

NOTES

WESTERN RANGE EXTENSIONS OF SCALED QUAIL, MONTEZUMA QUAIL AND COPPERY-TAILED TROGON IN ARIZONA

The recorded western limits of the Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*) have been reported by Phillips et al. (1964) in *The Birds of Arizona* as the Baboquivari Mountains and southcentral Pinal County. A male Scaled Quail was observed and repeatedly heard giving single-note breeding or "squawk" calls in the Tecolote Valley, 18 miles southwest of Sells, Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County, 24 May 1973. When approached and flushed, the "chuk-chur" and "ping" calls were given, confirming the identification. This bird was perched on a cholla (*Opuntia* sp.) in a vegetation community indicative of a relict edaphic grassland which is now dominated, because of livestock, by *Atriplex* accompanied by seasonal annuals.

The southwestern limits of the Montezuma (Mearns) Quail (*Cyrtonyx montezumae*) in Arizona (and elsewhere) has generally been accepted as the Baboquivari Mountains. Old records (prior to 1910) have this species occurring "sparingly west to the vicinities of Prescott and Flagstaff" (Phillips et al. 1964; Bent 1932).

On 23 May 1972, John N. Theobald, Project Assistant for the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the writer flushed and observed a pair of Montezuma Quail on the summit of Horse Peak on Morena Mountain, Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County, within ¼ mile of the International Boundary, and about 15 miles west of the Baboquivaris. Of interest is the fact that no Mexican blue oak (*Quercus oblongifolia*) or other arboreal constituents of an encinal community are present on Horse Peak. The summit community is best described as "desert grassland" (Humphrey 1958; Lowe 1964). On the basis of this observation, it is hypothesized that this species may also occur in the Sierra Humo and Sierra de Cobre in adjacent Sonora, Mexico.

On 10 May 1970, Richard L. Todd, Nongame Biologist for the Arizona Game and Fish Department, observed one male and two female Montezuma Quail on U. S. Interstate Highway 17 near its crossing of Cienega Creek in Yavapai County (lat. 34° 30'N., long. 112° 01'W.), about ten miles southwest of Camp Verde. Two of these birds, an adult male and an immature hen, were subsequently killed by vehicles. These specimens were salvaged and donated to Stephen M. Russell, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arizona, for inclusion in the University of Arizona collection. It is believed that these birds are the first collected on the Prescott National Forest since ca. 1875.

Ron Anderson, Wildlife Manager for the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the writer twice observed a female Coppery-tailed Trogon (*Trogon elegans*) and heard its distinctive call in Pine Canyon in the Atascosa Mountains, Santa Cruz County, during late June 1972. The vegetation of Pine Canyon at the location where the trogon was observed is almost wholly dominated by evergreen oaks, junipers and Mexican Pinyon (encinal). Within ½ mile upstream of this location, Chihuahuah Pine (*Pinus leiophylla*), madrone (*Arbutus arizonica*), and the epiphyte (*Tillandsia recurvata*) are encountered. Trogons have not been recorded previously in Arizona west of the Santa Rita Mountains (Phillips et al. 1964).

NOTES

LITERATURE CITED

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