

lateral portion consequently pulls forward with respect to the quadrate, elevating the upper jaw while depressing the lower jaw. The efficiency of the depressor mandibulae in raising the upper mandible, as explained above, is increased by the resistance to depression of the lower mandible encountered while gaping. It seems likely to me that an important part of the force which raises the upper jaw in gapers within the Icteridae is contributed by the depressor mandibulae, and that its disproportionate increase in size relative to that of the protractor quadrati, and the alteration of its fiber direction, are adaptations to the gaping method of feeding.

In the starling (*Sturnus*), which "repeatedly parts the grass mat or probes by spreading the mandibles" (Beecher, Auk, **70**, 1953: 284), the depressor mandibulae pulls parallel to the quadrate and therefore has no effect on the upper jaw. Raising of the upper jaw is accomplished solely by the protractor quadrati, which is indeed much better developed in *Sturnus* than in non-gapers or in the gapers already mentioned (Fig. 1). The different patterns of muscle development found in gapers of the Icteridae and Sturnidae represent different structural adaptations to similar feeding methods which can be explained in terms of the dual function of the depressor mandibulae in the Icteridae.

I am grateful to William J. Beecher for reading the manuscript and making several helpful suggestions.—RICHARD L. ZUSI, *Department of Zoology, Coburn Hall, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.*

Falco peregrinus pealei shot in Northern Ohio.—In February, 1958, the writer received a Peregrine Falcon frozen in the flesh through the courtesy of Mr. John A. Anderson, manager of the Winous Point Club in Ottawa County, Ohio. The bird had been shot and brought in for mounting for display in the trophy room by a hunter on November 15, 1957. Mr. Anderson presented the specimen to the University of Cincinnati, at the suggestion of Mr. Mike Nauer, then outdoor sports writer for a Cincinnati newspaper.

The bird, a beautiful immature female, was identified by the writer as belonging to the northwestern race, *F. p. pealei*, because of its generally very dark, coarsely marked plumage, particularly on the underparts. The specimen was sent for checking to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, who confirmed the identification; pointing out that it is a typical example of this well-marked race. Dr. Oberholser showed the bird to Dr. John W. Aldrich and Dr. Herbert Friedmann, who concurred in the identification. The specimen apparently establishes the first record of this race of the Peregrine Falcon east of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges.—EMERSON KEMSIES, *Curator of Ornithology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio.*

Probable Eskimo Curlew on Galveston Island, Texas.—On March 22, 1959, Messrs. Trevor Feltner and Dudley Deaver, members of the Texas Ornithological Society, saw on Galveston Island a curlew that attracted their attention because it was noticeably smaller than two Long-billed Curlews (*Numenius americanus*) between which it was feeding. On April 5, 1959, the same two men, accompanied by Messrs. Victor Emanuel and Roland Fowler, also members of the Texas Ornithological Society, saw the same, or a similar, bird on Galveston Island in a 200-acre grassy pasture about six miles north of the place of the previous observation. The party, which had a 30x telescope, identified the bird as an Eskimo Curlew (*N. borealis*). Emanuel saw it again on April 8, in the same pasture, and told me about