

Extreme measurements of wing length in millimeters

Males	
20 <i>texensis</i> from California and Arizona	179-193
9 <i>texensis</i> from northern Sonora (Rancho La Arizona, El Alamo, Pílares, Hermosillo)	178-196
10 <i>micromeris</i> from southern Sonora (Guaymas, Obregon, Tecoripa, Tesia, Camoa)	174-193
8 <i>micromeris</i> from Lower California	169-185
5 <i>micromeris</i> from El Salvador	173-180
Females	
10 <i>texensis</i> from California and Arizona	175-185
4 <i>texensis</i> from northern Sonora	171-179
7 <i>micromeris</i> from southern Sonora	166-177
4 <i>micromeris</i> from Lower California	167-178
8 <i>micromeris</i> from El Salvador and Costa Rica	171-175

I am indebted to Dr. L. B. Bishop and Mr. George Willett for the loan of certain specimens and to Dr. Pierce Brodkorb for measurements of the Sonora nighthawks at the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, December 2, 1941.*

An Unrecorded Eskimo Curlew from Colorado.—On a recent visit to Denver, Colorado, A. M. Bailey called my attention to the fact that the Eskimo Curlew had never been recorded from Colorado. There is a specimen of this bird in my collection, received some years ago. The original label had been replaced by one from the collection of Charles D. Klotz, Chicago, Illinois, and bears the inscription “#56 *Numenius borealis*, Denver, (Smith's Lake) Colorado, April 29, 1882—female—collected by D. D. Stone.” On the reverse of the label is marked “from the collection of H. K. Coale.” Another label attached to the specimen bears the inscription “from the collection of Ashley Hine, Chicago, Illinois,” with no other data. The specimen is now no. 6903 in my collection.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, September 16, 1941.*

Available Skeletons of the Passenger Pigeon.—Recently there came to our attention a mounted skeleton of a pigeon in the Department of Zoology of the University of California which had been in use for many years in laboratory demonstrations. A worn label pasted to the underside of the stand read “*Ectopistes migratorius*”! In view of the rarity of skeletal material of the Passenger Pigeon, this identification was checked and inquiry was made as to skeletons still extant.

The skeleton at hand originally came from Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Inc., Rochester, New York, and was acquired by the University of California, probably about 1890. The label on the skeleton bears the words “Western U. S.” and a number, “G-9281.” The latter is a number assigned to the Passenger Pigeon in Gray's “Hand-list of Genera and Species of Birds” (Part II, 1870:235); the “G” denotes skeletal material in the stock of Ward's Establishment. Other data on damaged parts of the label, including apparently a price figure and another stock number, are not decipherable. According to communications from Mr. F. H. Ward, this specimen was one of a series obtained in the public markets in the 1880's (certainly prior to 1889), when Passenger Pigeons were cheaper than domestic pigeons. More specific data cannot be given because of the loss of records by fire.

Through the kindness of Dr. Alexander Wetmore, we are able to list from the records of the U. S. National Museum the available complete skeletons of *Ectopistes migratorius*: Two at the U. S. National Museum; one at the Charleston Museum (South Carolina); two at the Peabody Museum, Yale University; and one at the Science Museum, St. Paul Institute, Minnesota. Our skeleton, complete except for certain skull parts, phalanges, and an injured right ulna, is now catalogued (no. 84315) in the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California. This list of seven is doubtlessly incomplete. Mr. Ward writes further that at the time Shufeldt's study of the osteology of the Passenger Pigeon appeared (Auk, 31, 1914:358-362), Ward's had eight skeletons in stock. Shufeldt had one from the collections of the U. S. National Museum, the only skeleton known to him at that time.

No other skeletal material of *Ectopistes migratorius* has been at hand for comparison. The identification of our specimen was checked by comparison with specimens of *Zenaidura macroura* and *Columba fasciata*. Howard's study (Condor, 29, 1937:12-14) of remains of the Passenger Pigeon from