone of mountains of southern Sinaloa (Batel, three specimens, K-d, O-d), northern Nayarit (vicinity of Santa Teresa, 6000 feet, Sierra de Nayarit, two specimens, July 10, laying, K-d), and southern Durango (4 mi. W Ciudad, two specimens, K-d).

***Atlapetes virenticeps virenticeps* (Bonaparte).<sup>1</sup>**  
Saltón cabeza verde suriano.

*Buarremon virenticeps* Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 41, 1855, 657 (Mexico; restricted to Desierto de Leones, near Mexico City, by Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51, 1938, 71; location of type unknown).

México: Transverse Volcanic Province from Jalisco to Morelos and western Puebla. Recorded from Jalisco (San Sebastián, Autlán, Volcán de Colima), Michoacán (37 mi. E Morelia, 9500 feet, June 28, nesting, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, June 29, laying, August 5, small juvenile, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Huitzilac), and western Puebla (La Puebla). A record from Guanajuato lacks documentation.

***Arremon aurantiirostris* Lafresnaye.**  
Orange-billed Sparrow. Cerquero pico dorado.

Resident of Humid Tropical Zone from the Caribbean slope of southern México through Central America (both coasts from Costa Rica eastward) to western Colombia (east to Magdalena Valley), Ecuador, and northern Perú.

***Arremon aurantiirostris saturatus* Cherrie.**  
Cerquero pico dorado tabasqueño.

*Arremon aurantiirostris saturatus* Cherrie, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 14, 1891, 345 (Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Tropical forest undergrowth of southeastern México, eastern Guatemala, and British Honduras.

México: Recorded from northern Oaxaca (north to Soyaltepec, K-d), Caribbean drainage of Chiapas (Jabalínero; 15 mi. SE Monte Líbano, 2500 feet, K-d), southern Veracruz (Presidio, and 30 mi. S Tezonapa, 900 feet [in Oaxaca?], August 14, laying, K-d), and Tabasco (Santo Tomás, Teapa).

***Arremonops rufivirgata* (Lawrence).**  
Olive Sparrow. Gorrión oliváceo.

Resident of scrub growth, chiefly in Tropical Zone, from Sinaloa and southern Texas south through coastal districts of México; also Pacific slope of Costa Rica.

<sup>1</sup> *Atlapetes virenticeps colimae* van Rossem requires confirmation and tentatively is considered a synonym; it is known only from the Sierra Nevada de Colima in Jalisco and birds from nearby areas in Jalisco and Michoacán have not been reported as differing from *A. v. virenticeps* of the Valley of México.

**Arremonops rufivirgata sinaloae** Nelson.

Gorrión oliváceo sinaloense.

*Arremonops superciliosa sinaloae* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, 28 (from vicinity of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Pacific coastal plain in central and southern Sinaloa (north to El Molino, sea level, near Culiacán, breeding condition in May and September, K-d) and Nayarit (Tepic).

**Arremonops rufivirgata sumichrasti** (Sharpe).

Gorrión oliváceo suriano.

*E[mbernagra]. sumichrasti* Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 12, 1888, 762 (Huamela, Tehuantepec = Huamelula, Oaxaca); type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Pacific coast in states of Jalisco (22 mi. S Autlán, intergrades with *A. r. sinaloae*, K-d), Colima (Lajueta, K-d), Michoacán (Apatzingán, 1000 feet), Guerrero, and Oaxaca (to the Isthmus area).

**Arremonops rufivirgata chiapensis** Nelson.

Gorrión oliváceo chiapaneco.

*Arremonops superciliosus chiapensis* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, 1904, 152 (San Bartolomé, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Interior of Chiapas (Chiapas River valley; Berriozábal, A-d; 3 mi. S Tuxtla Gutiérrez, 1850 meters, one specimen, O-d).

**Arremonops rufivirgata rufivirgata** (Lawrence).

Gorrión oliváceo del nordeste.

*Embernagra rufivirgata* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 5, 1851, 112, pl. 5, fig. 2 (Rio Grande in Texas = Brownsville, Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident from southern Texas (Fort Clark; Woodward) south through the Atlantic Coastal Plain of México to central and southern coastal Tamaulipas.

México: Recorded from eastern Coahuila (Sabinas, February 10, O-d), Nuevo León (up to 5000 feet; 15 mi. SW Linares, August 21, breeding condition, K-d), and northern, central and southern coastal Tamaulipas (south to about Tropic of Cancer interiorly; Jaumave, intermediates, Llera, K-d; 18 mi. N Victoria, May 24, laying; 8 mi. N Tampico, C-d).

**Arremonops rufivirgata ridgwayi** Sutton and Burleigh.

Gorrión oliváceo oriental.

*Arremonops rufivirgatus ridgwayi* Sutton and Burleigh, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1941, 184 (La Placita, near Jacala, Hidalgo, 5500 feet; type in Sutton Coll., Univ. Oklahoma).

México: Middle Atlantic slopes, sea level to 6000 feet, in eastern San Luis Potosí (Río Verde, Ciudad del Maíz, K-d), Hidalgo, southern interior Tamaulipas (Gómez Farias, nesting, March 14 on; 20 mi. E Mante, May 15, laying, Magiscatzin, June 19, laying, 30 mi. N Gonzales, 3500 feet, June 7, nesting, K-d), and northern Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, four specimens, K-d).



**Arremonops rufivirgata crassirostris** (Ridgway).

Gorrión oliváceo poblano.

[*Embernagra rufivirgata*]  $\beta$  *crassirostris* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, 1878, 248, 249  
(Cordova [and] Orizaba, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Atlantic coast in northern Oaxaca (south to Palomares, K-d, and Tutla), western Puebla (Metlatoyuca; 30 mi. E Huauchinango, 1200 feet, 5 mi. N Papantilla, 2200 feet, K-d), central and southern Veracruz (north to 14 mi. SW Tuxpan, K-d; Presidio, May 4, 6, laying, K-d; east to Minatitlán).

**Arremonops rufivirgata verticalis** Ridgway.

Gorrión oliváceo yucateco.

[*Embernagra rufivirgata*]  $\gamma$  *verticalis* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, 1878, 248, 249  
(Merida, Yucatan; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Yucatán Peninsula in Campeche, Yucatán (Dzidzantún, June 14, laying), and Quintana Roo.

**Arremonops conirostris** (Bonaparte)

Green-backed Sparrow. Gorrión de espalda verde.

Tropical Zone undergrowth from southeastern México through Central America to western Ecuador, Colombia, and northern Venezuela (to northern Bolívar).

**Arremonops conirostris chloronotus** (Salvin).

Gorrión de espalda verde norteño.

*Embernagra chloronota* Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 202 (in Prov. Verae Pacis regione calida = Choctum, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Tropical Zone of Caribbean slopes from Tabasco to British Honduras, Guatemala, and northwestern Honduras.

México: Recorded from northern Chiapas (Simojovel, 660 meters, May 13, breeding, O-d; Yajalón, Palenque), Tabasco (northwest to Frontera), Campeche, interior Yucatán (Chable, Chichén Itzá), and Quintana Roo (Xcan).

**Chlorura chlorura** (Audubon).

Green-tailed Towhee. Toquí cola verde.

*Fringilla chlorura* Audubon, Ornith. Biog., 5, 1839, 336 (Ross' Creek = about twenty miles southwest of Blackfoot, Idaho; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in mountain brushlands from southwestern Oregon (Onion Mountain), southeastern Washington (Blue Mountains), southern Idaho, western Montana (Beaverhead County), and northwestern and southeastern Wyoming south through interior Oregon and California (to Mount San Jacinto) and to southern Nevada (Charleston Mountains), central Arizona (White Mountains), and southern New Mexico (Black Mountains). Winters chiefly from southern California, southern Arizona, and western and southern Texas south to southern Baja California, Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Hidalgo; less commonly to Morelos and Oaxaca.

México: Winter visitant and migrant, chiefly September to early May; common in northern states. Recorded from Baja California (south to Cape district; Angel de la

Guarda Island; Cedros Island, November 23, O-d), Sonora (abundant; September 14 to May 12), Sinaloa (common, September 28 to May 14, K-d), Nayarit (San Blas, K-d), Jalisco (Atoyac, Ocotlán, 20 mi. W Ojuelos, 6400 feet, May 7, 10, K-d), Michoacán (San Agustín, one specimen, K-d), Oaxaca (Mitla, three specimens, January 5, 6, 23, K-d), Chihuahua (Barranca de Cobre, May 18, late migrant; Ramos, September 4, O-d), Durango, Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, October 13, K-d), Guanajuato (5 mi. W Ibarra, May 19, K-d), Querétaro (San Juan del Río, December 4, two specimens, K-d), Distrito Federal (Tlalpan, April 30, O-d), Morelos (Amaucuzac, September 2, K-d), Coahuila (12 mi. W Saltillo, September 28, K-d; Sabinas, B-d; Sierra del Carmen, April 26, O-d), San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo, 6200 feet, October 11, November 29, December 4, K-d), Hidalgo (Metztitlán, August 15, 22, September 1, 8, 15 mi. NW Actopán, 6000 feet, November 9, K-d), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo).

**Pipilo ocai** (Lawrence).

Collared Towhee. Toquí gargantilla.

Resident of brushy thickets of coniferous forest belt in the Mexican states of Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and adjoining western Veracruz.

**Pipilo ocai alticola** (Salvin and Godman).

Toquí gargantilla jalisciense.

*Chamaespiza alticola* Salvin and Godman, Ibis, ser. 6, 1, 1889, 381 (Sierra Nevada de Colima, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Mountains of western Jalisco (northwest to vicinity of Mascota; Sierra de Autlán; Sierra de Tapalpa, April 2-August 4, nesting, K-d, O-d; Volcán de Colima); occurrence within the state of Colima is uncertain. Hybridizes with *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* in vicinity of Lake Chapala and Guadalajara (Cerro Viejo, Cerro Tequila) in central Jalisco.

**Pipilo ocai nigrescens** (Salvin and Godman).

Toquí gargantilla michoacano.

*Chamaespiza nigrescens* Salvin and Godman, Ibis, ser. 6, 1, 1889, 381 (Patzcuaro, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Mountains of central northern Michoacán, from Patambán and Mount Tancitaro east to Cerro San Andrés (5200 to 11,900 feet; breeding, March 3-5, O-d).

**Pipilo ocai guerrensis** van Rossem.

Toquí gargantilla guerrense.

*Pipilo torquatus guerrensis* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 131 (Omiteme, Guerrero, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Confined to the Sierra Madre del Sur of Guerrero (6400 to 11,500 feet; breeding condition, April 28 to September 1, O-d; Mount Teotepic, May 17, small juvenile, May 22, eggs, K-d).

***Pipilo ocai brunnescens* van Rossem.**

Toquí gargantilla oaxaqueño.

*Pipilo torquatus brunnescens* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 131 (Totontepec, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Highlands of central Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe to Totontepec and south to mountains near Ozolotepec; breeding condition, March 31, July 16, O-d).

***Pipilo ocai ocai* (Lawrence).**

Toquí gargantilla oriental.

*Buarremon ocai* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1867, 126 (type from Jalapa, Veracruz [= vicinity of Jalapa]; restricted to Las Vigas, Veracruz, by Sibley, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 50, 1950, 144; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).México: Mountains (chiefly above 7000 feet) of eastern Puebla and western central Veracruz, from vicinity of Teziutlán south to Zoquitlán; limited hybridization occurs with *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* at lower borders of range (juveniles and eggs, at 10,300 feet, April 17-20; as low as 6000 feet at El Puerto, 31 mi. by road SW Orizaba, O-d).***Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linnaeus).**

Rufous-sided Towhee. Chouís.

Breeds from southern British Columbia, central parts of prairie provinces of Canada, southeastern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, northern Vermont, and southwestern Maine south to southern Baja California and Guadalupe Island, and through the mainland of México to northern Jalisco, in the west, and in the east, to Oaxaca, Chiapas, and southern Guatemala; in the eastern United States south to northeastern Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, the Gulf coast from southeastern Louisiana eastward, and southern Florida. Winters from southern British Columbia, northern Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, the southern Great Lakes region, southern New York, and Massachusetts southward; populations breeding along Pacific coast and from latitude 35° southward are largely resident.

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus megalonyx* Baird.**

Chouís de San Diego.

*Pipilo megalonyx* Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 515 (Fort Tejon, California.); type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in coastal southern California, from Monterey and Kern counties southward, and in extreme northwestern Baja California; also Santa Cruz Island.

México: Extreme northwestern Baja California south to about latitude 32°, where intergradation with *P. e. umbraticola* takes place.***Pipilo erythrophthalmus umbraticola* Grinnell and Swarth.**

Chouís de Cabo Colnett.

*Pipilo maculatus umbraticola* Grinnell and Swarth, Condor, 28, 1926, 131 (Colnett, lat. 31°, Lower California, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Resident of northwestern Baja California between latitudes 32° and 30° from the Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir to the coast (southernmost record at El Rosario, December 19, 1930, O-d).

**Pipilo erythrophthalmus consobrinus** Ridgway.  
Chouís de Isla Guadalupe.

*Pipilo maculatus consobrinus* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 2, 1876, 189  
(Guadeloupe Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Conifer belt on summit of Guadalupe Island off coast of Baja California.  
Now extinct.

**Pipilo erythrophthalmus magnirostris** Brewster.  
Chouís picudo.

*Pipilo maculatus magnirostris* Brewster, Auk, 8, 1891, 146 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; cotypes in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Mountains of Cape district of Baja California in Upper Sonoran Zone; occasionally ranges to near sea level (Miraflores, 400 feet, May 13).

**Pipilo erythrophthalmus curtatus** Grinnell.  
Chouís nevadense.

*Pipilo maculatus curtatus* Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 7, 1911, 309 (Big Creek Ranch, alt. 4350 feet, base of Pine Forest Mts., Humboldt County, Nevada; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Resident in northern Great Basin region of western North America from southern interior British Columbia and northern Idaho south to northeastern California (Mono Lake), central Nevada (Toyabe and Quinn Canyon mountains), and southeastern Idaho. Partly migratory south to southeastern California, northwestern Sonora, and southeastern Arizona.

México: Rare winter visitant at northern border of Sonora (one specimen, Sonoyta, January 16).

**Pipilo erythrophthalmus montanus** Swarth.  
Chouís de la Sierra Madre.

*Pipilo maculatus montanus* Swarth, Condor, 7, 1905, 172 (Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona; type in Calif. Acad. Sci.).

Breeds and partly resident in southeastern Great Basin and Rocky Mountain regions from southeastern California (Inyo district), southern and southeastern Nevada (Snake Range), northern Utah, and northwestern and north-central Colorado south to west-central Arizona (Hualpai Mountains), northeastern Sonora, northwestern Chihuahua, and central southern and northeastern New Mexico. Winters from southeastern California (Pinyon Wells), southern Utah, and central Colorado south to north-central Sonora, central Chihuahua, and central southern Texas (Del Rio and Kendall County).

México: Resident in the northern Sierra Madre Occidental and occasional winter visitant elsewhere. Recorded from Sonora (resident in northeast and south in Sierra Madre to about latitude 29°; Rancho Carrizal near Caborca, wintering; Nacoziari, March) and Chihuahua (south in Sierra Madre to intergrade zone near latitude 29°; Chihuahua, wintering; Río Gavilán, July 18-August 12, breeding, O-d).

**Pipilo erythrophthalmus griseipygius** van Rossem.  
Chouís de rabadilla gris.

*Pipilo maculatus griseipygius* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 482 (Jesus Maria, Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Sierra Madre Occidental, south of latitude 29°, in thickets of the pine-oak association. Recorded from eastern Sinaloa (Babizos, 6400 feet, winter, K-d; Batel, 5200 feet), Nayarit (resident in northeastern section; vagrant to Sauta, 150 feet, one nonbreeding female, May 6, K-d), southwestern Chihuahua (Barranca de Cobre, May 22, 23, eggs; Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, July 16, nesting, K-d), western Durango (breeding, June 27-August 2, K-d), and western Zacatecas (south to Plateado, latitude 22°); hybridizes with *Pipilo ocai* in central Jalisco and Michoacán.

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus arcticus* (Swainson).**

Chouís ártico.

*Pyrgita (Pipilo) arctica* Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Am., 2, 1831 (1832), 260, pls. 51, 52 (Carlton House, plains of the Saskatchewan; type probably in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Breeds from central Alberta (Fort Saskatchewan), central Saskatchewan, and central northern North Dakota (Turtle Mountains) south to southeastern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, and western Nebraska. Winters from central Colorado and northeastern Kansas south to central Chihuahua, central Nuevo León, and south-central and northeastern Texas.

México: Sparse winter visitant to northeastern states. Recorded from Chihuahua (Chihuahua, two specimens) and Nuevo León (Monterrey, two specimens).

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus gaigei* Van Tyne and Sutton.**

Chouís de Gaije.

*Pipilo maculatus gaigei* Van Tyne and Sutton, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 37, 1937, 102 (Texas, Chisos Mountains, southeast of Boot Spring, 6800 feet; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

Resident in mountains of central eastern and southeastern New Mexico (Cabra Springs, Guadalupe Mountains), western Texas (Guadalupe, Davis and Chisos mountains), and northern Coahuila.

México: Sierra del Carmen of northern Coahuila (7000 feet, April 5-18, breeding condition).

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus orientalis* Sibley.**

Chouís oriental.

*Pipilo erythrophthalmus orientalis* Sibley, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 50, 1950, 128 (8 miles south-east of Galeana, 6,000 feet, Nuevo León, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Sierra Madre Oriental from southern Coahuila to northern Hidalgo. Recorded from Guanajuato (breeding in northeast; 17 mi. ENE Guanajuato, 6000 feet, May 14, 20, laying, 5 mi. N Ibarra, 7200 feet, May 27, nesting, 40 mi. NE San Luis de la Paz, 8500 feet, July 2, nesting, 7 mi. NW Xichú, 8000 feet, April 25, breeding, K-d; 5 mi. N Irapuato, 5600 feet, February 27, vagrant), southern Coahuila (Sierra de Guadalupe, Saltillo, Diamante Pass, 6000-8000 feet), Querétaro (Amoles, 2000 meters, O-d), central and eastern San Luis Potosí, northern Hidalgo (Jacala, intergrades with *P. e. maculatus*), central and southern Nuevo León (from Mesa de Chipinque southward; breeding, April 23-July 15, O-d; 4000 to 7500 feet), and southwestern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana and 5 mi. NW Gómez Farías, 3300 feet).

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus maculatus* Swainson.**

Chouís de la Altiplanicie.

*Pipilo maculata* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 434 (Table land. Real del Monte [Hidalgo], Mexico; types lost).

México: Eastern highlands (5000–10,300 feet) from northern Hidalgo to southern Puebla; hybridizes to limited extent with *Pipilo ocai* at higher elevations. Recorded from Hidalgo (10 mi. SW Jacala, intergrades with *P. e. orientalis*, June 15, nesting, June 17, small juvenile, K-d), southeastern Tlaxcala (Mount Malinche), eastern Puebla (Honey to Zoquitlán; April 17–July 12, breeding, April 18, small juveniles, O-d), and west-central Veracruz (El Puerto, 31 mi. by road SW Orizaba, 6000 feet, laying on March 11 and July 17 and 24, K-d).

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus vulcanorum* Sibley.**

Chouís de los Volcanes.

*Pipilo erythrophthalmus vulcanorum* Sibley, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 50, 1950, 140 (northwestern side of Mount Popocatepetl, 9,700 feet, México; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Mountains bordering southeastern side of Valley of México. Recorded from México (Popocatepetl to Río Frío, 8000 to 11,500 feet, breeding, March 31), northeastern Morelos (Tetela del Volcán), southwestern Tlaxcala (Panotla, 7300 feet, August 5, breeding, K-d), and western Puebla (4 mi. E Agua Fria, México, 8500 feet, July 29, breeding, K-d; Tochimilco).

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus macronyx* Swainson.**

Chouís del suroeste.

