accommodating the unfused tarsals (Figure 1B, 1D). Additionally on the distal end (Figure 1C), the trochleae are centrally ridged on the posterior surface and smooth on the anterior surface instead of being centrally grooved as in birds. The central trochlea may be the smallest of the three (as in *Dipus*) or subequal to trochleae II and IV (e.g. *Alactagulus*) unlike the case in most birds where trochlea III is commonly largest or second largest of the three. Dipodids further lack the anterior metatarsal groove with accompanying proximal foramina as well as the distal foramen located between trochleae III and IV in most birds.

Thanks are due Malcolm C. McKenna and Richard H. Tedford for pointing out the occurrence of metatarsal fusion in the Dipodidae and to Ray Gooris for drawing Figure 1. Work was supported by an American Association of University Women Fellowship for 1971–72 and a grant to the University of Colorado Museum by the Smithsonian Institution.—Pat Vickers Rich, *Department of Geology, Columbia University, New York, New York. Present address: Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024.* Accepted 30 Jun. 72.

First record of Sooty Shearwater for Arizona.—On 6 June 1971, while driving on Highway 8, 36 miles east of Yuma, Yuma County, Arizona, I noticed a dark object on the side of the highway. Thinking it to be a Common Raven (*Corvus corax*), I stopped to see if it was salvageable, and was greatly surprised to find a Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*). I left the bird at the University of Arizona, Tucson, and Stephen Russell notified me that it was a new record for Arizona. The specimen (University of Arizona, No. 10316) was a female (ovary 3 × 7 mm), extremely fat, and not molting.—Raymond J. Quigley, *Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Los Angeles, California 90024.* Accepted 26 Jun. 72.

First Utah record of the Baltimore Oriole.—The Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) is primarily confined to the eastern portion of the United States and Canada (Check-list of North American birds, fifth ed. 1957, Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union) and only rarely wanders west of the Rocky Mountains (Abbot 1962, Condor, 64: 441). On 27 June 1964 I collected a first-year male Baltimore Oriole in a small grove of primarily Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila* L.), white poplar (*Populus alba* L.), and boxelder (*Acer negundo* L.) approximately 2 miles south of Milford, 5,000 feet elevation, Beaver County, Utah (38° 22′ N, 113° 01′ W). The bird was prepared as a study skin and is now in the University of Utah Museum of Zoology (No. 19311). The specimen has quite worn plumage, especially pronounced in the secondaries and rectrices, and also a few scattered yellow feathers in the head and throat region typical of first year male Baltimore Orioles. The bird was in a nonreproductive state; its testes measured only 3 × 2 mm.

The above specimen, along with nine other orioles collected in the same area between 25 and 28 June 1964, have been examined by James D. Rising: who (in litt.) found the bird to be phenetically a "pure" Baltimore Oriole showing no tendency toward the Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*). Rising classified the specimen primarily on the basis of the characteristic lesser secondary coverts and the comparatively smaller size. The four other adult males in the series were classified as "pure" *I. bullockii*, although one specimen (No. 19318) showed an unusual amount of black in its forehead stripe. Two of the four adult females were typical *I. bullockii*, but the other two showed some phenetic qualities of normal *I. galbula*. Specimen number 19317, showing some