

Although the black pectoral band characteristic of adults of the other six subspecies of *brunnei-nucha* is, indeed, absent, its location is marked in *apertus* by dark gray feathers which are white at the tips. Wear or disarrangement of the feathers of this area results in a vaguely banded appearance in the pectoral region.

It will be recalled that, in the juvenal plumage of the banded races of *Atlapetes brunnei-nucha*, the breast and abdomen are heavily streaked with dull olive on a white or dull yellow background. It should be pointed out that Chapman (1923: 248) erred in describing the throat of juvenile *brunnei-nucha* as darker than the remaining underparts; the exact converse tends to be true. There is quite a bit of variation in saturation in juveniles of this species, so that some (lighter) individuals appear more distinctly streaked than others. In juveniles of the banded races, the pectoral band is represented by a poorly-defined unstreaked zone of dull olive between the throat and the streaked portion of the underparts. It is thus interesting to note that the juvenal plumage of *apertus* exhibits exactly the same unstreaked band in the same location; in fact, our juvenile specimens of *apertus* are virtually indistinguishable in color from a juvenile of *A. b. alleni* from Honduras (the only banded race which, like *apertus*, lacks yellow lines at the border of the crown). I would take this as evidence in favor of the banded pattern being the ancestral condition rather than the derived condition as has been suggested by Dr. Wetmore (see Parkes, 1954: 130).

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**Transplantation of a Shrike Pair.**—On April 21, 1956, a pair of Migrant Shrikes (*Lanius ludovicianus*), one of which was carrying nesting material, was trapped and banded in Section 26, T22N, R7E, Wisconsin. They were released 10 miles away in Section 8, T20N, R8E. Their nest was found in Section 17 in the latter township, 9/10 of a mile from the release point and 10¾ miles from the original point of capture. It contained 4 eggs on May 13, 6 eggs on May 25, and 5 young on June 8, at which time both adults were retrapped and their band numbers verified.—FRANCES HAMERSTROM, *Wisconsin Conservation Department, Plainfield, Wisconsin.*