*Pipilo macronyx* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 434 (Table land. Real del Monte. Temiscaltepec [= western slope of the Volcán de Toluca, México, see Sibley, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 50, 1950, 124]; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

México: Mountains bordering western and southwestern sides of Valley of México; chiefly from 8000 to 11,500 feet in alpine fir association. Recorded from eastern Michoacán (interbreeding with *Pipilo ocai nigrescens* between 15 mi. ESE Morelia, 7300 feet, and 6 mi. SSW Ciudad Hidalgo; 15 mi. E Zitácuaro, February 29, breeding, O-d), México (west of México City; laying, June 10, 16, July 5, K-d), Distrito Federal (down to 2000 meters), and northwestern Morelos (Huitzilac).

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus oaxacae* Sibley.**

Chouís oaxaqueño.

*Pipilo erythrophthalmus oaxacae* Sibley, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 50, 1950, 134 (La Cumbre, 9000 feet, 5 miles northeast of Cerro San Felipe, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Highlands of Oaxaca, 6000 to 9000 feet, from Tamazulapan southeast to vicinity of Mount Zempoaltepec (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 15, laying, K-d; Cerro San Felipe area, March 31–July 16, breeding, O-d).

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus chiapensis* van Rossem.**

Chouís chiapaneco.

*Pipilo maculatus chiapensis* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 136 (San Cristobal, Chiapas, Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: The highlands of central Chiapas from San Cristóbal to Comitán, above 4500 feet, in brushy cover of pine-oak association (San Cristóbal, April 7, breeding, O-d; Teopisca, September 18, small juvenile, K-d).

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus repetens* Griscom.**  
Chouís del Tacaná.

*Pipilo maculatus repetens* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 12 (Zanzón, western Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

The Pacific cordillera of Guatemala and Volcán Tacaná, Chiapas, 6000 to 13,000 feet.

México: Volcán Tacaná in southeastern Chiapas (up to 3950 meters).

***Pipilo socorroensis* Grayson.<sup>1</sup>**

Socorro Towhee. Toquí de Socorro.

*Pipilo Socorroensis* Grayson, Calif. Farmer and Jour. Useful Sci., 28, no. 16, 1867, 127 (Socorro Island; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Socorro Island of the Revilla Gigedo group off west coast; abundant; breeding in March, O-d; juveniles in May.

***Pipilo fuscus* Swainson.**

Brown Towhee. Ilama. Vieja. Ilamatótotl (Náhuatl). Tarengu (Tarasco).

Resident from southwestern Oregon, western and central Arizona, northern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, extreme northwestern Oklahoma, and western and central Texas south through Baja California to Cape San Lucas and through the mainland of México to Colima and Oaxaca.

***Pipilo fuscus senicula* Anthony.**  
Ilama de San Fernando.

*Pipilo fuscus senicula* Anthony, Auk, 12, 1895, 111 (San Fernando, Lower Calif.; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Coastal slopes of southern California (north to Los Angeles County) and northwestern Baja California.

México: Pacific slopes of northwestern Baja California, principally in open chaparral, south to latitude 29° 20' (Yubay; one record from Todos Santos Island; locally at east base of Sierra San Pedro Mártir, May 25, small juvenile).

***Pipilo fuscus aripolius* Oberholser.**  
Ilama de San Pablo.

*Pipilo fuscus aripolius* Oberholser, Condor, 21, 1919, 210 (San Pablo, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Middle section of both slopes of Baja California from latitude 29° to latitude 26° 35' in desert scrub (Playa María Bay, Guajaderní).

<sup>1</sup> *Pipilo carmani* Lawrence is a synonym (Taylor, Condor, 53, 1951, 196-197). This dwarf form is so strongly characterized and its modifications are so great that there is real doubt it would interbreed with its mainland relative, *P. erythrophthalmus*.

**Pipilo fuscus albigula** Baird.

Ilama de San Lucas.

*Pipilo albigula* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 11, 1859 (1860), 305 (Cape St. Lucas, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident of Cape district of Baja California from latitude 26° 35' south, in desert scrub and, less commonly, in Upper Sonoran vegetation of mountains.

**Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus** Baird.

Ilama norteña.

*Pipilo mesoleucus* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854, 119 (no locality designated; type from Big Sandy Valley just south of latitude 35°N, Mohave County, Arizona, see Davis, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 52, 1951, 106; type now in Brit. Mus.).

Western Arizona (except Harquahala area; Black and Kofa mountains, Papago Well), southern Arizona (south from Mogollon Divide and Lupton), New Mexico (essentially throughout, except northeast corner), and extreme western Texas (El Paso, Guadalupe Mountains) south to northern Sonora and extreme northwestern Chihuahua; resident in piñon-juniper, open chaparral, and desert scrub.

México: Northern Sonora (south to latitude 30°, except northwest coast; mesquite and stream-bed shrubbery; common) and northwestern Chihuahua (south to latitude 31°).

**Pipilo fuscus intermedius** Nelson.

Ilama sonoriense.

*Pipilo fuscus intermedius* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, 1899, 27 (Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Central and southern Sonora (except Tiburón Island; common resident of desert and arid tropical scrub) and northern Sinaloa (south to about latitude 26°; El Fuerte, Yecorato).

**Pipilo fuscus jamesi** C. H. Townsend.

Ilama de Isla Tiburón.

*Pipilo fuscus jamesi* C. H. Townsend, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 48, 1923, 20, pl. 1 (Tiburón Island, Sonora, Mexico; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

México: Confined to Tiburón Island, Sonora, where resident in mesquite.

**Pipilo fuscus perpallidus** van Rossem.

Ilama chihuahuense.

*Pipilo fuscus perpallidus* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 483 (Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Sierra Madre Occidental and its eastern foothills in mesquite grassland and open chaparral. Recorded from Chihuahua (western section from vicinity of latitude 30° southward; Barranca de Cobre, May 22, eggs; 17 mi. E La Junta, 7500 feet, June 4-14, nesting, K-d; Rio Gavilán, 5700 feet, July 22, small juvenile, O-d; 5 mi. S García, 7500 feet, August 30, breeding, O-d; intergrades with *P. f. intermedius* in vicinity of Sonora border), Durango (3800 to 8500 feet; Ojito, August 19-24, laying, 5 mi. W El Salto, June 23, breeding, K-d), and Zacatecas (western section south to Fresnillo; Sain Alto, May 18, laying, K-d).



**Pipilo fuscus fuscus** Swainson.<sup>1</sup>  
 I lama chira.

*Pipilo fusca* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 434 (Temiscaltipec [= Temascaltepec];  
 cotype in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

México: Southwestern highlands from Nayarit to Morelos, in open semi-arid vegetation, 3000 to 10,200 feet. Recorded from Nayarit (Santa Teresa, intergrades with *P. f. perpallidus*; Tepic), Jalisco (except northeastern section; Huejuquilla el Alto, intergrades with *P. f. perpallidus*; Ocotlán, July 26–30, laying, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (eggs, April 27; laying, July 7, August 26, K-d), extreme north-central Guerrero (Taxco), México (laying, July 25, O-d), Distrito Federal, and Morelos (Cuernavaca, August 13, breeding, O-d).

**Pipilo fuscus potosinus** Ridgway.  
 I lama de San Luis.

*Pipilo fuscus potosinus* Ridgway, Auk, 16, 1899, 254 (Guanajuato, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Northeastern and central sections of Central Plateau in northeastern Jalisco (west to San Juan de los Lagos; 20 mi. W Ojuelos, June 4–13, breeding condition, September 24, laying, K-d), extreme southern (Ojuelos area) and northeastern (Lulú) Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato (Irapuato, nest and eggs, September 3, laying, April 25, September 7, 20, K-d), Querétaro, central and southern Coahuila (50 mi. S Monclova; 2850 feet to 9000 feet; El Diamante, July 5, small juvenile, K-d), San Luis Potosí (6 mi. S Río Verde, May 1, laying, Presa de Guadalupe, July 23, small juvenile, K-d; east to Xilitla), west-central and southern Nuevo León (Santa Catarina; Cerro Potosí, laying, July 8, 22, K-d), and southwestern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, laying, March 20, 23, K-d).

**Pipilo fuscus texanus** van Rossem.  
 I lama texana.

*Pipilo fuscus texanus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1934, 371 (Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Resident of mountain and plateau areas of western and central Texas (Reeves to Presidio and Brewster counties; east to Abilene and Kerrville) and northern Coahuila.

México: Northern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, 5000 feet, 12 specimens, April 15–27, breeding).

**Pipilo fuscus campoi** Moore.  
 I lama de Martín del Campo

*Pipilo fuscus campoi* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 62, 1949, 101 (Metztlán, Hidalgo, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Confined to the state of Hidalgo (intergrades toward this form occur in surrounding states; Real del Monte, August 16, laying, K-d; Pachuca, July 3, breeding, O-d).

**Pipilo fuscus toroi** Moore.  
 I lama de del Toro.

*Pipilo fuscus toroi* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1942, 46 (Mitla, Oaxaca, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: States of Tlaxcala, Puebla (intergrades with *P. f. campoi* from Huauchinango and Honey; 8 mi. W Río Frío, México, 8200 feet, July 6, laying, O-d), west-

<sup>1</sup> *Pipilo fuscus tenebrosus* van Rossem (Lake Chapala, Jalisco) is regarded as a synonym.

central Veracruz (intergrades with *P. f. campoi* from Zacualpilla; east to Las Vigas area; Perote, July 7-9, breeding, O-d; El Puerto, 6000 feet, May 30, laying, K-d), and northern Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, July 17, breeding, O-d; Mitla, June 3, small juvenile, K-d).

***Pipilo albicollis* Sclater.<sup>1</sup>**

Sclater Towhee. Chorriento.

Confined to highlands of eastern Guerrero, Oaxaca, and southern Puebla, in México. Resident from 3300 to 6200 feet in broken arid scrub.

***Pipilo albicollis albicollis* Sclater.**

Chorriento de Sclater.

*Pipilo albicollis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, 1858, 304 (San Miguel de las Peras, Oaxaca; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Recorded from Guerrero (Aysinapa [= Ayozinapa?]; Chilpancingo, one record, vagrant?), Oaxaca (southeast to Ixtlán, Mitla, and Ejutla, 1120 meters; breeding, July 15, September 13, O-d; Tamazulapan, July 9, nesting, K-d), and southern Puebla (Garci-Crespo, Tehuacán).

***Pipilo albicollis parvirostris* Davis.**

Chorriento de Davis.

*Pipilo rutilus parvirostris* Davis, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 52, 1951, 84 (Moctum, Oaxaca; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Confined to the vicinity of Mount Zempoaltepec, east-central Oaxaca (thirty-one specimens).

***Pipilo aberti* Baird.**

Abert Towhee. Toquí de Abert.

Resident of desert sinks and river valleys in desert and lacustrine vegetation of the lower Colorado River basin from Coachella Valley of southeastern California, southwestern Utah, and the Gila River and Salt River systems of Arizona and extreme southwestern New Mexico to mouth of Colorado River in Baja California and Sonora.

***Pipilo aberti dumeticolus* van Rossem.**

Toquí de Abert noroccidental.

*Pipilo aberti dumeticolus* van Rossem, Condor, 48, 1946, 81 (3 miles northwest of Calexico, Imperial County, California, altitude minus 3 feet; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

Coachella, Imperial, and Colorado River valleys of California, Virgin River valley of Utah and Nevada, and Lower Colorado valley of Nevada and western Arizona south to the head of the Gulf of California.

México: Resident of the delta of the Colorado River in northeastern Baja California and northwestern Sonora.

<sup>1</sup> The name *Pipilo rutilus* "Lichtenstein" [= W. Deppe] which has been used for this species is regarded as a synonym of *Pipilo fuscus*, see Stresemann, Condor, 56, 1954, 91.

**Melozone kieneri** (Bonaparte).<sup>1</sup>

Rusty-crowned Ground Sparrow. Zorzal llanero.

Resident of scrub and undergrowth of Tropical and Subtropical zones of Pacific slopes of western and southern México, from southern Sonora to western Oaxaca.

**Melozone kieneri grisior** van Rossem.<sup>2</sup>

Zorzal llanero del noroeste.

*Melozone rubricatum grisior* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, 1933, 283 (Hacienda de San Rafael . . . Sonora; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Southern Sonora (extreme southeastern section) and northern Sinaloa (Yecorato, 1300 feet, K-d).

**Melozone kieneri kieneri** (Bonaparte).

Zorzal llanero de Kiener.

*Pyrgisoma kieneri* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, pt. 2, 1850, 486 (ex Amer. occ.; restricted to San Blas, Nayarit, by van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 423; type in Paris Mus.).

México: Pacific slope from central Sinaloa to Colima. Recorded from Sinaloa (north to Tecusiapa, K-d; 400 to 5100 feet, K-d), Nayarit (10 mi. N Santa Teresa, 5500 feet, June 11, 23, laying, Tepic, June 30, July 15, 28, nesting, 5 mi. NW Chapalilla, 3000 feet, June 23, July 8, nesting, K-d), western Jalisco (Autlán, July 12, eggs; Barranca Ibarra, G-d), Colima, and western Durango.

**Melozone kieneri rubricatum** (Cabanis).

Zorzal llanero suriano.

*Atlapetes rubricatus* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, 1851, 140 (Real Arriba = Real de Arriba, State of México; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Southern part of Central Plateau and Sierra Madre del Sur. Recorded from Michoacán (San Agustín, February, Tzitzio, 6500 feet, July 18, 19, laying, K-d), Guerrero (Tierra Colorada, July 9, laying, Chilpancingo, May 13, July 5, breeding, O-d), western Oaxaca (Cuicatlán, Putla), Guanajuato (5 mi. N Irapuato, 5600 feet, K-d), México, Morelos (Jiutepec, May 5, breeding, K-d), and southwestern Puebla (Atlixco, Acatlán).

**Melozone biarcuatum** (Prévost and Des Murs).

Prévost Ground Sparrow. Zorzal montañés.

Resident of scrub and undergrowth, from Tropical Zone to highlands, in Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

<sup>1</sup> This species is separable from *M. biarcuatum* of Chiapas by several striking differences in pattern, some of which are evident even in juvenal plumage; thus it is by no means certain that they are geographic races as Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Am., pt. 11, 1938, 472) regards them. Hellmayr was in error in any event in grouping them under the specific name *kieneri* since *biarcuatum* antedates it.

<sup>2</sup> This race requires further verification inasmuch as it is based largely on Frazar's skins, now known to be faded; the characters ascribed to it are those to be expected from fading.

**Melozone biarcuatum hartwegi** Brodkorb.

Zorzal montañés de Hartweg.

*Melozone biarcuatum hartwegi* Brodkorb, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 369, 1938, 6 (Finca Esperanza, Chiapas, Mexico; type in Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool.).

México: Confined to Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Tapachula, Volcán Tacaná; Mapastepec, 50 meters, Tumbalá, 1800 meters, K-d).

**Melozone leucotis** Cabanis.

White-eared Ground Sparrow. Zorzal orejas blancas.

Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, chiefly in highlands.

**Melozone leucotis occipitalis** (Salvin).<sup>1</sup>

Zorzal orejas blancas chiapaneco.

*Pyrgisoma occipitale* Salvin, Ibis, 1878, 446 (Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala; type in Brit. Mus.).

Brush cover of Pacific coast of Chiapas, Guatemala, and El Salvador, ranging from 500 meters into highlands.

México: Chiapas (Cacahuatán, 600 meters, K-d; Finca Juárez; Prusia, April 13, breeding, O-d; Volcán Tacaná).

**Oriturus superciliosus** (Swainson).

Striped Sparrow. Zorzal rayado.

Conifer belt of México, from northern Chihuahua to Oaxaca.

**Oriturus superciliosus palliatus** (van Rossem).

Zorzal rayado chihuahuense.

*Plagiospiza superciliosa palliata* van Rossem, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 58, 1938, 127 (Near Tutuaca, Chihuahua, Mexico, altitude 9500 feet; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Resident in Sierra Madre Occidental, from 5000 to 10,000 feet, in grassy openings in pine forest. Recorded from eastern Sonora (upper Bavispe River), Sinaloa (Batel, November 20, 5200 feet, K-d), Nayarit, Chihuahua (north to Pacheco; 5 mi. S García, August 27, breeding, O-d; Laguna Juanota, 10,000 feet, August 5, laying, Los Frailes, 5000 feet, June 22–27, laying and nesting, K-d), Durango (5 mi. W El Salto, June 13, July 6, laying, 25 mi. S Durango, July 21, breeding, K-d), and western Zacatecas (Laguna Valderama); specimens from Nayarit and Zacatecas have been reported as intermediate between *palliatus* and *O. s. superciliosus*.

**Oriturus superciliosus superciliosus** (Swainson).

Zorzal rayado mexicano.

*Aimophila superciliosa* Swainson, Anim. Menag., 1837, 314 (Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

México: Mountains of southern part of Central Plateau, 6000 to 14,000 feet, in meadows and openings in conifer belt. Recorded from Jalisco (Tapalpa, intermediates,

<sup>1</sup> *Melozone occipitalis grandis* Brodkorb (Finca Esperanza, Chiapas) is a synonym.

K-d; La Laguna, G-d), Michoacán (Zacapu, 6000 feet, June 15-September 16, breeding, K-d, O-d; 13 mi. NE Ario de Rosales, K-d), Oaxaca (15 mi. W Oaxaca, G-d), Aguascalientes (intermediates, K-d), Guanajuato (5 mi. W Ibarra, May 12-23, nesting), México (west slope Mount Toluca, 11,000 feet, June 7, small juvenile, June 8, laying, north slope Mount Popocatepetl, 13,000 feet, May 17-22, nesting, K-d), Distrito Federal (La Cima, 3000 meters, September 7, breeding, O-d), Morelos (15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 feet, August 13, breeding, O-d; Huitzilac, July 27-30, juveniles), San Luis Potosí (intermediates), Hidalgo (Mineral del Chico, 8500 feet, Real del Monte, 8600 feet, August 10, small juvenile, K-d), Tlaxcala, Puebla (Calchicomula), and central western Veracruz (Las Vigas).

***Calamospiza melanocorys* Stejneger.**

Lark Bunting. Gorrión cañero.

*Calamospiza melanocorys* Stejneger, Auk, 2, 1885, 49 (plains of the Platte River [Nebraska]; cotypes in U. S. Nat. Mus. and Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, and western Minnesota south through Great Plains to southeastern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, and Kansas. Winters from southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and north-central Texas south to southern Baja California, Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Hidalgo; casual in eastern United States.

México: Common winter visitant to northern deserts and plateaus from August to April. Recorded from Baja California (common throughout in winter, to April 28, O-d; reported from Cedros, Santa Margarita, San Martín, Carmen, and Angel de la Guarda islands), Sonora (August 6 to April 13, common), Sinaloa, Jalisco (20 mi. W Ojuelos, 6400 feet, March 6, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango (as late as May 12), Zacatecas, Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, October 13, 25, K-d), Guanajuato, Querétaro (5 mi. N San Juan del Río, December 11, K-d), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (Ventura, December 11, K-d), Hidalgo (5 mi. W Dolores, December 12, K-d), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

***Passerculus sandwichensis* (Gmelin).**

Savannah Sparrow. Gorrión zanjero.

Breeds from northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Keewatin, and northern Quebec south on Pacific coast locally to southern Baja California and central Sinaloa and through mountains of mainland to Oaxaca and Guatemala; in central and eastern North America south to Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, western Maryland, and southeastern Pennsylvania. Winters from southern British Columbia, southern Nevada, southern Utah, central New Mexico, Oklahoma, northern parts of Gulf states, and Massachusetts south to El Salvador, Swan Islands, Grand Cayman, Cuba, and the northern Bahamas.

***Passerculus sandwichensis crassus* Peters and Griscom.**

Gorrión zanjero gordo.

*Passerculus sandwichensis crassus* Peters and Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80, 1938, 459 (Sitka, Alaska; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds in southeastern Alaska. Migrates south along Pacific coast to central California, occasionally reaching México.

México: Rare winter visitant on Pacific coast. Recorded from northern Baja California (Santo Domingo River; San Luis Island), southern Sonora (Tesia), and Guerrero (Iguala, November 16, O-d).

***Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi* Bishop.**

Gorrión zanjero de Brooks.

*Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi* Bishop, Condor, 17, 1915, 187 (Chilliwack, British Columbia; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Breeds on Pacific coast from southwestern British Columbia (Vancouver Island) south to northwestern California (northern Humboldt County), ranging in winter south through coastal California, rarely to central Baja California and Sinaloa; reported also from El Salvador in winter.

México: Baja California (Rosario; Angel de la Guarda Island, January 7, B-d) and Sinaloa (Culiacán, March 23, G-d). An atypical specimen reported from Coahuila (Diamante Pass) is perhaps best regarded as a variant of one of the races normally wintering in this area.

***Passerculus sandwichensis anthinus* Bonaparte.<sup>1</sup>**

Gorrión zanjero occidental.

*Passerculus anthinus* Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, 1853, 920 (Kadiak = Kodiak Island, Alaska; location of type unknown).

Breeds from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, and northern Keewatin south, exclusive of southeastern coastal Alaska, to central interior British Columbia, southeastern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northeastern Saskatchewan, and northwestern Manitoba. Winters from western Oregon, southern Nevada, southern Utah, central New Mexico, and central Texas south to Baja California, Guerrero, Tlaxcala, and Tamaulipas.

México: Common winter visitant to northern states and northern Central Plateau; less common south to Guerrero. Recorded from Baja California (common throughout, August 27 to May 16), Sonora, Sinaloa (El Molino, November 19, March 2, K-d), Nayarit (Tepic, April 12, G-d), Jalisco (Tapalpa, April 13, Atoyac, Ocotlán, 5 mi. S Lagos de Moreno, K-d), Colima (18 mi. E Colima, 2000 feet, K-d), Michoacán, Guerrero (Chilpancingo), Chihuahua, Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, October 19, K-d), Guanajuato (winters at Irapuato, Salamanca, Tupátaro, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 5, 20, K-d), México, Coahuila, Hidalgo (Pachuca, March 16, Real del Monte, March 10, G-d), Tlaxcala (Apixaco, April 6, G-d), Nuevo León (8 mi. NW Montemorelos, November 26, K-d), and Tamaulipas.

***Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis* Grinnell.**

Gorrión zanjero nevadense.

*Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis* Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 5, 1910, 312 (Soldier Meadows, Humboldt County, Nevada; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds from southern interior and northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, northwestern Saskatchewan, and central Manitoba south through Great Basin and Great Plains to central eastern California, central Nevada, northeastern Arizona, central Colorado, western Nebraska, and northeastern South Dakota. Winters from north-

<sup>1</sup> Widely known as *P. s. alaudinus*, a name abandoned for this race on the basis of a dubious determination by van Rossem of the presumed type.

ern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, and western Texas south to northern Baja California, Guerrero, Veracruz, and the Gulf coast in Texas and Mississippi.

México: Fairly common winter visitant, chiefly to northern states and northern Central Plateau. Recorded from northern Baja California (Cape Colnett), Sonora (October 7 to March 24), Sinaloa (Mazatlán, April 11, K-d), Michoacán (Lago de Pátzcuaro, March 17, May 3), Guerrero, Chihuahua (Casas Grandes, February 6, G-d), Durango (11 mi. W Durango, November 26-28, K-d), Guanajuato (Tupátaro, October 27, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 5, 8, K-d), México, Coahuila, Nuevo León (Galeana), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (Perote, May 25, 26). A winter record of the species from Oaxaca (Tehuantepec) may relate to this race.

***Passerculus sandwichensis oblitus* Peters and Griscom.**

Gorrión zanjero canadense.

*Passerculus sandwichensis oblitus* Peters and Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80, 1938, 454 (Fort Churchill, Manitoba; type in Nat. Mus. Canada).

Breeds from northeastern Manitoba, northern Ontario, and northwestern Quebec south to southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, central Ontario, and central Quebec. Winters from northern Oklahoma, northern Mississippi, and northern Georgia south to Coahuila, Nuevo León, the Gulf coast of the United States, and southeastern Georgia.

México: Sparse winter visitant to northeastern states. Recorded from Coahuila (Sabinas, February 25, March 18, 24, three specimens, B-d) and Nuevo León (Linares, one specimen, intergrade with *P. s. nevadensis*).

***Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* (Wilson).**

Gorrión zanjero oriental.

*Fringilla Savanna* Wilson, Am. Ornith., 3, 1811, 55, pl. 52, fig. 3 (Atlantic coast, from Savannah Georgia, to Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey = Savannah, Georgia; type lost).

Breeds from southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to central Ohio, West Virginia, and southeastern Pennsylvania. Winters chiefly on Atlantic coast from Massachusetts south to Florida, extending sparsely to Louisiana, Veracruz, Yucatán, Grand Cayman, Cuba, and the northern Bahamas.

México: Sparse winter visitant to Atlantic coast. Recorded from Tamaulipas (Mata-moros), Veracruz (Tehuatlán, Tlaxcotlápam), Yucatán (Río Lagartos, Xocempich), and Quintana Roo (Holbox, Mujeres and Cozumel islands; Laguna Chichancanab).

***Passerculus sandwichensis rufofuscus* Camras.**

Gorrión zanjero chihuahuense.

*Passerculus sandwichensis rufofuscus* Camras, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 24, 1940, 159 (Babicora, Chihuahua; type in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Breeds locally in mountains from central Arizona (Springerville) and northern New Mexico (11 mi. NE Chama, O-d; Taos) south to central Chihuahua.

México: Known from Chihuahua (Babicora; La Junta, May 31-June 7, breeding condition, K-d) and Jalisco (Ocotlán, December 25, two specimens, G-d).

***Passerculus sandwichensis brunnescens* (Butler).**

Gorrión zanjero mexicano.

*Ammodramus sandwichensis brunnescens* Butler, Auk, 5, 1888, 265 (Valley of Mexico, Mexico; type [lectotype] in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Breeds locally in mountains from Durango to Puebla. Recorded from Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7800 feet, 20 mi. W Ojuelos, 6400 feet, May 14-August 24, breeding condition, K-d), Michoacán (breeding, April-August), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, March 14, vagrant), Oaxaca (Mitla, K-d), Durango (12 mi. NE Durango, 6200 feet, May 25, breeding condition, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (Peñón, August 21, laying, K-d), Morelos (Tres Marias, October 2, Atlacomulco, October 30, K-d), Coahuila (Diamante Pass, April), Hidalgo (breeding specimens), and Puebla (50 mi. E Puebla, 7000 feet, July 30, breeding, O-d).

***Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi* Ridgway.**

Gorrión zanjero de Belding.

*Passerculus beldingi* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7, 1884 (1885), 516 (San Diego, California); type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in coastal marshes from southern California (Santa Barbara southward) south to northwestern Baja California.

México: West coast of northern Baja California south to latitude 30° (Todos Santos Islands, El Rosario).

***Passerculus sandwichensis anulus* Huey.**

Gorrión zanjero de Huey.

*Passerculus rostratus anulus* Huey, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 204 (south side of entrance to Scammon Lagoon, Lower California, Mexico; type in coll. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.).

México: Confined to shores of Bahía Viscaíno on west coast of central Baja California (Santo Domingo Landing; Scammon Lagoon, May 21, laying, grown juveniles, O-d).

***Passerculus sandwichensis sanctorum* Ridgway.**

Gorrión zanjero de San Benito.

*Passerculus sanctorum* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1883, 538 (San Benito Island, Lower California; cotypes in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident on San Benito Islands off west coast of Baja California (laying, February 6, O-d).

***Passerculus sandwichensis guttatus* Lawrence.<sup>1</sup>**

Gorrión zanjero de San Ignacio.

*Passerculus guttatus* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, 1867, 473 (Lower California, San José [del Cabo]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in central western Baja California in vicinity of Pond and San Ignacio lagoons; winters occasionally south to Cape region.

<sup>1</sup> *Passerculus sandwichensis halophilus* (McGregor) from Abreojos Point, Lower California, is a synonym.



***Passerculus sandwichensis magdalenae* van Rossem.**

Gorrión zanjero de Bahía Magdalena.

*Passerculus sandwichensis magdalenae* van Rossem, Condor, 49, 1947, 102 (North Estero, Magdalena Bay, Baja California; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Resident in marshes of Magdalena Bay area of west coast of southern Baja California; winters south to Cape region.

***Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus* (Cassin).**

Gorrión zanjero picudo.

*Emberiza rostrata* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1852, 184 (Sea shore at San Diego, California; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in tidal marshes from mouth of Colorado River in Baja California and Sonora south along Sonoran coast to about latitude 30°. Disperses in nonbreeding season (August to March) north to shores of central California (Santa Cruz) and to Salton Sea in eastern California; also to coasts and islands of Baja California, Sonora, and northern Sinaloa.

México: Baja California (breeds in delta of Colorado River; San Felipe, breeding condition; winters on both coasts, south to Cape district, and on islands, except Guadalupe Island), Sonora (breeds south to Isla Patos, latitude 29° 17', February 18, singing, intergrades with *P. s. atratus*, B-d; mouth of Colorado River, April 23, laying, B-d; extends south along entire coast in winter), and northern Sinaloa (south on coast in winter to latitude of Culiacán at El Molino, November 1, 22, and Castillo, February 16, K-d).

***Passerculus sandwichensis atratus* van Rossem.**

Gorrión zanjero sonoriense.

*Passerculus sandwichensis atratus* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 218 (Tobari Bay . . . , southern Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Resident of coastal marshes from central Sonora (Tepopa and Kino bays, intergrades; laying, April 25-May 1, small juvenile, May 12, K-d) south to central Sinaloa (El Molino, May 22, nesting, K-d). Winters rarely in Cape district of Baja California (Todos Santos, September 17, 19).

***Ammodramus savannarum* (Gmelin).**

Grasshopper Sparrow. Gorrión chapulín.

Breeds from southern interior British Columbia, southern parts of prairie provinces of Canada, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to southern California, southern Arizona, central Colorado, central Texas, Arkansas, central Gulf states, and central Florida; also disjunctly from southern México to central Panamá and in western Colombia and Ecuador; Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Curaçao, and Bonaire in West Indies and Caribbean Sea. Northern races move south in winter, ranging from about latitude 36° south to Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, and the Bahamas.

***Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus* (Coues).**

Gorrión chapulín occidental.

*Coturniculus passerinus* var. *perpallidus* Coues, Key N. Am. Birds, 1872, 137 (dry western regions; type from Antelope Island, Great Salt Lake, Utah, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from northwestern California (Hayfork), southern interior British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to southwestern California, central Nevada, northern Utah, central Colorado, and central Texas. Winters from central California, southern Arizona, and central Oklahoma south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, Oaxaca, El Salvador, and the Gulf coast of the United States.

México: Fairly common winter visitant and migrant along Pacific coast; sparse visitant eastwardly. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora (October 4 to April 17), Sinaloa (fairly common, November to April 20, K-d), Nayarit (Sauta, April 24, K-d), Jalisco (Lagos de Moreno, 6000 feet, October 27-March 6, K-d), Colima (Lajueta, 75 feet, April 14, 15, K-d), Michoacán (5 mi. NE Apatzingán, San Agustín, 5 mi. SW Ario de Rosales, K-d; 15 mi. S Pátzcuaro, C-d), Guerrero (November-April), Oaxaca (San Felipe de Agua, 5700 feet, February 23, 5 mi. W Zapanatepec, January 27, K-d), Chiapas (Monserrate; 28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 17, O-d), Chihuahua, Durango, Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, October 23, K-d), Guanajuato (5 mi. N Irapuato, February 14, K-d), México (Temascaltepec, November 25, K-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca, October 31, Jojutla, December 29, K-d), Coahuila (Sabinas, March 12, B-d), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Jacala, G-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (Gómez Farías, April 29), and Veracruz (Minatitlán, April 24).

***Ammodramus savannarum ammoregus* Oberholser.**

Gorrión chapulín de Arizona.

*Ammodramus savannarum ammoregus* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 55, 1942, 15 (Huachuca Mountains at 5,000 feet altitude, 6 miles southeast of Fort Huachuca, Arizona; type formerly in Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds in southeastern Arizona and northern Sonora. Migrates south at least to Morelos in México; reported also in Guatemala in winter.

México: Sparse winter visitant and migrant. Recorded from Sonora (Nogales, June; Tesia, December 27, one specimen [not March 14, B-d]; near Guirocoba, May 8, one specimen, K-d), Sinaloa (Rosario, December 19), and Morelos (Cuernavaca, October 31, one specimen, K-d).

***Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus* Swainson.**

Gorrión chapulín mexicano.

*Ammodramus bimaculatus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 435 (Temiscaltiepec [= Temascaltepec], Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Resident in southern México, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

México: Recorded from Oaxaca, Chiapas, México, and Veracruz, from lowlands up to 5500 feet. This form has been reported breeding in Zacatecas (Laguna Valderama, July 15-17), but racial determination requires verification.

***Ammodramus savannarum pratensis* (Vieillot).**

Gorrión chapulín de las praderas.

*Passerina pratensis* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 25, 1817, 24 (New York).

Breeds from Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to Arkansas, central Alabama, central Georgia, and South Carolina. Winters

from Arkansas, Tennessee, central Georgia, and North Carolina south through eastern and southern México to Guatemala, and to Cuba and the northern Bahamas.

México: Sparse winter visitant to eastern and southern sections. Recorded from Michoacán (18 mi. E Lombardía, February 12, K-d), Guerrero (November 17-April 15, F-d, O-d), Oaxaca (5 mi. W Zapanatepec, January 27, K-d), Chiapas (Comitán, April 12, Palenque, May 12, G-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, October 22, K-d), Hidalgo (April 9), Nuevo León (8 mi. N Monterrey, October 28, 8 mi. NW Montemorelos, November 26, K-d), Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Quintana Roo (Holbox, Mujeres and Cozumel islands, Cayo Culebra).

***Ammodramus bairdii* (Audubon).**

Baird Sparrow. Gorrión de Baird.

*Emberiza Bairdii* Audubon, Birds Am., octavo ed., 7, 1844, 359, pl. 500 (Prairie of the upper Missouri = near Old Fort Union, North Dakota; cotypes in U. S. Nat. Mus. and Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to Montana, northern South Dakota, and central western Minnesota. Winters from southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and southern Texas south to northern Sonora, Durango, and Coahuila.

México: Rare winter visitant to northern states. Recorded from northern Sonora (near Sásabe, October 23, Animas Valley, October 2), Chihuahua (Chihuahua; Parral, September 12, Balleza, September 23, 25, G-d), Durango (Ojito, August 27, K-d), and Coahuila (Saltillo, May 8, G-d).

***Poocetes gramineus* (Gmelin).**

Vesper Sparrow. Gorrión torito.

Breeds from central British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central and northeastern Ontario, southern Quebec, and northern Nova Scotia south to western Oregon, central eastern California, central Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, central New Mexico, central Kansas, central Missouri, northern Tennessee, and North Carolina. Winters from central California, southern border of breeding range in Great Basin and Rocky Mountains, central Texas, Arkansas, southern Illinois, West Virginia, southern Pennsylvania, and Connecticut south to southern Baja California, Oaxaca, Guatemala, Yucatán, the Gulf coast of the United States, and central Florida.

***Poocetes gramineus affinis* G. S. Miller.**

Gorrión torito de Oregon.

*Poocetes gramineus affinis* G. S. Miller, Auk, 5, 1888, 404 (Salem, Oregon; type in Brit. Mus.).

Breeds in western Washington and western Oregon. Winters from central California south to northwestern Baja California.

México: Rare winter visitant to northwestern Baja California (Santo Domingo, four specimens).

**Poocetes gramineus confinis** Baird.  
Gorrión torito occidental.

*Poocetes gramineus* var. *confinis* Baird, Rept. Expl. Surv. R.R. Pac., 9, 1858, 448 (western United States; type from Loup Fork of the Platte River, Nebraska, in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from central interior British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, and central western Ontario south to central eastern California, central Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, central New Mexico, and central Kansas. Winters from central California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and north-central Texas south to southern Baja California, Oaxaca, and Guatemala.

México: Fairly common winter visitant, September to April, south through deserts and uplands to Guerrero and Oaxaca. Recorded from Baja California (south to Cape), Sonora (October 7 to April 16), Sinaloa (Culiacán, K-d), Jalisco (5 mi. S Lagos de Moreno, K-d; Anteguillo, March 5, G-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (3 mi. NW Tamazulapan, 5600 feet, October 26, K-d), Chihuahua (September 8, O-d), Durango, Zacatecas (15 mi. W Fresnillo, 9 mi. E Ojuelos, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, October 16, K-d), Guanajuato (69 km. W Xichú, April 27, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, K-d), México (Tequisquiác, November 25, O-d), Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Irolo, March 30, San Agustín, March 18, G-d), Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (Zacualpilla).

**Poocetes gramineus gramineus** (Gmelin).  
Gorrión torito triguero.

*Fringilla graminea* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 922 (in Noveboraco = New York).

Breeds from northern Minnesota, central and northeastern Ontario, southern Quebec, and northern Nova Scotia south to central Missouri, southern Illinois, northern Tennessee, and North Carolina. Winters from central Texas, southern Illinois, West Virginia, southern Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts south to the Gulf coast of the United States and central Florida, casually to Tamaulipas, Yucatán, and Bermuda.

México: Rare winter visitant to Tamaulipas (February 6, one specimen, G-d; Acuña, April 11, one specimen, 40 mi. S Matamoros, January 7, one specimen, C-d) and Yucatán (Chichén Itzá, April 4, one specimen).

**Chondestes grammacus** (Say).  
Lark Sparrow. Chindiquito.

Breeds from western Oregon, southern interior British Columbia, southern prairies of Canada, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, and central Pennsylvania south to southern California, central Nevada, northern Sonora, Zacatecas, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Louisiana, central Alabama, and North Carolina. Winters from central California, southern Arizona, central Texas, southern Louisiana, and central Florida south to southern Baja California, Chiapas, El Salvador, and southern Florida.

**Chondestes grammacus strigatus** Swainson.  
Chindiquito occidental.

*Chondestes strigatus* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 435 (Temiscaltiepec [= Temascaltepec], Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Breeds from southwestern Oregon, southern interior British Columbia, northern Idaho, southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to

southern California, central Nevada, northern Sonora, Zacatecas, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and southern Texas. In winter from central California, southern Arizona, western and south-central Texas, and Louisiana south to southern Baja California, Chiapas, El Salvador (La Aldea), and Veracruz.

México: Breeds in central northern states and common winter visitant, September to April, generally, except on Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Baja California (common winter visitant throughout, October 8 to April 20), Sonora (breeds in northern part), Sinaloa (Yecorato, May 3, Ahome, August 27, postbreeding, K-d; winters throughout, K-d), Nayarit (6 mi. E Las Varas, March 25, Sauta, May 3, K-d), Jalisco (October 12 to April 5, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (5 mi. NE Apatzingán, K-d; Jorullo; possibly breeding), Guerrero (October 4 to April 19, O-d), Oaxaca (Tapanatepec), Chiapas (San Benito), Chihuahua (La Junta, 7500 feet, June 5, laying, Ciudad Camargo, June 22, breeding, K-d), Durango (8 mi. S Resolana, June 23, breeding, O), Zacatecas (Cerro Gordo, June 18, 19, breeding), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, October 11–21, K-d), Guanajuato (August 15 to May 1, K-d, possibly breeding), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, November, December, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (Zumpango, November 25, O-d), Morelos, Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April 27, breeding), San Luis Potosí (Ventura, September 6, K-d), Hidalgo (Tula, March 9, G-d; Metztlán, October, K-d), Puebla, Nuevo León (Galeana, 6300 feet, August 14, K-d, probably breeding), Tamaulipas (La Carbonera, August, small juvenile, C-d), and Veracruz (El Conejo).

***Chondestes grammacus grammacus* (Say).**

Chindiquito oriental.

*Fringilla grammaca* Say, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., 1, 1823, 139 (Prairies on the Missouri between the Kansas and Platte = Bellefontaine, four miles from the mouth of the Missouri River, Missouri; type lost).

Breeds from northwestern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, and central Pennsylvania south to eastern Texas, Louisiana, central Alabama, and western North Carolina. Winters from central Texas, southern Louisiana, and central Florida south to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and southern Florida.

