(1972). The upper parts of the specimen are yellowish olive spotted with black throughout the upper back and on the top of the head. The underparts are yellowish orange from vent to bill with traces of black spotting on the throat. The primaries are brownish.

The Logan specimen is the first specimen record of *I. galbula galbula* west of the Cascade Mountains. Kridler and Marshall (1962) reported an adult male singing in the Great Basin at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Harney County, Oregon on 1 June 1960. The bird, a male in second-year adult plumage collected at the refuge headquarters the same day (1960, Audubon Field Notes 14: 410), is in the National Museum of Natural History (No. 467080). The Malheur specimen is "pure" nominate *galbula* but the black at the base of the outer rectrices is somewhat reduced and is restricted to the outer webs compared to specimens of nominate *galbula* collected in the northeastern United States. The rectrices (longest rectrix 61.5 mm) are all about equally new, the outer ones being about 80–90% fully grown (cf. Sibley and Short 1964). Measurements of wing chord (99.6 mm) and tarsus (24.7 mm) of the Malheur specimen suggest that the bird originated from the zone of contact between the nominate subspecies and *bullockii* (cf. Rising 1970). Worthen (1973) collected the second specimen from the Great Basin, a male in first-year adult plumage, near Milford, Beaver County, Utah on 27 June 1964. Other specimens examined, especially those in the National Museum of Natural History, from the Great Basin belong to the western subspecies *bullockii* (*sensu* Rising 1970: 331).

I thank Roxie Laybourne for verification of the plumage and identity of the Logan specimen, and William H. Behle for the loan of the specimens from the University of Utah.

Literature Cited

Amadon, D. 1966. Avian plumages and molts. Condor 68: 263–278.

Hubbard, J. P. 1972. Identification of wintering orioles in the northeast. Delmarva Ornithol. 7: 10–12.

Kridler, E., and D. Marshall. 1962. Additional bird records from southeastern Oregon. Condor 64: 162–164.

McCaskie, R. G., and R. C. Banks. 1966. Supplemental list of birds of San Diego County, California. Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 14: 157–168.

Rising, J. D. 1970. Morphological variation and evolution in some North American orioles. Syst. Zool. 19: 315–351.

Sibley, C. G., and L. L. Short, Jr. 1964. Hybridization in the orioles of the Great Plains. Condor 66: 130–150.

Worthen, G. L. 1973. First Utah record of the Baltimore Oriole. Auk 90: 677–678.

M. Ralph Browning, *National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560.* Accepted 28 Jan. 74.

Effect of parentage on egg characteristics.—In a paper analyzing variations in egg characteristics of the House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*, Kendeigh et al. (1956, Auk 73: 42–65) state that "the influence of parentage on length and breadth was relatively small." This conclusion is based on statistics for "Partition of variability (per cent)" in Tables 3 and 4 in that paper.

Thomas H. Manning has recently called my attention to an error in these statistics caused by transposing "m" and "n" in the formula used (Preston and Preston 1953,

Ann. Carnegie Mus. 33: 129–139, see p. 137). Frank W. Preston and Harvey Barnett have kindly rerun the calculations from the original data and the corrected values for "Partition of variability (per cent)" are:

		First and third eggs	First and last eggs	Third and last eggs
Table 3	Sequence	0	10.9	13.4
	Parentage	39.2	19.1	66.9
	Error	60.8	70.0	19.6
Table 4	Sequence	1.3	15.6	10.5
	Parentage	43.7	47.6	70.3
	Error	55.0	36.8	19.2

for "Variability":

Table 3	Sequence	0	0.0834	0.0474
	Parentage	0.2500	0.1461	0.2357
	Error	0.3874	0.5368	0.0692
	Total	0.6374	0.7663	0.3522
Table 4	Sequence	0.0018	0.0269	0.0097
	Parentage	0.0592	0.0821	0.0645
	Error	0.0745	0.0635	0.0176
	Total	0.1356	0.1725	0.0918

and for "Coefficient of variation (per cent)":

Table 3	Sequence	0	1.7	1.3
	Parentage	3.0	2.3	2.9
	Error	3.7	4.3	1.5
Table 4	Sequence	0.3	1.3	0.8
	Parentage	1.9	2.2	2.0
	Error	2.2	2.0	1.0

Other minor discrepancies in the two tables are of little importance.

These revised data make it obvious that parentage has a very appreciable effect on the length and breadth dimensions of eggs. Actually, elsewhere in the paper, we showed (p. 56) "that with increasing age, birds lay eggs that are both longer and broader" and again (p. 58) "individual females, therefore, tend to lay eggs in different clutches of nearly the same average dimensions. The variability among different clutches of the same female is much less than among different females in the species."

I am very grateful to Manning, Preston, and Barnett for their interest and help with this note.—S. Charles Kendeigh, *Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois 61820.* Accepted 6 Aug. 74. (This paper was subsidized by the author.)

Willet breeding in Los Roques archipelago, Venezuela.—The Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) is a winter resident or visitor throughout the Caribbean and Middle America, and migrates in South America to Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil; up to this time, to my knowledge, it has been known to breed only in temperate North America and locally in the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and the northern Lesser Antilles. In Venezuela the two subspecies have been taken on the