		Wing	Tail
Sex?	Guaymas, Sonora.	485	240
Sex?	Guaymas, Sonora.	497	250
Male	Isla de los Burros.	500	250
Male	Isla de los Burros.	490	244

Of chief interest, however, were the colors of the soft parts of the two males, in which they were identical. These colors were noted immediately. It is well to stress the "immediately," since they began to change a few minutes after death and after the lapse of an hour bore little resemblance to those of the living bird. Not having a color chart at the time, the color terms in quotes are an approximation based on field notes. Head, neck, cere (including encirclement of nostrils), tarsi, and feet, about "Carmine" or "Eugenia Red," the color more or less concealed on lower tarsi and feet by whitish scales and excrement; extreme lower bare portion of neck at juncture with the feather line, yellowish orange, the color mostly concealed and obvious only on examination; transverse corrugations across crown between eyes and small tubercles on preoccular region, ivory white; transverse corrugations of hind crown, nape, and sides of head, grayish blue (about "Deep Green-Blue Gray"); iris, grayish brown; bill, ivory white; claws, dull black. Within fifteen minutes after death the tarsi and feet had changed, through blood drainage probably, to dull yellowish white and the red portions of the head to reddish brown. The blue became darker and at first more violaceous but within an hour was blackish brown. In the now dried specimen the once red, orange, and white parts of the head and neck are a dirty "Yellow-Ochre," the once blue area is a nondescript dull black, and the tarsi and feet are pale, dull brown.

When adequate and reliable data have been gathered and the variations due to age, sex, and season are accurately known, it is likely that current ideas as to characters and the relationships of the several races of the Turkey Vulture will undergo some revision. Concerning our two northern races (*septentrionalis* and *teter*), the existing published data are very unsatisfactory. It is suggested that close scrutiny of living birds with the aid of binoculars, especially during the nesting season, would produce information of value.—A. J. VAN ROSSEM, *Dickey Collections, University of California, Los Angeles, March 29, 1946.*

A Ross Goose Taken in Wallowa County, Oregon.—On January 24, 1946, I received a pair of wings from State Police Officer George Rogers of Enterprise, Wallowa County, Oregon, with a request that I identify these remains of a bird shot in his district. They proved to be from an immature Ross Goose, *Chen rossii*. As no previous occurrence of this vanishing species was known from the northeastern section of Oregon, I wrote requesting additional information. Under date of January 29, 1946, Rogers replied that the Ross Goose "was killed on November 4, 1945, by I. S. Surber. He and Bill Warnock were hunting ducks out on the J. H. Dobbin ranch about three miles southeast of Enterprise and were walking along one of those small streams which flow through the place when a bunch of mallards got up. This little snow goose got up all alone and attempted to follow along behind the mallards but was downed by Mr. Surber." Recent known occurrences of the Ross Goose outside of its regular winter range have been few and far between and should be placed on record.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, February 18, 1946.*

The Identity of the Orange-crowned Warblers of the Santa Monica Mountains, California.—The peculiar distribution of the insular form of the Orange-crowned Warbler has been reviewed and mapped recently (Grinnell and Miller, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:393-395, fig. 40). This race, the Dusky Orange-crown (*Vermivora celata sordida*) has been found nesting in two mainland areas. The northernmost of these is the Point Firmin-Point Vincente district, Los Angeles County, where breeding *sordida* has apparently been satisfactorily identified by sight in the field (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. No. 21, 1933:143) as sometimes may be done with this form. The Santa Monica Mountains, scarcely twenty miles north of Point Vincente, support a breeding population of Orange-crowned Warblers which has never been identified subspecifically. The coastal position of these birds and the fact that the Santa Monica Mountains probably once were connected with the Channel Islands has made it seem possible that the birds would prove to be *sordida*. Nevertheless, in mapping ranges (*loc. cit.*) it was guessed that the birds of these mountains were *V. c. lutescens*, which form occurs in adjoining interior mountains and in coast ranges north of the Santa Clara Valley of Ventura County.

On March 17, 1946, I took three males at Topanga, Los Angeles County, in the Santa Monica range about four miles from the coast. These birds were settled on breeding territories, were singing regularly, and had fully enlarged gonads. All are *lutescens*, their color and bill size being characteristic of that race. There is no clear evidence of intermediacy, although the birds are not as brilliant as the more highly colored variants of *lutescens*.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, March 29, 1946.*