México: Sparse winter visitant to central and southern states. Recorded from Michoacán (Morelia, March 8; San Agustín, February 19, K-d), Guerrero (Iguala; Chilpancingo, October 16 to April 25, O-d), Oaxaca (Santa Efigenia), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, K-d), Morelos (Cuautla, November 9, K-d), San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria; Gómez Farías, Acuña, C-d), and Yucatán (Santa Clara, September 21, one specimen).

***Aimophila quinquestriata* (Sclater and Salvin).**

Five-striped Sparrow. Zacatonero de cinco rayas.

Middle and lower levels of mountains of western México from northeastern Sonora to Jalisco.

***Aimophila quinquestriata septentrionalis* van Rossem.**

Zacatonero de cinco rayas norteño.

*Aimophila quinquestriata septentrionalis* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 485 (Hacienda de San Rafael, "Chihuahua," = Sonora, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Resident in grass and scrub habitat in eastern Sonora (north to 10 mi. N Nacozari, B-d), Sinaloa (south to 15 mi. E Quilá, K-d), western Chihuahua (Urique

River, 4000 feet, May 18, K-d; near Batopilas, October 9-11, G-d), and western Durango (Rancho Guasimal, 5500 feet, latitude 25°, November 11, K-d).

***Aimophila quinquestriata quinquestriata* (Sclater and Salvin).**

Zacatonero de cinco rayas jalisciense.

*Zonotrichia quinquestriata* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 323 (Mexico; type, probably from Bolaños, Jalisco, in Brit. Mus.).

México: Known only from Jalisco (Bolaños, Mesquitic).

***Aimophila mystacalis* (Hartlaub).**

Bridled Sparrow. Zacatonero patilludo.

*Zonotrichia mystacalis* Hartlaub, Rev. Mag. Zool., ser. 2, 4, 1852, 4 (Mexico, Rio-Frio, entre Puebla et la ville de Mexico; type from Río Frio in Bremen Mus.).

México: Southern periphery of Central Plateau in thorn forest. Recorded from Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 10-15, breeding, Teotilán, 1000 meters, May 17, 21, breeding, K-d; Mitla, San Carlos; 55 mi. SE Oaxaca, July 13, C-d), eastern México (Río Frio), southern Puebla (Atlixco, June, July, G-d; Chietla; 10 mi. S Tehuitzingo, 4000 feet, K-d; Tehuacán, October 13, small juvenile, O-d), and central western Veracruz (Orizaba).

***Aimophila humeralis* (Cabanis).<sup>1</sup>**

Black-chested Sparrow. Zacatonero de collar.

*Haemophila humeralis* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, 1851, 132 (Mexico = Tehotepec, Puebla; type in Municipal Mus., Halberstadt, Germany).

México: Southwestern section from 700 to 4900 feet, in scrublands. Recorded from Jalisco (Autlán), Colima (Colima), Michoacán (Apatzingán; Tafetan, 4625 feet, July 30, laying, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, breeding, May 9-October 5, O-d; 30 mi. N Acapulco; Tlapa), Morelos (Tequesquitengo, August 3-16, breeding, O-d), and southern Puebla (10 mi. S Tehuitzingo, 4000 feet, July 28, 29, breeding, K-d).

***Aimophila ruficauda* (Bonaparte).**

Russet-tailed Sparrow. Zacatonero cola rojiza.

Arid Tropical Zone, chiefly of Pacific slope, from central México, to Costa Rica.

***Aimophila ruficauda acuminata* (Salvin and Godman).<sup>2</sup>**

Zacatonero cola rojiza común.

*Haemophila acuminata* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Am., Aves, 1, 1886, 397 (Mexico, Yautepec [=Yautepec] . . . , plains of Colima . . . , Acapulco . . . , between Puebla and Chiatla . . . ; type from Yautepec, Morelos, in Brit. Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> *Aimophila humeralis asticta* Griscom represents a doubtful racial subdivision as the characters of the type and only known example from Colima appear occasionally in samples from more southern states.

<sup>2</sup> *Aimophila acuminata nayaritensis* van Rossem and *A. a. guerrerensis* van Rossem are regarded as synonyms.

México: Pacific slopes in thickets and scrub, from southern Durango to southeastern Guerrero and southern Puebla. Recorded from Nayarit (sea level to 3000 feet, Tepic, August 11, small juvenile, K-d), Jalisco (Autlán, July 20, 27, eggs; 22 mi. SW Autlán, October 21, 22, laying, Cocula, 4000 feet, August 23, eggs, K-d), Colima, Michoacán (Tafetan, July 19-August 26, breeding, K-d; Tzitzio, 6500 feet), Guerrero (Zirándaro, May 22, breeding, 7 mi. S Mexcala, June 26, laying, Cuajinicuilapa, K-d), southern Durango (Huazamota), Morelos (Tehuixtla, October 23, small juvenile, Jiutepec, April 28, breeding, K-d), and southern Puebla.

***Aimophila ruficauda lawrencii* (Salvin and Godman).**

Zacatonero cola rojiza oaxaqueño.

*Hæmophila lawrencii* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Am., Aves, 1, 1886, 397 (Mexico, Juchitan, near Tehuantepec; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in eastern Oaxaca (Huilotepec, Tehuantepec; 6 mi. W Tapanatepec, September 24, breeding condition, K-d) and western Chiapas (Monserrate; Tonalá, K-d).

***Aimophila sumichrasti* (Lawrence).**

Sumichrast Sparrow. Zacatonero de Sumichrast.

*Hæmophila sumichrasti* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 10, 1871, 6 (Tuchitan [=Juchitán, Oaxaca], Tehuantepec, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Arid Tropical Zone of Pacific slope of Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southern Oaxaca (2 mi. W Nejapa, 3000 feet, September 22, K-d; Chivela, Santo Domingo; May 22, breeding condition).

***Aimophila carpalis* (Coues).**

Rufous-winged Sparrow. Zacatonero alirrojo.

Central southern Arizona, Sonora, and Sinaloa, south to latitude 24°.

***Aimophila carpalis carpalis* (Coues).**

Zacatonero alirrojo sonoriense.

*Peucea carpalis* Coues, Am. Nat., 7, 1873, 322 (Tucson, Ariz.; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident in mesquite grassland in central southern Arizona (Coyote Mountains, Oracle) and northern Sonora.

México: Central northern Sonora (west to Caborca, April 20, B-d; south to vicinity of Guaymas and Moctezuma; Rancho La Arizona, September 29, small juvenile, B-d).

***Aimophila carpalis bangsi* Moore.**

Zacatonero alirrojo de Bangs.

*Aimophila carpalis bangsi* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 45, 1932, 232 (Guircoba, Sonora, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Resident in cactus, grass, and mesquite associations in southeastern Sonora (Pitahaya, November 1, small juvenile, O-d; intergrades with *A. c. carpalis* from Teco-

ripa and San Javier) and northern Sinaloa (intergrades with *A. c. cohaerens* at El Fuerte; Colmoa, August 31, September 11, nesting).

***Aimophila carpalis cohaerens* Moore.**

Zacatonero alirrojo sinaloense.

*Aimophila carpalis cohaerens* Moore, Condor, 48, 1946, 121 (Elota, southern Sinaloa, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Resident in central Sinaloa, from Sinaloa River south to latitude 24° (breeding condition, April, May; nesting, September 18, October 2).

***Aimophila notosticta* (Sclater and Salvin).**

Oaxaca Sparrow. Zacatonero lomo pinto.

*Peucea notosticta* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 322 (in Mexico meridionali [= either state of Puebla or state of México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Highlands of Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe, Ejutla; Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, two specimens, July 9, laying, K-d). Listed without confirmation from Puebla, from whence the type may have been obtained.

***Aimophila rufescens* (Swainson).**

Rusty Sparrow. Zacatonero rojizo.

Resident from northern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and southern Tamaulipas south to northwestern Costa Rica.

***Aimophila rufescens antonensis* van Rossem.**

Zacatonero rojizo de San Antonio.

*Aimophila rufescens antonensis* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 9, 1942, 436 (La Chumata Mine, Sierra de San Antonio, north central Sonora, Mexico, alt. 4500 feet; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Confined to the Upper Sonoran Zone of the Sierra de San Antonio in north-central Sonora (breeds in May).

***Aimophila rufescens mcleodii* Brewster.<sup>1</sup>**

Zacatonero rojizo del noroeste.

*Aimophila mcleodii* Brewster, Auk, 5, 1888, 92 (El Carmen, Chihuahua, Mexico; cotypes in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Middle levels of mountains of eastern Sonora (from latitude 30° 30' southward; canyon oak association, Rancho Santa Bárbara, June 10, breeding, B-d), northern Sinaloa (Santa Gertrudis, 6200 feet, May 20, 29, K-d; 2 mi. S Tecusiapa, 2000 feet, July 24, laying, 15 mi. WSW Cosalá, 3500 feet, May 14, intergrades, K-d), western Chihuahua (north to Río Gavilán, August 9, 23, breeding in pine-oak, O-d; San Feliz, 7500 feet, August 11, 16, laying, Potrerros, May 9-31, breeding, K-d), and north-western Durango (south to Piedra Gorda, 7000 feet, intergrades, K-d).

<sup>1</sup> *Aimophila cahooni* Brewster (near Oposura, Sonora) is a synonym.



***Aimophila rufescens rufescens* (Swainson).<sup>1</sup>**

Zacatonero rojizo mexicano.

*Pipilo rufescens* Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, 1827, 434 (Temascaltepec [= Temascaltepec], Mexico; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

México: Mountains of southwestern and southern sections. Recorded from southern Sinaloa (Batel, May 22, breeding condition, K-d), Nayarit (nesting, June 10-July 23, K-d), Jalisco, Michoacán (Uruapan, June 18, K-d; Tacámbaro area, C-d), Guerrero (breeding condition, April 2-September 21, O-d), southern Oaxaca (Tapanatepec), southwestern Chiapas (Sierra Gineta area; breeding condition, August 22, October 3, K-d), Guanajuato, México (Temascaltepec, June 13-August 10, breeding condition, K-d), Morelos, and southern Puebla (10 mi. S Tehuitzingo, 4000 feet, July 27, laying, K-d).

***Aimophila rufescens gigas* Griscom.**

Zacatonero rojizo chiapaneco.

*Aimophila rufescens gigas* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 9 (Nebaj, 50 miles north of Quiché, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Pacific cordillera of Guatemala and adjacent Chiapas.

México: Southern Chiapas (Comitán area, breeding, April 9, O-d; Cacahuatán, K-d).

***Aimophila rufescens pyrgitoides* (Lafresnaye).<sup>2</sup>**

Zacatonero rojizo de Lafresnaye.

*Embernagra pyrgitoides* Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 2, 1839, 97 (Mexico; type in Coll. C. Brelay, now lost).

Middle and lower levels of mountains and parts of Atlantic coastal plain, from southern Tamaulipas to northern Chiapas and mountains of central Guatemala, Honduras, western El Salvador, and northern Nicaragua.

México: Recorded from northern Oaxaca (Soyaltepec, Totontepec, Moctum, Palomares, K-d), northern Chiapas (Ocozocoautla, Socoltenango, San Cristóbal, intergrades, K-d, O-d; Palenque; Bochil, April 30, breeding, O-d), eastern San Luis Potosí (16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, 4500 feet, K-d; oak-sweet gum association), eastern Puebla (Huauchinango, 4000 feet, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, 6000 feet, June 27, breeding condition, C-d), and Veracruz (9 mi. S Huatusco, October 28, small juvenile, Presidio, April 28, laying, Lake Catemaco, 300 feet, September 30, small juvenile, K-d).

***Aimophila ruficeps* (Cassin).**

Rufous-crowned Sparrow. Zacatonero corona rojiza.

Resident from central California, north-central Arizona, southeastern Colorado, and northwestern and central Oklahoma south to southern Baja California, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and central western Veracruz.

<sup>1</sup> *Aimophila rufescens pallida* Nelson and Palmer (Etzatlán, Jalisco), *Aimophila rufescens subvespera* Griscom (Chilpancingo, Guerrero), and *Aimophila rufescens cinerea* Brodkorb (Cerro de la Gineta, Chiapas) are considered synonyms on the basis of known characteristics of topotypes of *A. r. rufescens* and a large series from western México in the Moore Collection; see also Davis (Condor, 55, 1953:96-97).

<sup>2</sup> This name appears to be the earliest available for the dark Atlantic coast race, since *rufescens* now is known to relate to the western race. The type of *pyrgitoides* was merely recorded as from México and no evidence seems to be at hand regarding a more specific source. Since it has commonly been related to the Atlantic coast race, and since other specimens in the Brelay collection have pertained to Atlantic coastal forms, the type locality may be restricted to Jalapa, Veracruz.

***Aimophila ruficeps canescens* Todd.<sup>1</sup>**

Zacatonero corona rojiza ceniciento.

*Aimophila ruficeps canescens* Todd, Condor, 24, 1922, 126 (San Diego, California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Resident of hillside grass and open brush in southwestern California (Santa Barbara County southward, exclusive of coastal islands) and northwestern Baja California.

México: Northwestern Baja California (mainland south to latitude 30° 30' and east to east base of Sierra San Pedro Mártir; San Martín Island).

***Aimophila ruficeps sanctorum* van Rossem.**

Zacatonero corona rojiza de Todos Santos.

*Aimophila ruficeps sanctorum* van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 60, 1947, 55 (Todos Santos Islands, off Ensenada, Baja California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Confined to Todos Santos Islands, off northwestern coast of Baja California.

***Aimophila ruficeps sororia* Ridgway.**

Zacatonero corona rojiza de El Cabo.

*Aimophila ruficeps sororia* Ridgway, Auk, 15, 1898, 226 (Victoria Mts., Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident in mountains of Cape district of Baja California (Triunfo, June 23, breeding; the species, probably of this race, recorded also from Llanos de San Julián, latitude 26°).

***Aimophila ruficeps scottii* (Sennett).**

Zacatonero corona rojiza de Scott.

*Peucaea ruficeps scottii*, Sennett, Auk, 5, 1888, 42 (Pinal Co., Arizona; cotypes in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident from central northern Arizona (Grand Canyon) and southwestern New Mexico (Catron County) south to central southern Arizona (Ajo Mountains), northeastern Sonora, and northwestern Chihuahua.

México: Upper Sonoran foothills and pine-oak belt in northeastern Sonora (south to latitude 29°; west to Rancho La Arizona and La Chumata) and northwestern Chihuahua (Casas Grandes, 7 mi. SW Pacheco, 6700 feet, July 20, 26, laying, O-d; Babícora).

***Aimophila ruficeps simulans* van Rossem.**

Zacatonero corona rojiza sinaloense.

*Aimophila ruficeps simulans* van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 486 (Mina Abundancia, . . . Sonora; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).México: Upper Sonoran and pine-oak areas of southeastern Sonora (north to latitude 29°; Rancho Santa Bárbara, June 10, breeding, B-d), Sinaloa (Santa Gertrudis, 6200 feet, Babizos, 6400 feet, June 26, laying, K-d; Batel, O-d), northern Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, June 26-July 4, laying, intermediates toward *fusca*, K-d), northern Jalisco (Bolaños; 18 mi. N Lagos de Moreno, July 31, laying, K-d), southwestern Chihuahua (17 mi. E La Junta, 7500 feet, June 7, nesting, K-d; Barranca de Cobre, May 10, 23, breeding; San Feliz, 7500 feet, August 20, nesting, K-d), Durango<sup>1</sup> *Aimophila ruficeps lambi* Grinnell (Colnett, Baja California) is a synonym.

(Ojito, August 23, laying, 12 mi. NE Durango, May 28, laying, K-d), southwestern Zacatecas (Sombrerete, Monte Escobedo), and Guanajuato (5 mi. W Ibarra, May 11, 20, laying, 17 mi. NE Guanajuato, June 26, laying, Irapuato, intergrades, K-d).

***Aimophila ruficeps fusca* (Nelson).**  
Zacatonero corona rojiza jalisciense.

*Peucaea ruficeps fusca* Nelson, Auk. 14, 1897, 62 (Etzatlán, Jalisco, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Southern Nayarit (Tepic, July 3-13; nesting, K-d), southwestern Jalisco (Tapalpa, 7800 feet, April 13, breeding condition, K-d), and Michoacán (east to Tzitzio).

***Aimophila ruficeps australis* (Nelson).**  
Zacatonero corona rojiza oaxaqueño.

*Peucaea ruficeps australis* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 63 (City of Oaxaca, Oaxaca; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Mountains of southern section in Guerrero (Cuapongo, August 27, laying, Chilpancingo, September 14, laying, O-d), Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July, breeding, 46 mi. NW Oaxaca, Mitla, K-d; Totolopa), and extreme southern Puebla (10 mi. S Tehuizingo, July 27, K-d).

***Aimophila ruficeps tenuirostris* Burleigh and Lowery.**  
Zacatonero corona rojiza piquidelgado.

*Aimophila ruficeps tenuirostris* Burleigh and Lowery, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., no. 6, 1939, 67 (Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson County, Texas, McKittrick Canyon, altitude 5,500 feet; type in Louisiana State Univ. Mus. Zool.).

Southeastern New Mexico (Carlsbad Caverns) and western Texas (west of the Pecos) south to northern Chihuahua and central Coahuila.

México: North-central Chihuahua (Sierra del Nido, O-d) and northern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April, breeding; 50 mi. S Monclova, November 8, 10, K-d).

***Aimophila ruficeps boucardi* (Sclater).**  
Zacatonero corona rojiza oriental.

*Zonotrichia boucardi* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 1, pl. 1 (La Puebla [, Puebla, México]; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Eastern uplands in Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 6, K-d; Tolimán, July 24, breeding, O-d), Distrito Federal (breeding, June 27-August 2, O-d), southern Coahuila (12 mi. W Saltillo, intergrades with *tenuirostris*, K-d; Diamante Pass), San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo (Portezuelo, 5800 feet, April 3, 15, breeding condition, K-d; Jacala, July, breeding, C-d), Tlaxcala, northern Puebla, central and southern Nuevo León (Mesa de Chipinque; Cerro Potosí, 7500 feet, July 10, breeding condition, K-d), southern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, March 16, breeding condition, 30 mi. N Gonzales, 3500 feet, June 5, nesting, K-d), and western Veracruz (Zacualpilla, Orizaba).

***Aimophila ruficeps eremoecca* (Brown).**  
Zacatonero corona rojiza de Texas.

*Peucaea ruficeps eremoecca* Brown, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 7, 1882, 26 (Bourne, Kendall Co., Texas; present location of type unknown).

Breeds from northwestern and central Oklahoma (Arnett; Arbuckle Mountains) south through central Texas (Randall County, San Antonio, Fort Worth). Winters south in eastern México to Veracruz.

México: Rare winter visitant along Atlantic slopes. Recorded from Hidalgo (Jacala, April 11), Puebla (Chachapa), Tamaulipas (Guiaves, October), and northern Veracruz (Maltrata, March); critical redetermination of these records is needed.

***Aimophila botterii* Sclater.**

Botteri Sparrow. Zacatonero de Botteri.

Breeds from southeastern Arizona and southern Texas south to Guerrero, Oaxaca, southern Chiapas, and west-central Veracruz. Winter range largely unknown; reported from Guerrero and Morelos.

***Aimophila botterii arizonae* (Ridgway).<sup>1</sup>**  
Zacatonero de Botteri fronterizo.

*Peucaea aestivalis*, var. *arizonae* Ridgway, Am. Nat., 7, 1873, 616 (Los Nogales, northern Sonora; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southeastern Arizona (Altar Valley eastward along border) and southern Texas (lower Río Grande valley) south to northern Sinaloa, northern Durango, and northern Tamaulipas. Winter range unknown.

México: Recorded from Sonora (Guadalupe Canyon, Guirocoba; May 8 to October 7), northern Sinaloa (drainage of Río Fuerte, El Orito, 3000 feet, March 18, K-d), northern Durango (8 mi. S Resolana, 6300 feet, June 23, breeding, O-d), and northern Tamaulipas (10 mi. S Río Grande on coast).

