

Jan., 1933

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS OF CULMEN AND NAIL AND RATIOS BETWEEN THEM IN BARROW GOLDEN-EYES

Sex and age	Specimen number	Weight (grams)	Length of culmen	Length of nail	Ratio of nail to culmen
Male ad.	41835	.....	33.0	13.8	.42
Male ad.	41836	.....	34.4	13.4	.40
Male ad.	44637	.....	35.8	13.5	.38
Male ad.	50602	.....	34.4	13.6	.39
		Average	34.4	13.6	.39
Female ad.	50603	.....	30.8	11.2	.36
Female ad.	39707	.....	33.2	11.7	.35
Female ad.	43997	.....	29.7	11.2	.38
		Average	31.2	11.4	.36
Male yg.	44642	360	22.5	8	.35
Female yg.	44641	316	22.8	8.2	.36
Male yg.	44640	201	19.1	7.1	.37
Male yg.	44639	175	17.3	7.0	.40
Female yg.	44638	165	18.3	7.2	.39
Female yg.	48429	48	12.7	5.2	.41

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS OF CULMEN AND NAIL AND RATIOS BETWEEN THEM IN BUFFLE-HEADS

Sex and age	Specimen number	Weight (grams)	Length of culmen	Length of nail	Ratio of nail to culmen
Male ad.	4843	.....	26.5	7.0	.26
Male ad.	24638	.....	25.4	7.1	.28
Male ad.	56339	.....	28.6	6.5	.23
Male ad.	29598	404	26.2	7.3	.28
		Average	26.7	7.0	.26
Female ad.	4844	.....	24.4	6.1	.25
Female ad.	70	.....	24.1	6.3	.26
Female ad.	45959	.....	21.5	5.8	.27
		Average	23.3	6.1	.26
Male yg.	45963	170	18.3	4.9	.27
Male yg.	45961	168	17.9	4.9	.27
Male yg.	45960	163	17.9	5.0	.28

The measurements listed above show that the difference between adults of these two kinds of ducks in size of nail as indicated by its linear dimension also serves to distinguish the young. The smallest individual of downy young Barrow Golden-eye has a larger nail than a buffle-head of four times its weight. The ratio of length of nail to length of culmen changes scarcely at all with increase in size and age. Moreover, this ratio appears to be fairly constant for each species, but the difference between them is relatively great. The simple determination of ratio of length of nail to length of culmen seems to provide a certain means of distinguishing downy young of these two kinds of ducks at any age.—JEAN M. LINSDALE, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, January 3, 1933.*

**A Long-lived Wren-tit.**—In a previous issue of *The Condor* (XXXIII, May, 1931, p. 128) I told of the capture of an Intermediate Wren-tit (Gambel's Wren-tit by the new A. O. U. Check-list), *Chamaea fasciata fasciata*, bearing band number 91519. This bird had been banded in Strawberry Cañon, Berkeley, on March 22, 1925, by E. D. Clabaugh, and was recaptured by me February 3, 1931. It repeated six times in February and once in March of the same year. It returned on February 27, 1932, and again on December 3, 1932, each time within a few hundred feet of the location where Mr. Clabaugh first trapped it. As this bird could not have been hatched later than June, 1924, it must have been at least eight and one-half years old when last recaptured.—E. L. SUMNER, SR., *Berkeley, California, December 7, 1932.*

**Off-shore Migrants over the Pacific.**—The Templeton Crocker Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences sailed from San Francisco on the yacht *Zaca* on March 10, 1932, returning to the same port on September 1 following. As ornithologist of the expedition I was occupied with bird collecting and observation wherever possible. The most important ornithological work was accomplished at our southernmost objective, the Galapagos Archipelago, but worthwhile observations were made also on our way along the western coast of Mexico. In particular, migrating North American species were seen at various times and places on the Galapagos and elsewhere, deserving of explicit record other than as part of a general account of the birds of the Galapagos Islands.

Mr. Crocker himself, personally conducting the expedition, took a most lively interest in the bird work. He shot most of the specimens that I prepared, leaving me happily free in my field work to follow such special lines of inquiry as seemed desirable. A large proportion of the following records are results of his activity.