sternoclavicular. The pectoral trunk divides into two vessels which send branches to *M. pectoralis thoraica*, *M. supracoracoideus*, and other nearby muscles.

The left common carotid forms the thyroid, syringeobronchial, vertebral, and comes nervi vagi artery. Twigs to the esophagus, trachea, syrinx, and bronchus arise from the syringeobronchial artery, while the vertebral enters the vertebrarterial canal and proceeds anteriorly to the head. After releasing a subscapular artery and a cervical cutaneous artery to the skin, the left comes nervi vagi runs forward to join the occipital artery at the base of the skull.

The right common carotid differs in having a prominent ascending esophageal artery from which arises the right cervical cutaneous artery. On the right side, the syringeobronchial artery arises from the vertebral artery instead of the common carotid. The origin of the thyroid arteries varies somewhat on each side; they arise from the syringeobronchial, common carotid, or ascending esophageal. Both common carotids continue towards the head as the dorsal carotid arteries which, in turn, divide into internal and external branches at the base of the skull. A series of segmental twigs arise from the dorsal carotids; these small vessels supply blood to the cervical axial structures.

The arrangement of the arteries in the heart region of the Greater Shearwater resembles that of penguins more than that of other orders that have been studied (Glenny, Ohio J. Sci., 44: 28, 1944; 47: 84, 1947). The main differences between the two groups are in the origins of the accessory sternoclavicular, syringeobronchial, thyroid, and esophageal arteries and may perhaps be merely individual variations. The significance of the similar arterial patterns in the two orders cannot be determined without comparative studies of large series of birds from each group.

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First record of Smith's Longspur in Connecticut.—On 24 March 1968 I collected a specimen of *Calcarius pictus* at the town dump in Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut. The specimen was compared with the series of *Calcarius* at the American Museum of Natural History in New York and is now in the University of Connecticut collection. The bird was a female (ovary 4 × 2 mm) in heavy body molt and moderately fat. From the smooth texture of the ovary I judge that the bird was less than 1 year old. The specimen represents the first record for Connecticut, and is apparently the first collected in eastern North America north of South Carolina and east of Ohio.

I am uncertain if this bird was associated with a flock of about 30 Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*) present at the time. This locality of approximately 2 acres of open grassland near Long Island Sound is frequented regularly from November to March by Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*), Pipits (*Anthus spinoleta*), Ipswich Sparrows (*Passerculus princeps*), Savannah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), and Lapland Longspurs.—Walter Bulmer, *Biological Sciences Group, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268.*