***Aimophila botterii botterii* (Sclater).<sup>2</sup>**  
Zacatonero de Botteri mexicano.

*Zonotrichia botterii* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25, 1857 (1858), 214 (vicinity of Orizaba in southern Mexico; type in Brit. Mus.).

México: Breeds from central Sinaloa, Jalisco, central Durango, and southern Tamaulipas south in scrub and grass associations to Chiapas. Winter range unknown. Recorded from central and southern Sinaloa (El Molino, at sea level in Culiacán district, May 22, 23, breeding, K-d), Nayarit (Tepic, 3000 feet, June 28, August 22, breeding condition, K-d), Jalisco (20 mi. W Ojuelos, June 10, August 24, breeding, 18 mi. NE Lagos de Moreno, July 27, laying, K-d; Jaralillo, June 29, breeding, O-d), Colima, Michoacán (Zacapu, August 20-September 2, breeding condition, Cuitzeo, July 8, lay-

<sup>1</sup> *Aimophila botterii texana* Phillips is regarded as a synonym, being very incompletely differentiated in size from other northern pale populations of the species.

<sup>2</sup> *Aimophila botterii goldmani* Phillips from Santiago, Nayarit, and *Aimophila botterii mexicana* (Lawrence) from the Plains of Colima are considered synonyms.

ing, K-d), Guerrero (February 21; March 3 to October 7, O-d; May 6 to September 27, breeding condition, O-d), Oaxaca (Putla, Chivela, Cacoprieto, May, July), southern Chiapas (Ocuilapa, San Vicente), central Durango (12 mi. NE Durango, May 26–28, K-d), Zacatecas (15 mi. N Fresnillo, 6000 feet, August 17, laying, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, August 14, 20, nesting, K-d), México, Distrito Federal (O-d), Morelos (Tequesquitengo, June 23, breeding, K-d; March 19, O-d), San Luis Potosí (Villar; 6 mi. S Río Verde, May 4, nesting, K-d), Puebla, Tamaulipas (Llera, K-d; Tampico), and northern and west-central Veracruz (Laguna Tamiahua, 4 feet, May 20, laying, K-d; south to Orizaba).

***Aimophila petenica* (Salvin).<sup>1</sup>**

Petén Sparrow. Zacatonero de Petén.

Caribbean lowlands, from central Veracruz to Chiapas and northern Guatemala; also highlands of western Nicaragua and northwestern Costa Rica.

***Aimophila petenica petenica* (Salvin).**

Zacatonero de Petén norteño.

*Ammodromus petenicus* Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 189 (Peten, in regione campestri [Guatemala]; type in Brit. Mus.).

Caribbean lowlands of southeastern México and northern Guatemala.

México: Recorded from northern Oaxaca (7 mi. SE Loma Bonita, 450 feet, February 18, K-d), northern Chiapas (Ocosingo, Palenque), southeastern Veracruz (Jalapa, Huatusco, Mirador, Medellín, 20 mi. WNW Piedras Negras), and Yucatán (Progreso, Mérida).

***Aimophila cassinii* (Woodhouse).**

Cassin Sparrow. Zacatonero de Cassin.

*Zonotrichia Cassinii* Woodhouse, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1852, 60 (near San Antonio [Texas]; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Summer resident from southeastern Arizona (Santa Catalina Mountains), southwestern New Mexico (Apache), central Colorado (Barr), eastern Kansas (Hays), and northern Texas (Gainesville) south to northern Chihuahua, western Texas, southern Coahuila, and southeastern Tamaulipas. Winters from southeastern Arizona and western and southern Texas south to southern Sinaloa, Guanajuato, and central Nuevo León.

México: Breeds in northern part of Central Plateau; sparse winter visitant in northern states, south rarely to Guanajuato. Recorded from Sonora (transient, west to 13 mi. SW Caborca, April 23, O-d; wintering 5 mi. S Puerto, February 2, 15 mi. S Hermosillo, February 5, B-d; Guirocoba, December 23, K-d), Sinaloa (near Mazatlán, G-d; Rosario, October 3, one specimen, K-d), Chihuahua (Ramos, September 4–8, five specimens, juvenile, 45 mi. S Villa Ahumada, 4700 feet, June 21, breeding, O-d), Guanajuato (5 mi. NE Irapuato, 5600 feet, October 20, one specimen, K-d), Coahuila (Sabinas,

<sup>1</sup> Although some specimens have been reported that appear to narrow the gap in characters between this form and *Aimophila botterii*, trenchant size and color differences and lack of knowledge of intergradation argue for retention of *petenica* as a separate species pending better information.

April 25, O-d; 25 mi. SW Monclova, November 20, two specimens, 12 mi. W Saltillo, September 28, K-d; 10 mi. NE Saltillo, July 3, breeding, O), San Luis Potosí (25 mi. NE San Luis Potosí, July 10, C-d), Nuevo León (Linares, wintering; Monterrey, March 22), and Tamaulipas (Matamoros, August 17, San Fernando; La Carbonera, August 3, breeding condition, C-d).

***Amphispiza bilineata* (Cassin).**

Black-throated Sparrow. Chiero barbanegra. Chiantótotl (Náhuatl).

Breeds from northeastern California, northern Nevada, Utah, southwestern Wyoming, western and southern Colorado, extreme northwestern Oklahoma, and north-central Texas south throughout Baja California, and to northern Sinaloa and southern Tamaulipas in coastal lowlands; on Central Plateau of México south to Jalisco and Hidalgo. Winters from deserts of southern United States southward.

***Amphispiza bilineata deserticola* Ridgway.**

Chiero barbanegra del desierto.

*Amphispiza bilineata deserticola* Ridgway, Auk, 15, 1898, 229 (Tucson, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Summer resident of deserts of Great Basin and southern Rocky Mountain regions from northeastern California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, southwestern Wyoming, and western Colorado south to central Baja California, northern Sonora, and northwestern Chihuahua. Winters from Mohave Desert of California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico southward through breeding range and extends to central Sonora.

México: Northern and central Baja California (south to about latitude 27°, including Cedros, Natividad, and Angel de la Guarda islands; absent north of latitude 32° on Pacific drainage; breeds in June), northern Sonora (breeds south to latitude 30°; in winter to Guaymas), and northwestern Chihuahua (Casas Grandes; Samalayuca, O-d).

***Amphispiza bilineata bangsi* Grinnell.<sup>1</sup>**

Chiero barbanegra de Bangs.

*Amphispiza bilineata bangsi* Grinnell, Auk, 44, 1927, 71 (La Paz, Lower California, Mexico; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Common resident of Cape district of Baja California from about latitude 26° southward, including Santa Margarita, Magdalena, Cerralvo, Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz, Coronados (of latitude 26°), Carmen, San José, San Francisco, and Espíritu Santo islands. Breeds from October to June (O-d).

***Amphispiza bilineata tortugae* van Rossem.**

Chiero barbanegra de Tortuga.

*Amphispiza bilineata tortugae* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 222 (Tortuga Island, Gulf of California, Lower California, Mexico; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

<sup>1</sup> *Amphispiza bilineata carmenae* van Rossem (Carmen Island) and *Amphispiza bilineata sanctissima* van Rossem (Espíritu Santo Island) are regarded as synonyms.

México: Abundant resident of Tortuga Island, Baja California, in Gulf of California. Begins breeding in March.

***Amphispiza bilineata cana* van Rossem.**  
Chiero barbanegra de San Esteban.

*Amphispiza bilineata cana* van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, 1930, 223 (San Estéban Island, Gulf of California, Sonora, México; type in Dickey Coll., Univ. Calif. Los Angeles).

México: Confined to San Esteban Island, Sonora, in the Gulf of California.

***Amphispiza bilineata pacifica* Nelson.**  
Chiero barbanegra sonorensis.

*Amphispiza bilineata pacifica* Nelson, Auk, 17, 1900, 267 (Alamos, Sonora, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Fairly common resident of Tropical Zone deserts of southern Sonora (about latitude 29° southward, including Tiburón and San Pedro Nolasco islands; vagrant to San Esteban Island) and northern Sinaloa.

***Amphispiza bilineata grisea* Nelson.<sup>1</sup>**  
Chiero barbanegra suriano.

*Amphispiza bilineata grisea* Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, 1898, 61 (Tula, Hidalgo, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Central Plateau from central Chihuahua to Jalisco and Hidalgo. Recorded from Chihuahua (north to Chihuahua), Durango (Nombre de Dios, 6500 feet, June 6, breeding, K-d), Zacatecas (15 mi. W. Fresnillo, August 19, laying, K-d; Lulú, O-d), northern Jalisco (18 mi. N Lagos de Moreno, September 8, laying, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, K-d), Guanajuato (10 mi. NE San Luis de la Paz, July 14, breeding, K-d), Querétaro (Tequisquiapan, 2200 meters, O-d), southern Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (5 mi. SW Ventura, September 9, laying, K-d), Hidalgo, and southwestern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, 3900 feet, K-d).

***Amphispiza bilineata opuntia* Burleigh and Lowery.**  
Chiero barbanegra de Guadalupe.

*Amphispiza bilineata opuntia* Burleigh and Lowery, Occas. Papers Louisiana State Univ., no. 6, 1939, 68 (Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson County, Texas; 10 miles east of Frijole; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Summer resident from southeastern Colorado and extreme northwestern Oklahoma south through eastern New Mexico and western Texas to northwestern Coahuila. Winters in southern part of breeding range.

México: Recorded from northwestern Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen, April, breeding).

***Amphispiza bilineata bilineata* (Cassin).**  
Chiero barbanegra del nordeste.

*Emberiza bilineata* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, 1850, 104 (Texas, on the Rio Grande; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Common resident of mesquite and desert scrub from north-central Texas (Eastland County) south to eastern Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

<sup>1</sup> *Amphispiza bilineata confinis* (Chihuahua, Chihuahua) van Rossem is a synonym.

México: Recorded from eastern Coahuila (Saltillo area, intergrades, K-d), Nuevo León (Monterrey, May 9, small juvenile, C-d), and Tamaulipas (except elevated southwestern section; south to Magiscatzin, 225 feet, K-d).

***Amphispiza belli* (Cassin).**

Bell Sparrow. Chiero de lunar.

Breeds from eastern Washington, southern Idaho, southwestern Wyoming, and northwestern Colorado south to interior and southern coastal California, San Clemente Island, central Baja California, southern Nevada, northern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. Winters in coastal segments of breeding range and from southern Great Basin and southern Rocky Mountain regions south to southeastern California, northern Sonora, northwestern Chihuahua, and western Texas.

***Amphispiza belli belli* (Cassin).<sup>1</sup>**

Chiero de lunar de Bell.

*Emberiza Belli* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 5, 1850, 104, pl. 4 (California, near Sonoma; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Resident of chaparral of western foothills of central Sierra Nevada and inner ranges of California, extending to coast from Marin County southward, and in northwestern Baja California.

México: Northwestern Baja California (south to latitude 29°30', at Santa Catarina Landing, intermediates; common, breeding in April).

***Amphispiza belli canescens* Grinnell.**

Chiero de lunar de Grinnell.

*Amphispiza belli canescens* Grinnell, Condor, 7, 1905, 18 (Seymour Creek Meadow, 5500 feet elevation, Mount Pinos, Ventura County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in southern San Joaquin Valley (including bordering mountains on south and west), Inyo district, and southern border of Mohave Desert of California (east to north slopes of San Bernardino Mountains) and in Esmeralda and southern Nye counties in Nevada. Resident in lower parts of breeding range, but spreads in winter to inner coast districts of southwestern California, the Mohave and Colorado deserts, southern Nevada, northeastern Baja California, and southwestern Arizona.

México: Winter visitant to northeastern Baja California (Las Palmas Canyon).

***Amphispiza belli cinerea* Townsend.**

Chiero de lunar ceniciento.

*Amphispiza belli cinerea* Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890, 136 (Ballaenas Bay, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident of Lower Sonoran Zone of middle Baja California from latitude 29° to 26°.

<sup>1</sup> *Amphispiza belli xerophilus* Huey (Santa Catarina Landing, Baja California) is considered a synonym, somewhat intermediate toward *A. b. cinerea*.



***Amphispiza belli nevadensis* (Ridgway).<sup>1</sup>**  
Chiero de lunar de Nevada.

*Poospiza Bellii* var. *Nevadensis* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, 1873, 191 (Entire area of the Middle Province of the U. S.; east to Green River, Wyoming; later restricted to West Humboldt Mts., Nevada; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from eastern Washington, southern Idaho, southwestern Wyoming, and northwestern Colorado south to central eastern California (Mono Lake), southern Nevada (Clark County), northern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico (Gallina). Winters from central California, central Nevada, southwestern Utah, northern Arizona, and central New Mexico south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and western Texas (Fort Davis).

México: Fairly common winter visitant to deserts of northern states. Recorded from northern Baja California (San Andrés; Puerto de Calamajue, latitude 29°40', one specimen, O-d), northern Sonora (south to Kino Bay), and northern Chihuahua (Casas Grandes).

***Junco hyemalis* (Linnaeus).**

Slate-colored Junco. Echalumbre apizarrado.

Transcontinental boreal forests from northwestern Alaska to Labrador and south to northern British Columbia, the central parts of prairie provinces, northern Great Lakes area, the Appalachian Mountains as far as northern Georgia, and Connecticut. In winter from southern Canada south to northern states of México, southern Texas, and the Gulf coast.

***Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linnaeus).**  
Echalumbre apizarrado norteño.

*Fringilla hyemalis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 183 (in America = South Carolina).

Common summer resident from western and northern Alaska east in tree belt to Labrador and south to southern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Minnesota, southeastern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut. Winters chiefly south of breeding range and east of Rocky Mountains from southern Canada to the Gulf coast and northern Florida; sparse in west from southeastern Alaska and southern British Columbia south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, and Chihuahua.

México: Rare winter visitant in northern states. Reported from Baja California (one record, Cocopah Mountains), Sonora (one record, Sonoyta), and Chihuahua (one record, Chihuahua).

***Junco hyemalis cismontanus* Dwight.**  
Echalumbre apizarrado cismontano.

*Junco cismontanus* Dwight, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 38, 1918, 295 (east of the Rocky Mountains = Sumas, British Columbia, by subsequent designation, Miller, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 44, 1941, 403; lectotype in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Summer resident from south-central Yukon south to central interior British Columbia and west-central Alberta. Winters from southern British Columbia, Nebraska, Minne-

<sup>1</sup> *Amphispiza belli campicola* Oberholser (Jefferson County, Idaho) is considered a synonym.

sota, and Wisconsin south to northern Baja California, southern Arizona, New Mexico, and central Texas; casually east to New York and Virginia.

México: Rare winter visitant to Baja California (Laguna Hanson, one record, previously reported as *J. h. hyemalis*).

**Junco oregonus** (Townsend).

Oregon Junco. Carbonero oregonense.

Breeds from southeastern Alaska, central British Columbia, west-central Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to central coastal California, the mountains of northern Baja California, western Nevada, northeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and northwestern Wyoming. In winter from southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, western Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota south to northern Mexican states and central Texas.

**Junco oregonus oregonus** (Townsend).

Carbonero oregonense norteño.

*Fringilla Oregona* J. K. Townsend, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1837, 188 (Forests near the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington; lectotype in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Summer resident in coastal districts of southeastern Alaska and British Columbia. Winter visitant from southeastern Alaska and southern interior British Columbia south to California; casually to central Colorado, southeastern Arizona, and northern Baja California.

México: Rare winter visitant to Baja California (one record, Santa Eulalia).

**Junco oregonus montanus** Ridgway.

Carbonero oregonense montaños.

*Junco montanus* Ridgway, Auk, 15, 1898, 321 (Columbia Falls, Montana; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from central interior British Columbia (Hazelton district) and extreme western Alberta (Yellowhead Pass) south to central and eastern Oregon, central western Idaho, and northwestern Montana (Saint Mary's Lake). Winters from southern British Columbia, western Montana, and South Dakota south to northwestern México and central Texas; casually east to Massachusetts, Maryland, and Louisiana.

México: Fairly common winter visitant to northern states. Recorded from Baja California (south to latitude 32°, formerly reported as *J. o. shufeldti*), northern Sonora (to Caborca), and central Chihuahua (south to 30 mi. W. Miñaca; Chihuahua).

**Junco oregonus mearnsi** Ridgway.

Carbonero oregonense de Mearns.

*Junco mearnsi* Ridgway, Auk, 14, 1897, 94 (Camp Scott, Fort Bridger, Wyoming; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan (Cypress Hills) south through central Montana to eastern Idaho and northwestern Wyoming. Winters from northern Utah, northeastern Wyoming, and western and central Nebraska south to southeastern California (rarely), northern Sonora, central Chihuahua, and western Texas.

México: Fairly common winter visitant to northern interior. Recorded from northern Sonora (south to Sierra Carrizal) and central Chihuahua (Bustillos; Chihuahua).

***Junco oreganus shufeldti* Coale.**  
Carbonero oregonense de Shufeldt.

*Junco hyemalis shufeldti* Coale, Auk, 4, 1887, 330 (Fort Wingate, New Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from southwestern British Columbia south through western Washington and western Oregon to latitude 43°. Winters in breeding range and south to southern California; sparsely southeast to southeastern Arizona, central Chihuahua, and western Texas.

México: Rare winter visitant to northern states. Reported from central Chihuahua (Chihuahua); the record from Saric, Sonora, proves referable to *J. o. thurberi*.

***Junco oreganus thurberi* Anthony.**  
Carbonero oregonense de Thurber.

*Junco hyemalis thurberi* Anthony, Zoë, 1, 1890, 238 (Wilson's Peak, Cal. = Mount Wilson, San Gabriel Mountains, California; type in Carnegie Mus.).

Breeds from southern Oregon south in coastal districts to central California (Sonoma and Napa counties) and through interior mountains of California to San Diego County. Winters at low levels on or near breeding grounds and south to northern Baja California, southern Arizona, northern Sonora, and southwestern New Mexico.

México: Common winter visitant to northern Baja California (south to latitude 30°; probably this form vagrant to Guadalupe Island); recorded once from Sonora (Saric, May 12, formerly identified as *shufeldti*).

***Junco oreganus pontilis* Oberholser.**  
Carbonero oregonense de puente.

*Junco oreganus pontilis* Oberholser, Condor, 21, 1919, 119 (El Rayo, Hanson Laguna Mountains, northern Baja California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Fairly common resident of Transition Zone forests of Sierra Juárez, northern Baja California.

***Junco oreganus townsendi* Anthony.**  
Carbonero oregonense de Townsend.

*Junco townsendi* Anthony, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 2, 2, 1889, 76 (San Pedro [Mártir] Mountain, L. C.; types in Carnegie Mus.).

México: Common resident of Transition and Canadian zone forests of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir (latitudes 31°10' to 30°36', above 6000 feet; breeding May 1-26; small young, June 11-22, O-d), northern Baja California. Some movement downslope in winter; sporadically to San Agustín, latitude 30°.

***Junco insularis* Ridgway.**  
Guadalupe Junco. Carbonero de Guadalupe.

*Junco insularis* Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 2, 1876, 188 (Guadalupe Island, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Confined to Guadalupe Island, Baja California; common from sea level (at north end) to remnants of conifer forest at 4500 feet; small young, March 16.

**Junco caniceps** (Woodhouse).

Gray-headed Junco. Carbonero viejo.

Breeds in coniferous forests of mountains from northern Nevada, northern Utah, and southern Wyoming south to central Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas. Winters in breeding range and south to southern California, northern Sinaloa, and Durango.

**Junco caniceps caniceps** (Woodhouse).

Carbonero viejo común.

*Struthus caniceps* Woodhouse, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6, 1852 (1853), 202 (San Francisco Mountain, New Mexico [= Arizona]; lectotype in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Summer resident of central Rocky Mountain region from northern Nevada, northern Utah (Uinta Mountains), and southern Wyoming south to central Nevada, northern Arizona (Kaibab Plateau, intergrades), and northern New Mexico (Zuni Mountains, intergrades). Winters at lower levels in breeding range and south to southern California, northern Sinaloa, Durango, and western Texas.

México: Fairly common winter visitant to northern states. Recorded from Sonora, northern Sinaloa (15 mi. N Milpillas, two specimens, Babizos, six specimens, K-d), Chihuahua, and Durango (Piedra Gorda, one specimen, K-d).

**Junco bairdi** Ridgway.

Baird Junco. Ojos de lumbre del Cabo.

*Junco bairdi* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, 1883, 155 (Laguna, Lower California; types in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Common resident of Upper Sonoran woodlands of the Victoria Mountains, 4000–6000 feet, Cape district, Baja California (dependent young, June 12–July 17, O-d); vagrant downslope to Triunfo.

**Junco phaeonotus** Wagler.

Mexican Junco. Ojos de lumbre mexicano. Ixtentlimuyotzi (Náhuatl).

Resident of mountains in the conifer and pine-oak belts from southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northern Coahuila south through México to Guerrero, Oaxaca, and western Veracruz.

**Junco phaeonotus palliatus** Ridgway.

Ojos de lumbre mexicano de Ridgway.

*Junco cinereus palliatus* Ridgway, Auk, 2, 1885, 364 (Mt. Graham, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Common resident in mountains, 5000–10,000 feet, from southeastern Arizona (Pinal Mountain) and extreme southwestern New Mexico (Animas Mountains) south along Sierra Madre Occidental and Sierra Madre Oriental to southern Durango and southern Coahuila; intergrade zone south to Guanajuato.

México: Recorded from northeastern Sonora (San José Mountains), Sinaloa (Santa Gertrudis, May 20, small juvenile, 15 mi. N Milpillas, Batel, K-d), Nayarit (intergrades), northern Jalisco (intergrades), Chihuahua (breeding, May 12-July 22, K-d, O-d), Durango (intergrading southward; breeding, June-August 2, K-d), Zacatecas (intergrades), Aguascalientes (intergrades), Guanajuato (intergrades, Ibarra, May 20, laying, 17 mi. NNE Guanajuato, June 30, laying, 40 mi. NE San Luis de la Paz, K-d), Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen; Diamante Pass and Sierra Encarnación, intergrades), San Luis Potosí (intergrades), Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí, intergrades, K-d), and southwestern Tamaulipas.

***Junco phaeonotus phaeonotus* Wagler.<sup>1</sup>**  
Ojos de lumbre mexicano suriano.

*Junco phaeonotus* Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1831, col. 526 (Mexico; type in Munich Mus.).

México: Common resident of the pine-oak and conifer belts, from 4000 to 14,000 feet, in mountains of southern end of plateau and of Guerrero and Oaxaca. Recorded from southern Jalisco (Volcán de Nieve, 14,000 feet; Tapalpa, April 12, laying, K-d), Michoacán (37 mi. E Morelia, June 29, nesting, K-d), Guerrero (Sierra Madre del Sur, breeding, May and September 13, K-d), Oaxaca, Querétaro (Amoles, O-d), México (Mount Popocatepetl, 13,000 feet, May 17, laying, K-d), Distrito Federal, Morelos (Coajomulco, K-d), Hidalgo (laying, June 17, August 17, K-d), Tlaxcala, Puebla (as low as 4000 feet at Huauchinango, K-d), and Veracruz (to 4000 feet at Huatusco, K-d).

***Junco fulvescens* Nelson.**

Chiapas Junco. Ojos de lumbre chiapaneco.

*Junco fulvescens* Nelson, Auk, 14, 1897, 61 (San Cristobal, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Resident of pine forest areas of interior Chiapas (vicinity of San Cristóbal southeast to Teopisca, 7000 feet and above; April 4, 8, nesting, K-d).

***Junco alticola* Salvin.**

Guatemala Junco. Ojos de lumbre guatemalteco.

*Junco alticola* Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 189 (Guatemala, in regione alta (8000 ped.) = pine forest of Volcán de Fuego, Guatemala; lectotype in Brit. Mus.).

Resident of high mountains of southwestern Guatemala in Boreal Zone, ranging into extreme southeastern Chiapas.

México: Eastern end of Sierra Madre in southeastern Chiapas (vicinity of Volcán Tacaná, 8200-11,000 feet).

***Spizella passerina* (Bechstein).**

Chipping Sparrow. Chimbitito común.

Summer resident from central Yukon, southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, and southern Quebec south to Gulf coast of United States and in mountains

<sup>1</sup> *Junco phaeonotus colimae* van Rossem (Sierra Nevada de Colima, Jalisco) and *Junco phaeonotus australis* van Rossem (Sierra Madre, Guerrero) are synonyms.

through México to Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador, and north-eastern Nicaragua. Winters from about latitude 36° southward, the northern migratory races moving as far as Oaxaca.

***Spizella passerina arizonae* Coues.<sup>1</sup>**  
Chimbito común occidental.

[*Spizella socialis*] var. *arizonae* Coues, Key. N. Am. Birds, 1872, 143 (Arizona = Fort Whipple; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Summer resident from central western Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Alberta, and western Ontario south to northern Baja California, northeastern Sonora, northwestern Chihuahua, and western and central Texas. Winters from central California, central Arizona, central New Mexico, and central Texas south to Cape district of Baja California and over uplands of México to Guerrero and Oaxaca.

México: Breeds in pine-oak belt in northwestern states. Common winter visitant to northern deserts and Central Plateau. Recorded from Baja California (May 21, Sierra San Pedro Mártir; winter visitant, south to Cape and reaching Coronados, Cedros and Guadalupe islands), Sonora (breeds in mountains of eastern border; intergrades south of latitude 30° with *atremaeus*; common throughout lowlands in winter), Sinaloa (Huassa, El Orito, winter), Jalisco (Santa Teresa, 4000 feet, up to Tapalpa, 7800 feet, wintering, K-d), Michoacán (to April 29), Guerrero (Chilpancingo), Oaxaca (wintering to Tamazulapan, K-d), Chihuahua (breeding in north, intergrades with *atremaeus* from latitude 30° south through central section; La Junta, 7500 feet, intergrades, June 5-15, laying, K-d; winters throughout), Durango, Zacatecas (9 mi. E Ojuelos, Jalisco, March 12, K-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NNE Guanajuato, Irapuato, wintering, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December, K-d), México (Puerta Lengua de Vaca, 9350 feet, October 15, K-d), Distrito Federal (November 20-March 1, K-d), Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla (Huauchinango, April 15, K-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

***Spizella passerina atremaeus* Moore.**  
Chimbito común de Moore.

*Spizella passerina atremaeus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937, 203 (Los Frailes, Chihuahua, Mexico; type in Moore Coll., Occidental College).

México: Common resident of Sierra Madre Occidental, 5000 to 9000 feet, from southern Chihuahua to southern Durango, and east in pine-oak belt to northeastern Jalisco and Nuevo León. Recorded from eastern Sinaloa, southern Chihuahua (intergrading from latitude 27° north to latitude 30°; Los Frailes, June 24, breeding, Laguna Juanota, 9000 feet, July 21, breeding, K-d), Durango (5 mi. W El Salto, June 12, laying, K-d), Zacatecas (15 mi. N Fresnillo, 6 mi. E Sombrerete, June 3, breeding, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, 7000 feet, October, K-d), northeastern Jalisco (18 mi. NE Lagos de Moreno, August-September, 20 mi. W Ojuelos, September, December, K-d), and Nuevo León (6 mi. SE Galeana, 6000 feet, July, K-d).

***Spizella passerina mexicana* Nelson.**  
Chimbito común mexicano.

*Spizella socialis mexicana* Nelson, Auk, 16, 1899, 30 (San Cristobal, Chiapas, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

<sup>1</sup>*Spizella passerina stridula* Grinnell (Pasadena, California) and *Spizella passerina boreophila* Oberholser (Fort Simpson, Mackenzie) are considered synonyms.

Common resident of mountains of central and southern México and northwestern Guatemala.

México: Oak and pine belts of mountains, chiefly from 3000 to 9500 feet, from Nayarit and San Luis Potosí to Chiapas. Recorded from Nayarit (10 mi. NW Santa Teresa, June 17-27, breeding, Tepic, 3000 feet, July 24, small juvenile, K-d), Jalisco (except northeastern sections), Michoacán (breeding, June 6-July 13; Hidalgo, 9500 feet, K-d), Guerrero, Oaxaca (down to 600 feet at Chivela, June), Chiapas (28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 7, laying, O-d), Guanajuato (17 mi. NNE Guanajuato, May 3, breeding, 5 mi. W Ibarra, May 12, breeding, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, K-d), México (up to 3800 meters), Distrito Federal (O-d), Morelos (Ocotepc, June 19, breeding, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo and 16 mi. E Ciudad del Maíz, K-d), Hidalgo (Real del Monte, K-d), Tlaxcala, Puebla, and eastern Veracruz.

***Spizella passerina passerina* (Bechstein).**

Chimbito común del nordeste.

*Fringilla passerina* Bechstein, in Latham, Allgem. Uebers. Vögel, 3, pt. 2, 1798, 544, pl. 120, fig. 1 (Canada; type in Darmstadt Mus.).

Summer resident from Minnesota, northern Michigan, central and northeastern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central southern Oklahoma, southeastern Texas, central Louisiana, southern Mississippi, northwestern Florida, and South Carolina. Winters chiefly south of latitude 36° in the southeastern United States, extending to southern Florida. Casually south to northeastern México and Cuba.

México: Rare winter visitant to northeastern section. Recorded from Nuevo León (Monterrey, Linares) and Tamaulipas (La Joya de Salas, March 26, C-d).

***Spizella pallida* (Swainson).**

Clay-colored Sparrow. Chimbito pálido.

*Emberiza pallida* Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Am., 2, 1831 (1832), 251 (Carleton House [, Saskatchewan]; type in Cambridge Univ. Mus., England).

Breeds in Great Plains of North America from northeastern and interior British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Manitoba, western Ontario, and northern Michigan south to central Montana, southeastern Colorado, southern Nebraska, Iowa, and central Michigan. Winters from southern Baja California, northern Sonora, Coahuila, and southern Texas south to Oaxaca; casually to Guatemala (one record, Sacapulas).

México: Common transient and winter visitant in deserts and plains of uplands south to Chiapas. Recorded from Baja California (south of latitude 28° only, October 14 to April 23), Sonora (September 15 to April 30, west to longitude 111°15'), Sinaloa, Nayarit (Chacala, K-d), Jalisco (Ciudad Guzmán, K-d; Lake Chapala, R-d), Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca (Mitla, K-d), Chiapas (Comitán, March 29, April 1, G-d), Chihuahua, Durango (Ojito, August 29, K-d; Rancho Baillón, May 13), Zacatecas (15 mi. W Fresnillo, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, K-d), Guanajuato, Querétaro (San Juan del Río, K-d), México (Tequisquiác, O-d), Distrito Federal (Ixtapalapa, April 26, K-d), Morelos, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (6 mi. S Río Verde, April 30, K-d), Hidalgo, Puebla, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (to May 3), and Veracruz (as low as 200 meters at Tierra Colorada).

**Spizella breweri** Cassin.

Brewer Sparrow. Chimbitito de Brewer.

Summer resident in interior mountains and Great Basin region of western North America from southwestern Yukon, northern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to southern California, central Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. Winters from southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas south to southern Baja California, Jalisco, and Guanajuato.

**Spizella breweri breweri** Cassin.  
Chimbitito de Brewer nevadense.

*Spizella Breweri* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 8, 1956, 40 (Western North America, California, New Mexico; type from Black Hills, North Dakota, in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in sagebrush areas from southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, and southwestern North Dakota south to southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. Winters from southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas (east to Cameron County) south through northern deserts and Central Plateau of México to Jalisco and Guanajuato.

México: Fairly common winter visitant in northern states. Recorded from Baja California (winters throughout, including Cedros, Angel de la Guarda, Carmen, and Espiritu Santo islands; also San José Island, B-d; October 13 to April 23; casually in summer in Sierra San Pedro Mártir), Sonora (throughout, including Tiburón Island; September 21 to May 6), Jalisco (Juanacatlán), Chihuahua (as early as September 4 at Ramos, O-d), Durango, Zacatecas (Fresnillo, February 16, 9 mi. E Ojuelos, Jalisco, March 12, K-d), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, February 29, San Jacinto, October 16, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, December 30, K-d), Coahuila (25 mi. NW Monclova, November 20, 8 mi. S Cuatro Ciénegas, November 15, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Llano de Conejo, 7000 feet), and Nuevo León (Santa Catarina, March 27, O-d). Former record specimen from Sinaloa (El Molino) redetermined as *S. pallida*.

**Spizella pusilla** (Wilson).

Field Sparrow. Chimbitito llanero.

Eastern and interior North America from eastern Montana, North Dakota, central Minnesota, Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern Maine south through parts of Great Plains to south-central Texas, Louisiana, southern Mississippi, and southern Georgia. Winters from western Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts south to northeastern México, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

**Spizella pusilla arenacea** Chadbourne.  
Chimbitito llanero occidental.

*Spizella pusilla arenacea* Chadbourne, Auk, 3, 1886, 248 (Laredo, Southern Texas; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from southeastern Montana and North Dakota south to western Oklahoma and central Texas (San Antonio). In winter from central Oklahoma and northern Ar-



kansas south to northern Coahuila, central Nuevo León, northern Tamaulipas, and Louisiana.

México: Sparse winter visitant in northeastern states. Recorded from Coahuila (Sabinas, March, three specimens, B-d), Nuevo León (Monterrey; 8 mi. NW Montemorelos, November 25, 28, K-d), and northern Tamaulipas (Matamoros).

***Spizella pusilla pusilla* (Wilson).**

Chimbitito llanero oriental.

*Fringilla pusilla* Wilson, Am. Ornith, 2, 1810, 121, pl. 16, fig. 2 (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from central Minnesota, central Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern Maine south to Louisiana, southern Mississippi, and southern Georgia; intergrades westward in Mississippi Valley. In winter chiefly south to latitude 39°, occasionally north to southern Great Lakes area and New England; extends south to Nuevo León, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

México: Rare winter visitant. Recorded on basis of specimens only from Nuevo León (Linares, intermediate, closest to this form).

***Spizella wortheni* Ridgway.**

Worthen Sparrow. Chimbitito de Worthen.

Southern New Mexico and Coahuila south to Puebla and Veracruz. Known to breed only in Zacatecas and Tamaulipas.

***Spizella wortheni browni* Webster and Orr.**

Chimbitito de Worthern de Zacatecas.

*Spizella wortheni browni* Webster and Orr, Condor, 56, 1954, 159 (near Cerro Gordo, 9½ miles northwest of Sombrerete, 8000 feet, Zacatecas, México; type in Calif. Acad. Sci.).

México: Known only from western Zacatecas (type locality, June 19–21, three specimens, breeding; 9 mi. E Ojuelos, Jalisco), March 11, one specimen, K-d).

***Spizella wortheni wortheni* Ridgway.**

Chimbitito de Worthen tamaulipeco.

*Spizella wortheni* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7, 1884, 259 (Silver City, New Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Southern New Mexico south through northeastern México to Puebla and Veracruz. Presumably resident in most areas of record; known to breed in southwestern Tamaulipas. Rare and little known.

México: Recorded from Coahuila (Saltillo, one specimen, April 16), Tamaulipas (nesting; Miquihuana, June–July), San Luis Potosí (Salinas; Tepetate), Puebla (Chalchicomula, April 28, one specimen, G-d), and Veracruz (Limón, 7500 feet, September 24, one specimen).

***Spizella atrogularis* (Cabanis).**

Black-chinned Sparrow. Chimbitito carbonero.

Breeds from central California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas south to northern Baja California, the

Central Plateau of México, and Guerrero and Oaxaca. Winters from southern California, southern Arizona, and western Texas southward, the populations south of about latitude 26° on the mainland apparently resident.

***Spizella atrogularis cana* Coues.**

Chimbito carbonero californiano.

*Spizella cana* Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1886, 88 (Cape San Lucas, Lower California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in inner coastal mountains (Monterey County southward) and on west slopes of southern Sierra Nevada of central and southern California, extending south to northern Baja California. Winters from coastal southern California (rarely) south through Baja California to Cape San Lucas.

México: Fairly common summer resident of Upper Sonoran Zone of northern Baja California (south to latitude 30°); winters south to Cape district.

***Spizella atrogularis evura* Coues.**

Chimbito carbonero arizonense.

*Spizella evura* Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [18,] 1866, 87 (Fort Whipple, Arizona; lectotype in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in chaparral of mountains from east-central California (east slope of southern Sierra Nevada and Inyo district) and southwestern Nevada (Grapevine Mountains, Charleston Mountains) east to southwestern Utah and through Arizona and southern New Mexico (Cuchillo; Capitan Mountains) to western Texas (Guadalupe Mountains); south to northeastern Sonora. Winter range little known; recorded from southern Arizona, northern Sonora, and western Texas.

México: Sonora (Sierra de Oposura, June 10, one specimen; Sierra Carrizal, October 24, wintering; Sierra de San Antonio).

***Spizella atrogularis atrogularis* (Cabanis).**

Chimbito carbonero mexicano.

*Spizella atrogularis* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., 1, 1851, 133 (Mexico; type in Berlin Mus.).

México: Common resident of chaparral and denser scrub of Central Plateau from Durango and southern Coahuila southward, extending to interior Oaxaca and, sporadically, to Guerrero. Recorded from Jalisco (Santa Teresa, 4000 feet, Tapalpa, 7800 feet, 20 mi. W Ojuelos, 6000 feet, June 7, breeding, 18 mi. NE Lagos de Moreno, June 4, breeding, K-d), Michoacán (7 mi. N Pátzcuaro, June 7, breeding, C-d; Patambán, G-d; San Agustín, K-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, February 21, one record), Oaxaca (Tamazulapan, 6000 feet, July 11, breeding, Mitla, June 4, K-d), Durango (Resolana, 6300 feet, June 23, O-d), Zacatecas (Sombrerete, July 17, breeding), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, San Jacinto, K-d), Guanajuato (10 mi. E San Luis de la Paz, July 13, nesting), Querétaro (Cadereyta, July 12, breeding, O-d), México (La Venta, September 5, R-d), Distrito Federal, southern Coahuila, San Luis Potosí (Santo Domingo, 6200 feet, November 29, December 2, 25 mi. WSW San Luis Potosí, 6500 feet, January 25, K-d), Hidalgo (Portezuelo, April 15, breeding, K-d), Tlaxcala, Puebla, central Nuevo León, and southwestern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana, 4000 feet, March 17, 18, K-d).

**Zonotrichia leucophrys** (Forster).

White-crowned Sparrow. Zacatero mixto.

Breeds in subarctic and alpine areas of North America and on Pacific coast from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and northern Labrador south to southern coast (Santa Barbara County) and southern Sierra Nevada of California, central Nevada, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, central Manitoba, and southern Quebec. Winters from southern British Columbia, southeastern Washington, southern Idaho, Wyoming, Oklahoma, the Ohio Valley, and North Carolina south to southern Baja California, Michoacán, Querétaro, the Gulf coast of the United States, and Cuba.

**Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii** (Nuttall).

Zacatero mixto de Gambel.

*Fringilla gambelii* Nuttall, Man. Ornith. U. S. and Canada, ed. 2, 1, 1840, 556 (near Fort Wallah-Wallah [= Walla Walla, Washington]; type lost).

Breeds in Canadian and Hudsonian zones from western and northern Alaska, the tree-line in Mackenzie, and central western Keewatin south through mountains and interior of British Columbia and western Alberta; intergrades in southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta with *Z. l. oriantha* and in northern Manitoba with *Z. l. leucophrys*. Winters from southern British Columbia, southeastern Washington, northern Idaho, central Wyoming, and Kansas south to Baja California, Nayarit, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosí, and northern Tamaulipas.

México: Common winter visitant in northern states, extending sparsely south to Central Plateau as far as San Luis Potosí. Recorded from Baja California (abundant in north, less common south to Cape; extends to islands near shore; also Los Coronados, Cedros, and West San Benito islands, B-d; October 7 to April 29), Sonora (abundant in lowlands, September 8 to April 24), Sinaloa (Mazatlán), Nayarit (Las Varas), Chihuahua, Durango (12 mi. W Lerdo, March 1, one specimen, K-d), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, March 1, one specimen, K-d), Coahuila (Sabinas), San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí), and northern Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, Matamoros).

**Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha** Oberholser.

Zacatero mixto oregonense.

*Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha* Oberholser, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1932, 12 (Barley Camp, Warner Mountains, 14 miles southwest of Adel, Oregon, altitude 6400 feet; type formerly in Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds from northern Idaho, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan (Cypress Hills) south in mountains to southern Sierra Nevada of California, central Nevada, southern Utah, central eastern Arizona, and northern New Mexico. Winters from southern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western and central Texas south to southern Baja California, Michoacán, and Querétaro.

México: Common winter visitant south to latitude 20°, chiefly in northern deserts and on Central Plateau. Recorded from Baja California (common in winter, chiefly in Cape district; September 28 to May 23; extends to Cedros Island), Sonora (common, September 8 to May 15), Sinaloa (El Fuerte, May 13, Culiacán area, winter, Palmar, November 30, K-d), Jalisco (Atoyac, Ocotlán, Lagos de Moreno, wintering, and 20 mi.

W Ojuelos, May 15, K-d), Michoacán (C-d), Chihuahua, Durango, Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, March 1, San Jacinto, October 13, 15, K-d), Guanajuato, Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, December 3, K-d), Coahuila (Sabinas, April 25, B-d; Hipólito, November 5, K-d), San Luis Potosí (6 mi. S Río Verde, April 27, K-d), and Nuevo León (8 mi. N Monterrey, October 31, K-d).

***Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys* (Forster).**

Zacatero mixto corona blanca.

*Emberiza leucophrys* Forster, Philos. Trans., 62, 1772, 426 (Severn River, west shore of Hudson Bay; location of types unknown).

Breeds in Hudson Bay region (intergrading in Manitoba), and from northern Quebec and northern Labrador south to southeastern Quebec and northern Newfoundland. Winters from Oklahoma, the Ohio Valley, and North Carolina south to Sinaloa, Aguascalientes, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast of the United States, northern Florida, and Cuba.

México: Winter visitant to northern states. Many earlier records probably refer to *Z. l. oriantha*. Known from recently examined specimens from Sonora (Tesia, Obregon, Tecoripa), Sinaloa (Guamuchil, October 7, Elota, March 24, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, October 15, K-d), Coahuila (Sabinas, March 16, February 23, B-d), Nuevo León (5 mi. N Monterrey), and Tamaulipas (Nuevo Laredo, December 25, Matamoros, February 7, G-d).

***Zonotrichia atricapilla* (Gmelin).**

Golden-crowned Sparrow. Zacatero corona dorada.

*Emberiza atricapilla* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 875 (in sinu Natka, & insulis Sandwich = Prince William Sound, Alaska).

Breeds from northwestern Alaska (Kotzebue Sound) southeast to mountains of northern Washington, southeastern British Columbia, and southwestern Alberta. Winters from lowlands of southern British Columbia south along Pacific coast to northern Baja California; rarely to Cape district and northern Sonora and east to Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.

México: Fairly common winter visitant to northern Baja California (to latitude 30°); rarely south to Cape district and on Cedros and Guadalupe islands. Recorded once from Sonora (Caborca).

***Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin).**

White-throated Sparrow. Zacatero garganta blanca.

*Fringilla albicollis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 921 (in Pensilvania = Philadelphia).

Breeds in boreal North America from southern Yukon, central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and southern Newfoundland south to central British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, northern Ohio, the Appalachian Mountains of northern Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. Winters chiefly from

Oklahoma, Missouri, the Ohio Valley, central New York, and southern New England south to northeastern México, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida; sparsely in the west south to southern California and rarely to Baja California.

México: Rare winter visitant in the northern border areas. Recorded from Baja California (one record, Guadalupe Island), Nuevo León (to Linares), and Tamaulipas (Matamoros, November 17, G-d).

***Zonotrichia capensis* (P. L. S. Müller).**

Andean Sparrow. Zacatero de collar rojizo.

Resident of Subtropical and Temperate zones from Chiapas through Central America and South America to Tierra del Fuego; also Caribbean lowlands of Venezuela and the Guianas and islands of Curaçao, Aruba, and Hispaniola (highlands) in the Caribbean Sea.

***Zonotrichia capensis septentrionalis* Griscom.**

Zacatero de collar rojizo chiapaneco.

*Zonotrichia capensis septentrionalis* Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, 12 (Chichicastenango, Guatemala; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Resident of Subtropical Zone of Chiapas, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

México: Common resident of Subtropical Zone of Chiapas, 5500 to 10,000 feet, northeast to San Crisóbal and Tumbalá (K-d).

***Passerella iliaca* (Merrem).**

Fox Sparrow. Gorrión vulpino.

Breeds in North America from northwestern Alaska east to northern Labrador at the arctic tree line and south to eastern Aleutian islands, on Pacific coast to northwestern Washington, in the mountains to southern California (San Jacinto Mountains), central Utah, and central Colorado, interiorly to central sections of prairie provinces of Canada, and to central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland. In winter from southern British Columbia, southern Utah, Colorado, the lower Missouri Valley, southern Great Lakes basin, and southern New Brunswick south to northern Baja California, southern Arizona, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

***Passerella iliaca unalascensis* (Gmelin).**

Gorrión vulpino de Shumagin.

*Emberiza unalascensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 875 (in Unalasccha=Unalaska, Alaska).

Breeds on the eastern Aleutian Islands, Shumagin and Simidi islands, and Alaska Peninsula, Alaska. Winters on Pacific coast from southwestern British Columbia to northwestern Baja California.

México: Rare winter visitant in northern Baja California (one specimen from La Grulla in Sierra San Pedro Mártir).

***Passerella iliaca sinuosa* Grinnell.**

Gorrión vulpino de Valdez.

*Passerella iliaca sinuosa* Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 5, 1910, 405 (Drier Bay, Knight Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound districts of south-central Alaska. Winters from southern British Columbia south along Pacific coast to northern Baja California.

México: Fairly common winter visitant in northwestern Baja California (south to 10 mi. SE Alamo). The species has been taken on Guadalupe Island; the specimen, now destroyed, may have represented this race.

***Passerella iliaca altivagans* Riley.**

Gorrión vulpino de Alberta.

*Passerella iliaca altivagans* Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, 1911, 234 (Moose Branch of the Smoky River, Alberta, 7000 feet; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in interior central and southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta. Winters chiefly in foothills of Cascade-Sierra Nevada cordillera of California and in northern Baja California; casually to northwestern Oregon and southeastern Arizona (Huachuca Mountains).

México: Fairly common winter visitant in northwestern Baja California (south to Santo Domingo and La Grulla).

***Passerella iliaca olivacea* Aldrich.**

Gorrión vulpino de Washington.

*Passerella iliaca olivacea* Aldrich, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 56, 1943, 163 (Reflection Lake, Mount Rainier, Washington, altitude 4900 feet; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from mountains of southwestern and south-central British Columbia south through mountains of central and eastern Washington. Winters in interior California and northern Baja California.

México: Rare winter visitant in northern Baja California (Sierra Juárez, October 31, one specimen, O-d).

***Passerella iliaca schistacea* Baird.**

Gorrión vulpino apizarrado.

*Passerella schistacea* Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, x1, 488, 490 (Head of the Platte = south fork of Platte River, about 25 miles east of the northeastern corner of Colorado, in Nebraska; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in mountains from extreme southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta south through northern Idaho and north-central and eastern Oregon to north-central and northeastern Nevada, southwestern Wyoming, and central Colorado. Winters from northern interior California, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico south to northern Baja California, southern Arizona (Huachuca and Chiricahua mountains), and western Texas (El Paso).

México: Common winter visitant in northern Baja California (Pacific coast and Colorado delta districts; south to Concepción in Sierra San Pedro Mártir).

***Passerella iliaca fulva* Swarth.**

Gorrión vulpino de Modoc.

*Passerella iliaca fulva* Swarth, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 31, 1918, 162 (Sugar Hill (5000 feet), Warner Mountains, Modoc County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in central and southern Oregon east of Cascade Range and in Modoc Plateau district of northeastern California. Winters in southern California and northern Baja California.

México: Rare winter visitant in northern Baja California (one specimen, Laguna Hanson).

***Passerella iliaca megarhyncha* Baird.<sup>1</sup>**

Gorrión vulpino picudo.

*Passerella megarhynchus* Baird, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. Surv. R. R. Pac., 9, 1858, 925 (Fort Tejon I, Kern County, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in mountains of southwestern Oregon and north-central California and in the Sierra Nevada of California south to latitude 37°. Winters in lowlands of central and southern California and in northern Baja California.

México: Fairly common winter visitant in northwestern Baja California (south to La Grulla in Sierra San Pedro Mártir).

***Passerella iliaca monoensis* Grinnell and Storer.**

Gorrión vulpino de Mono.

*Passerella iliaca monoensis* Grinnell and Storer, Condor, 19, 1917, 165 (Mono Lake Post Office, altitude 6500 feet, Mono County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in Mono district on east flank of Sierra Nevada in California and adjacent parts of Nevada. Winters in central interior and coastal southern California and in northern Baja California.

México: Common winter visitant to northwestern Baja California (south to La Grulla in Sierra San Pedro Mártir).

***Passerella iliaca canescens* Swarth.**

Gorrión vulpino canoso.

*Passerella iliaca canescens* Swarth, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 31, 1918, 163 (Wyman Creek at 8250 feet altitude, east slope of White Mountains, Inyo County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in mountains of central Nevada and extreme east-central California. Winters in southern California, northern Baja California, and southern Arizona (Oracle).

México: Fairly common winter visitant in northern Baja California (south to 10 mi. SE Alamo).

***Xenospiza baileyi* Bangs.**

Bailey Sparrow. Gorrión serrano.

Rare resident of montane grassy and marshy areas of México in states of Durango, Jalisco, Distrito Federal, and Morelos.

<sup>1</sup> *Passerella iliaca mariposae* Swarth (Yosemite Park, California) is considered a synonym.

***Xenospiza baileyi baileyi* Bangs.**

Gorrión serrano de Bailey.

*Xenospiza baileyi* Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 12, 1931, 87 (Mexico, Jalisco, Bolaños; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

México: Known only from Durango (30 mi. SW Durango, 8000 feet, March 22, one specimen; 5 mi. W El Salto, 8800 feet, June 16, 17, laying, five specimens, K-d) and Jalisco (Sierra Bolaños, nine specimens).

***Xenospiza baileyi sierrae* Pitelka.**

Gorrión serrano de La Cima.

*Xenospiza baileyi sierrae* Pitelka, Condor, 49, 1947, 199 (La Cima, 3000 meters, Mexico, D.F.; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Known from type locality in Distrito Federal (type taken April 23, 1945), and from Morelos (5 mi. N Tres Cumbres, August 17-21, 1950, six specimens, including juvenile; Toro, 3000 meters, June 26, one male in breeding condition, A-d).

***Melospiza lincolnii* (Audubon).**

Lincoln Sparrow. Zorzal de Lincoln.

Breeds in boreal North America from northwestern Alaska to central Labrador and south in the mountains to southern California, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico. In winter from northern California, central Arizona, Oklahoma, central Missouri, and northern Georgia south through México to Guatemala and El Salvador and to the Gulf coast of the United States and central Florida.

***Melospiza lincolnii lincolnii* (Audubon).**

Zorzal de Lincoln norteño.

*Fringilla Lincolnii* Audubon, Birds Am. (folio), 2, 1834, pl. 193, and Ornith. Biogr., 2, 1834, 539 (Labrador = near the mouth of the Natashquan River, Quebec; type lost).

Breeds from western Alaska through boreal forest belt to Labrador and south through interior British Columbia to mountain meadows of central and northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, northwestern Montana, and southern Alberta; eastwardly ranges to central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Great Lakes area, northern New York, Maine, and Nova Scotia. Winters from about latitude 40° N south to Guatemala, El Salvador (Los Esesmiles), southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

México: Common winter visitant throughout. Recorded from Baja California (throughout, including Cedros and Guadalupe islands; October 7-April 22, O-d), Sonora (throughout, September 24 to April 23), Sinaloa (throughout, October 6 to April 9, K-d), Nayarit (San Blas, O-d), Jalisco (22 mi. SW Autlán, October 19, Tapalpa, 7800 feet, March 30, 20 mi. W Ojuelos, June 6, straggler, K-d), Colima (18 mi. E Colima, K-d), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, G-d, C-d; 33 mi. W Hidalgo, 9500 feet, K-d; to April 29), Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas (28 mi. ESE Comitán, April 16, O-d; Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, K-d), Chihuahua, Durango (to May 27, K-d), Aguascalientes (6 mi. SW Aguascalientes, K-d), Guanajuato (5 mi. N Irapuato, K-d), Querétaro (5 mi. NW San Juan del Río, K-d), Distrito Federal (Ixtapalapa, K-d), Morelos (Cuernavaca, October 29, Jiutepec, April 21, K-d), Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla



(Tehuacán; Pahuítlán, April 12, O-d), Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Veracruz (to May 12), Yucatán (Izamal, race not determined; Río Atoyac, April 19, C-d), and Quintana Roo (Camp Mengel, January 15, F-d).

***Melospiza lincolni gracilis* (Kittlitz).**

Zorzal de Lincoln gracioso.

*Emberiza (Zonotrichia) gracilis* Kittlitz, Denkw. Reise russ. Am., Mikron. und Kamts., 1, 1858, 199 (Sitka, Alaska; type probably in Leningrad Mus.).

Breeds in coastal district of southeastern Alaska and central British Columbia. Winters chiefly in central California; rarely south to northern Baja California, southwestern Arizona, central Sonora, and Coahuila.

México: Rare winter visitant in northern states. Recorded from Baja California (El Valle de la Trinidad), central Sonora (south to Maicoba; George Island), and Coahuila (Sierra del Carmen).

***Melospiza lincolni alticola* (Miller and McCabe).**

Zorzal de Lincoln montaños.

*Passerella lincolni alticola* Miller and McCabe, Condor, 37, 1935, 156 (Bluff Lake, 7400 feet, San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Breeds in mountain meadows from north-central and eastern Oregon, central Idaho, and southwestern and south-central Montana south to southern California, southwestern Utah, east-central Arizona, and northern New Mexico. Winters from central California, northern Arizona, Chihuahua, and southern Texas south through México to Guatemala (Finca La Primavera) and El Salvador (Los Esesmites).

México: Fairly common winter visitant in all sections except Yucatán Peninsula. Recorded from Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa (Batel, October 15, April 13, O-d, K-d), Jalisco (Ciudad Guzmán, February 6, K-d), Michoacán (15 mi. E Zitácuaro, 9500 feet, O-d; Pátzcuaro area, April 29, C-d), Guerrero (Chilpancingo, December 11 to March 1, O-d), Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe, January 16, K-d), Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná, 3000 meters, April 14, 26, K-d), Chihuahua (5 mi. S García, August 30, Ramos, September 6, O-d), Durango (Rancho Guasimal, October 28, 6 mi. SW El Salto, October 14, Neviero, April 3, K-d), Aguascalientes (San Jacinto, October 23, K-d), Guanajuato (Irapuato, October 7, K-d), México (47 mi. W Toluca, 9350 feet, October 30, K-d), Distrito Federal (Desierto de Leones, February 11, K-d), Morelos (Chapultepec, February 23, Puente de Ixtla, March 5, K-d), Coahuila (Sabinas, March 14, B-d), San Luis Potosí (15 mi. S Naranjo, February 13, Santo Domingo, November 27, K-d), Puebla (Honey, April 6, O-d), Tamaulipas, and Veracruz (Minatitlán, April 23, Tres Zapotes, Tlacotalpan).

***Melospiza georgiana* (Latham).**

Swamp Sparrow. Zorzal pantanero.

Breeds from Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Alberta, eastern Nebraska, the Ohio Valley, and Maryland. Winters from Nebraska, Iowa, the southern Great Lakes basin, and Massachusetts south to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida; rarely to northeastern México and west to California.

**Melospiza georgiana ericrypta** Oberholser.  
Zorzal pantanero occidental.

*Melospiza georgiana ericrypta* Oberholser, Louisiana Dept. Cons., Bull. 28, 1938, 675 (Fort McMurray, Alberta; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds in swamps and bogs of transcontinental forest area from Mackenzie to Newfoundland and south through prairie provinces of Canada to northern Minnesota, central eastern Ontario, and south-central Quebec. Winters south to northeastern México, Texas, the Gulf coast, and northeastern Florida and west to central western California.

México: Rare winter visitant south as far as Jalisco. Recorded from Sonora (Caborca, race not determined), Jalisco (Ocotlán, December 30, G-d; 20 mi. W Ojuelos, 6400 feet, May 15, K-d), Coahuila (Sabinas, February 22 to March 8, four specimens, B-d; 8 mi. S Cuatro Ciénegas, November 4, one specimen, K-d), San Luis Potosí (Laguna Rusías, 6000 feet, four specimens, October, February), and Tamaulipas (Altamira, G-d).

**Melospiza melodia** (Wilson).

Song Sparrow. Zanjero cantor.

Breeds from Aleutian Islands, southeastern Alaska, southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to south-central Baja California, northern Sonora, the Mexican highlands locally to Michoacán and Puebla, northern Arkansas, southeastern Tennessee, and northern Georgia. In winter north to Aleutian Islands, southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, South Dakota, the southern Great Lakes basin, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia, the northern migratory races moving in part south to northern Mexican states, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

**Melospiza melodia cooperi** Ridgway.  
Zanjero cantor de Cooper.

*Melospiza fasciata cooperi* Ridgway, Auk, 16, 1899, 35 (San Diego, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Resident of coastal districts and streams of desert borders of southern California (south from Santa Cruz) and northwestern Baja California.

México: Common resident of stream courses of northwestern Baja California south to latitude 30° (sea level up to 7200 feet; recorded from east base of Sierra San Pedro Mártir).

**Melospiza melodia coronatorum** Grinnell and Daggett.  
Zanjero cantor de Coronados.

*Melospiza coronatorum* Grinnell and Daggett, Auk, 20, 1903, 34 (Los Coronados Islands (North Island), Lower California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

México: Confined to the Coronados Islands off northern Baja California; common resident; breeding, April 8, June 25 (B-d).

**Melospiza melodia rivularis** Bryant.  
Zanjero cantor bajacaliforniano.

*Melospiza fasciata rivularis* W. E. Bryant, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., ser. 2, 1, 1888, 197 (Comondu, Lower California; type destroyed).

México: Locally common resident of streams of south-central Baja California (Santa Agueda Canyon, and San Ignacio to Comondú); vagrant to Cape district (Todos Santos); breeds at San José Magdalena, latitude 27° N, March 30, and at Comondú, April 3, 4 (B-d).

**Melospiza melodia merrilli** Brewster.  
Zanjero cantero de Merrill.

*Melospiza fasciata merrilli* Brewster, Auk, 13, 1896, 46 (Fort Sherman, Idaho; type in Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Breeds from southern interior British Columbia and southwestern Alberta south to eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana. Winters in breeding range and south to southern California, southern Nevada, southern Utah, and northern New Mexico; casually to southern Arizona and northern Sonora.

México: Rare winter visitant. Two specimens recorded from northern Sonora (upper Bavispe River).

**Melospiza melodia fisherella** Oberholser.  
Zanjero cantor de Fisher.

*Melospiza melodia fisherella* Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, 1911, 251 (Honey Lake, near Millford, California; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from northeastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho south to north-central and northeastern California (to Owens Valley) and western Nevada. Winters in breeding range and south to southern California; casually to southern Arizona and northern Sonora.

México: Rare winter visitant. Recorded once from northern Sonora (Caborca).

**Melospiza melodia montana** Henshaw.  
Zanjero cantor montañés.

*Melospiza fasciata montana* Henshaw, Auk, 1, 1884, 224 (Fort Bridger, Wyoming; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Breeds from north-central and southwestern Montana south through central and eastern Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado to eastern Nevada, south-central Utah, central eastern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. Winters throughout breeding range and south to southeastern California, northern Mexican states, and southern Texas; east casually to western Nebraska, western Kansas, and central Oklahoma.

México: Occasional winter visitant. Recorded from northern Sonora (Caborca; headwaters of Bavispe River) and Chihuahua (Colonia Díaz, Colonia García, G-d; Chihuahua).

**Melospiza melodia fallax** (Baird).<sup>1</sup>  
Zanjero cantor de las Rocallosas.

*Zonotrichia fallax* Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854, 119 (Pueblo Creek = latitude 35° N, longitude 113° W, Arizona; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Essentially resident from southeastern Nevada and southwestern Utah south through central and southeastern Arizona to northeastern Sonora.

<sup>1</sup> *Melospiza melodia bendirei* Phillips (Tempe Butte, Maricopa County, Arizona) is a synonym.

México: Fairly common resident of riparian associations in central northern and northeastern Sonora (south to Caborca, Hermosillo, Granados; May 5-June 11, breeding, B-d).

***Melospiza melodia saltonis* Grinnell.**

Zanjero cantor de las Salinas.

*Melospiza melodia saltonis* Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 5, 1909, 268 (One mile southeast of Mecca, Colorado Desert, California; type in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

Common resident of lower Colorado River valley from extreme southern Nevada to the delta area in México and of the Imperial Valley to the west. Vagrant to Mohave Desert and central Sonora.

México: Recorded from Baja California (Mexicali; mouth of Hardy River) and Sonora (delta area; vagrant to Sonoyta River and Caborca).

***Melospiza melodia goldmani* Nelson.**

Zanjero cantor duranguense.

*Melospiza goldmani* Nelson, Auk, 16, 1899, 29 (El Salto, Durango, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Known only from vicinity of type locality in the Sierra Madre Occidental of Durango (5 mi. W El Salto, 8800 feet, June 16, 17, nine specimens, breeding, K-d).

***Melospiza melodia adusta* Nelson.<sup>1</sup>**

Zanjero cantor michoacano.

*Melospiza adusta* Nelson, Auk, 16, 1899, 28 (Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Locally common resident of marshes in Jalisco (Ocotlán, La Barca, G-d), Michoacán (Pátzcuaro, breeding condition, April 26, May 8; Zacapu, August 28, breeding, K-d; Huingo, G-d), and southern Guanajuato (Lago de Yuriria).

***Melospiza melodia mexicana* Ridgway.<sup>2</sup>**

Zanjero cantor mexicano.

*Melospiza melodia*, var. *mexicana* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Am. Birds, 2, 1874, 18, footnote (Puebla, Mexico; type in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

México: Locally common resident of marshes in southeastern section of plateau. Recorded from México (west to San Cayento, north to Ixtlahuaca; Lerma, April, breeding), Distrito Federal (small juvenile, April 5, C-d), Hidalgo (Tulancingo), Tlaxcala, and Puebla (Huexotitla).

<sup>1</sup> The authors have had no opportunity to examine the newly described *Melospiza melodia yuriria* Phillips and Dickerman (Auk, 74, 1957, 380) from Yuriria, Guanajuato.

<sup>2</sup> Phillips and Dickerman (Auk, 74, 1957, 380) have argued convincingly for discarding the name *Melospiza pectoralis* J. W. von Müller (Mexico) as unidentifiable. We have had no opportunity to evaluate the recently proposed new form *Melospiza melodia villai* Phillips and Dickerman (*loc. cit.*; 6 miles north-northeast of Amoloya del Río . . . State of Mexico) and for that reason alone include it under *M. m. mexicana*.

**Rhynchophanes mccownii** (Lawrence).

McCown Longspur. Arnaldo de McCown.

*Plectrophanes mccownii* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 5, 1851, 122 (high prairies of western Texas; type in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Breeds in Great Plains region from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to southeastern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, central North Dakota, and southwestern Minnesota. Winters from central Arizona, Colorado, west-central Kansas, and southeastern Oklahoma south to northern Sonora, northern Durango, and southern Texas.

México: Fairly common winter visitant to northern deserts and plateaus. Recorded from northern Sonora (west to Pozo de Luis), Chihuahua, and northern Durango (Villa Ocampo).

**Calcarius ornatus** (Townsend).

Chestnut-collared Longspur. Arnaldo de collar castaño.

*Plectrophanes ornata* J. K. Townsend, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, pt. 2, 1837, 189 (the prairies of the Platte = near forks of the Platte, western Nebraska; type in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.).

Breeds in Great Plains from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to northeastern Colorado, central northern Nebraska, and southwestern Minnesota. Winters from northern Arizona, central New Mexico, northeastern Colorado, and central Kansas south to northern Sonora, Durango, Veracruz, and Louisiana.

México: Fairly common winter visitant, chiefly to northern deserts and plateaus. Recorded from northern Sonora (west to Pozo de Luis), Chihuahua, Durango (6 mi. S Nombre de Dios, December 17, SE side Lake Santeaguillo, December 14, K-d), México, Puebla, and Veracruz (Orizaba).

## HYPOTHETICAL LIST<sup>1</sup>

### **Daption capensis** (Linnaeus).

Cape Petrel.

*Procellaria capensis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 132 (ad Cap. b. Spei = Cape of Good Hope).

Breeds on shores of Antarctic Continent and islands of adjacent waters. Wanders northward in southern winter to Brazil and Perú, occasionally to California, Maine, and Europe.

México: Recorded indefinitely off coast of Guerrero (Acapulco) by Lucas (Auk, 4, 1887, 4).

### **Puffinus bulleri** Salvin.

New Zealand Shearwater.

*Puffinus bulleri* Salvin, Ibis, 1888, 354 (New Zealand).

Breeds on islets off North Island, New Zealand. Wanders eastward to west coast of South America and northward to California and British Columbia.

México: Recorded uncertainly (sight records only) off coast of Baja California (Cape San Lucas; between Ensenada and Magdalena Bay; Guadalupe Island) by Anthony (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 14, 1925, 285).

### **Pterodroma philippii** (G. R. Gray).

Kermadec Petrel.

*Procellaria philippii* G. R. Gray, Ibis, 1862, 246 (Norfolk Island).

Breeds on the Kermadecs, Lord Howe, Austral, and Tuamotu islands, and on Juan Fernandez.

México: Listed by Peters (Check-list Birds World, 1, 1931, 64) as ranging over the Pacific from the Kermadecs to México. This is probably based on an unsupported statement by Alexander (Birds of the Ocean, 1928, 57): "Pacific Ocean from the Kermadec Is. and Juan Fernandez north to Mexico." The nomenclature of this bird has been the subject of much discussion. Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Am., pt. 1, no. 2, 1948, 80) refer to it under the name *Pterodroma neglecta juana* Mathews, while Mathews (Ibis, 1932, 525) calls it *Pterodroma melanopus* (Gmelin).

### **Pterodroma externa externa** (Salvin).

White-necked Petrel.

*Oestrelata externa* Salvin, Ibis, 1875, 373 (Islands of Masafuera and Juan Fernandez).

Breeds on the Juan Fernandez Islands.

México: Alexander (Birds of the Ocean, 1928, 55) states that the range of this petrel extends from Juan Fernandez north to México. However, there appear to be no records nearer than the vicinity of Clipperton Island.

<sup>1</sup> Includes forms of uncertain occurrence in México which have not otherwise been commented on in parts I and II of the check-list. If the species has been represented in the main list by another race, no species vernacular name is used in the hypothetical list.

**Oceanodroma castro** (Harcourt).  
Harcourt Petrel.

*Thalassidroma castro* Harcourt, Sketch of Madeira, 1851, 123 (Desertas Islets, Madeira).

Breeds on Madeira, Azores, and Cape Verdes islands in the Atlantic, and on Hawaiian and Galápagos islands in the Pacific. Wanders northward to Great Britain and to the Cocos Islands.

México: Vaguely mentioned by Bent (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 121, 1922, 155) as, "north to Cocos Island off the west coast of Mexico." However, Cocos Island is actually southwest of Costa Rica, and it is not clear if Bent had any more northern records.

**Eudocimus ruber** (Linnaeus).  
Scarlet Ibis.

*Scolopax rubra* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 145 (in America).

Tropical South America; casual in the West Indies, Central America, and Gulf coast of United States.

México: Recorded without supporting evidence many years ago from Matamoros, Tamaulipas, by Dresser (Ibis, 1866, 32) who was, "assured by friends living at Matamoros that the Scarlet Ibis is found there." This hearsay evidence has never been confirmed by anyone since then.

**Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus** (Linnaeus).

*Tantalus Falcinellus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1766, 241 (Austria, Italy = Austria).

Breeds chiefly in Europe and Asia; in North America from New Jersey to Florida, and Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico.

México: Said to occur locally in México, but definite records are still needed to assure this form a place in the Mexican avifauna.

**Clangula hyemalis** (Linnaeus).  
Oldsquaw.

*Anas hyemalis* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 126 (in Europa et America arctica = northern provinces of Sweden).

Breeds in northern Eurasia and North America; winters south to central Europe, China, Korea, and Japan, and, in North America, to California, Texas, and Florida.

México: One sight record, near San Felipe, Gulf of California, April 1, 1926, reported by Huey (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, 1927, 20).

**Histrionicus histrionicus** (Linnaeus).  
Harlequin Duck.

*Anas histrionica* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, 1758, 127 (in America = Newfoundland).

Breeds from Siberia to southern Alaska and Mackenzie and from northern Labrador and Baffin Island to southern Greenland and Iceland; extends south in the mountains to California. Winters south to Japan, California, and Maine.

México: Said to occur rarely in Baja California (Beristain and Laurencio, Mem. y Revista de la Soc. Cient. "Antonio Alzate," 7, 1898, 208), but no specimens from there appear to be extant.

**Buteo harlani** (Audubon).

Harlan Hawk.

*Falco Harlani* Audubon, Birds Am., folio ed., 1, 1830, pl. 86, Ornith. Biogr., 1, 1831, 441 (near St. Francisville, Louisiana).

Breeds in southeastern Alaska and western interior Canada; winters in the lower Mississippi Valley.

México: Apparently no verifiable records, but this hawk is listed from western México by Beristain and Laurencio (Mem. y Revista de la Soc. Cient. "Antonio Alzate," 7, no. 7-8, 1894, 226).

**Falco rusticolus obsoletus** Gmelin.

Gyr Falcon.

*Falco obsoletus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, 1788, 268 (in Fretto Hudsonis = Hudson Strait).

Breeds in arctic America and Greenland; wanders southward irregularly in winter.

México: Juvenal specimen recorded from "Gulf of California" by Sharpe (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 1, 1874, 417), but the accuracy of the locality seriously questioned (see Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 32, 1928, 241).

**Centrocercus urophasianus urophasianus** (Bonaparte).

Sage Grouse.

*Tetrao urophasianus* Bonaparte, Zool. Jour., 3, 1827, 213 (Northwestern countries beyond the Mississippi, especially on the Missouri = North Dakota).

Southern British Columbia to Saskatchewan and south to middle-eastern California, western Colorado, and northwestern Nebraska.

México: Recorded by Cooper (Ornith. Calif., 1, 1870, 536, 537) as "heard of," near the "boundary of Lower California." There are no definite Mexican records, however.

**Colinus virginianus castaneus** (Gould).<sup>1</sup>

*Ortyx castanea* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 10, 1842 (1843), 182 (type locality unknown).

Range unknown; possibly from some part of Guerrero or Michoacán from which no *Colinus* has been reported.

**Colinus leucopogon incanus** Friedmann.

White-faced Bobwhite.

*Colinus leucopogon incanus* Friedmann, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 57, 1944, 16 (Saloma, Baja Vera Paz, Guatemala).

Resident in southern Guatemala.

México: Recorded from "Mexico" by Gray (List Birds Brit. Mus., pt. 5, 1867, 77, and Hand-list of Birds, 2, 1870, 273, no. 9789) and from Chiapas and Tabasco by Beristain and Laurencio (Mem. y Rev. Soc. Cient. "Antonio Alzate," 7, 1894, 219) but without any visible or even directly inferential foundation.

<sup>1</sup> This may not even be a valid form but merely an erythristic captive bird much like the so-called red quail of Tennessee.



**Aramus guarauna pictus** (Meyer).

*Tantalus pictus* F.A.A. Meyer, Zool. Annalen, 1, 1794, 287 (circa fluvium Sti. Johannis = St. Johns River, Florida).

Southern Georgia and Florida; Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Jamaica.

México: In the Museo Nacional, México City, are three specimens, supposedly from "Veracruz," which show the characters of *A. g. pictus*. Inasmuch as only undoubted *A. g. dolosus* has been taken there in recent years, it is suggested that the data on these specimens may be erroneous.

**Rallus longirostris yumanensis** Dickey.

*Rallus yumanensis* Dickey, Auk, 40, 1923, 90 (Bard, Imperial County, California).

Resident in fresh-water and brackish marshes along Colorado River from Yuma to Laguna Dam and at southeastern end of Salton Sea.

México: Grinnell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 32, 1928, 239) notes that C. C. Lamb found evidence of the existence of a large rail, presumably this form, in the delta of the Colorado River, but specimens are yet to be taken there.

**Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis** (Gmelin).

*Rallus jamaicensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 718 (Jamaica).

Breeds from Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts south to Florida. Winters from Gulf coast of the United States south to the West Indies.

México: No Mexican specimens are known, but Denny (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, 40) lists this form as occurring in México.

**Porphyrio poliocephalus viridis** Bebbie.

Gray-headed Moorhen.

*Porphyrio viridis* Bebbie, The Malay Peninsula, 1834, 2 (Malacca).

Malay Peninsula.

México: One taken at Ensenada, Baja California, December 23, 1922; doubtless an introduction or an escape (see Anthony, Condor, 25, 1923, 109).

**Numenius tahitiensis** (Gmelin).

Bristle-thighed Curlew.

*Scolopax tahitiensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1789, 656 (in Tahite = Society Islands).

Breeds in western Alaska. Winters in south Pacific from the Marshall and Hawaiian islands to Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Marquesas, and Tuamotu islands.

México: Recorded, apparently in error, from coast of Baja California in second edition of the A.O.U. Check-list (1895, 98).

**Limosa lapponica baueri** Naumann.

Bar-tailed Godwit.

*Limosa Baueri* Naumann, Naturg.-Vögel Deutschlands, 8, 1836, 429 (Neuholland = Australia).

Breeds in northern Alaska. Winters from southeastern China and the Philippines south to Australia and New Zealand.

México: The one record, from La Paz, Baja California, has been reported on by Grinnell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 32, 1928, 239) who finds the specimen (the head only was preserved) to be doubtfully distinguishable from *Limosa fedoa*.

**Cephus columba** Pallas.

Pigeon Guillemot.

*Cephus Columba* Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, 2, 1811, 348 (in oceano arctico pariterque circa Camtschatcam et in omni freto inter Sibiriam et Americam = Kamchatka and Bering Strait).

Breeds from Chukotski Peninsula, islands in Bering Sea, southern Kamchatka, and the Aleutians south to the Kurile Islands and to southern California.

México: The purported occurrence in the Mexican area is based solely on Ridgway's statement (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 50, pt. 8, 1919, 741) that the species occurs in winter south to Point Sandoval and "San Nicolas Island," Baja California. Grinnell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 32, 1928, 236-237) has shown the uncertainty of the records and rightly places this species in the hypothetical list of Baja Californian birds.

**Lunda cirrhata** (Pallas).

Tufted Puffin.

*Alca cirrhata* Pallas, Spic. Zool., 1, fasc. 5, 1769, 7, pl. i; pl. v, figs. 1-3 (in Mari inter Kamtschacam et American Archipelagumque Kurilum = Bering Sea).

Breeds from northeastern Siberia, the islands of Bering Sea, the Aleutian Islands, and Kodiak Island south to Hokkaido and to southern California (San Nicolas Island); resident except in the far northern part of its range.

México: Reported from "Cape Los Martires," Baja California, but the specimen (U. S. Nat. Mus. 23384) is not provably from Baja California. There is no cape in that area by the name of Los Martires, and there is evidence that the specimen may actually have come from the Farallon Islands, California. The case has been explained in detail by Grinnell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 32, 1928, 235-236).

**Strix occidentalis occidentalis** (Xantus).

*Syrnium occidentale* Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 11, 1859 (1860), 193 (Fort Tejon, California).

Resident on western slope of Sierra Nevada and in mountains of southern California, extending south to San Diego County.

México: The old records of this owl in Baja California are considered "not quite secure" by Grinnell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 32, 1928, 242).

**Petrochelidon pyrrhonota hypopolia** Oberholser.

*Petrochelidon lunifrons hypopolia* Oberholser, Canad. Field-Nat., 33, 1919 (1920), 95 (Fort Norman, Mackenzie).

Breeds from central Alaska and plains areas of western Canada south to central eastern California, central Nevada, and Utah. Winter range unknown, but migrates through Central America.

México: No specimen records, but the race is said to migrate through México and Central America.

**Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus** Baird.

Winter Wren.

*Troglodytes hyemalis*, var. *pacificus* Baird, Rev. Am. Birds, 1864, 138 (in key), 145 (Simiahmoo, Puget Sound, W. T. [= Washington]).

Breeds from southern Alaska, southern Yukon and southwestern Alberta south to central California, central Idaho, and western Montana. Winters at lower altitudes in breeding range and south to southern California and Arizona.

México: Recorded as seen in the delta of the Colorado River by Rhoads (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 57, 1905, 690), but identification very uncertain.

***Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola* Ridgway.**

*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, 1882, 374 (Fort Garland, Colo.).

Breeds from central British Columbia to southern Ontario and south to northern Nevada, north-eastern Arizona, southern Colorado, South Dakota, Iowa, and northern Illinois. Winters in South America from Colombia and Venezuela to Mato Grosso, Brazil.

México: A record of the species from Orizaba, Veracruz, has been thought to pertain to this race but its identity never has been verified. It is highly probable that this western form of the Veery does migrate through México.

***Regulus satrapa amoenus* van Rossem.**

*Regulus satrapa amoenus* van Rossem, Condor, 47, 1945, 77 (Lake Audrain, Eldorado County, California).

Breeds from southern Alaska, interior British Columbia and central Yukon south to the mountains of southern California, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. Winters south to southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

México: Listed by Blake (Mexican Birds, 1953, 438) as wintering extensively in highlands of México; no specimens identified to this race have been seen, however.

***Vireo pallens ochraceus* Salvin.**

*Vireo ochraceus* Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 188 (San José, Guatemala).

Pacific coast of Guatemala.

México: Probably this form occurs on southern part of Pacific coast, but since earlier records of it from Sinaloa and Nayarit now are referable to *V. p. paluster*, the occurrence of *ochraceus* in México is at present undocumented by specimens.

***Vireo altiloquus* (Vieillot).**

West Indian Vireo.

*Muscicapa altiloqua* Vieillot, Hist. Nat. Am. Sept., 1, 1807 (1808), 67, pl. 38 (Jamaica, Santo Domingo, etc.).

México: The reported occurrence on Cozumel Island by Salvin is based on a specimen which Paynter (Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ., Bull. 9, 1955, 239) suggests may be referable to *Vireo magister magister*.

***Quiscalus quiscula versicolor* Vieillot.**

Common Grackle.

*Quiscalus versicolor* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 28, 1819, 488 (Etats-Unis).

Breeds from northeastern British Columbia and central southern Mackenzie east to Labrador and south, east of the Rocky Mountains, to Colorado and central and southeastern Texas and, west of the Alleghenies, to northwestern Georgia. Winters south to southern Texas.

México: Sight record from Tamaulipas (20 mi. SE Matamoros, January 20, 1933, flock of 60 seen, Oberholser MS). A published record of this grackle from México by Hartert (Kat. Vogelsamml. Mus. Senckenberg. Naturf. Gesell., 1891, 72) unfortunately provides no specific locality.

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## CORRIGENDA

- Page 201, line 4, for Perlita read Perlita común.  
Page 237, line 26, for *Lymnothylpis* read *Lymnothlypis*.  
Page 331, lines 10 and 21, for *Pheuticus* read *Pheucticus*.  
Page 332, line 12, for *Pheuticus* read *Pheucticus*.  
Page 345, line 17, for *Spordiornis* read *Spodiornis*.