

Racial characters.—Compared with *C. m. guatemalae*, occipital patch more blue (less purplish, nearest Light Cadet Blue–Yale Blue in adult males); anterior margin of occipital patch less white; lower back, wings, tail, and posterior under parts less purplish (belly Dark Cadet Blue in adult males); size similar (see table).

Compared with *C. m. cucullata*, occipital patch more blue, more white anteriorly, and margined conspicuously with white laterally (margins lacking in *cucullata*); lower back, wings, tail, and posterior under parts less purplish; wings, tail, and tarsus significantly longer, bill deeper (see table).

Geographic distribution.—Caribbean slopes of the mountains of western Honduras (Cerro Pucca, Merendón, Muin, Las Peinitas).

Measurements of Adult Males of <i>Cyanolyca mitrata</i> in Millimeters					
Dimension	Population	Number of specimens	Range	Mean with standard error	Standard deviation*
Wing	Panamá–Costa Rica	23	116–127	121.9 ± 0.8	3.2
	Honduras	8	132–142	136.4 ± 1.4	3.9
	Guatemala–Chiapas	7	133–143	137.0 ± 1.3	3.3
	Oaxaca	4	131–138	135.5	
	Veracruz–San Luis Potosí	10	132–142	137.9 ± 1.0	3.3
Tail	Panamá–Costa Rica	19	127–140	133.1 ± 1.0	4.4
	Honduras	8	136–152	143.9 ± 2.2	6.1
	Guatemala–Chiapas	7	141–153	145.7 ± 1.4	3.8
	Oaxaca	3	142–145	143.7	
	Veracruz–San Luis Potosí	9	140–151	145.6 ± 1.3	4.0
Bill length	Panamá–Costa Rica	23	18.0–20.7	19.20 ± 0.16	0.79
	Honduras	8	18.9–19.9	19.60 ± 0.16	0.45
	Guatemala–Chiapas	7	18.8–21.4	20.37 ± 0.33	0.87
	Oaxaca	4	19.0–20.8	20.07	
	Veracruz–San Luis Potosí	9	17.7–19.9	19.13 ± 0.29	0.81
Bill depth	Panamá–Costa Rica	23	10.5–11.9	11.23 ± 0.08	0.38
	Honduras	7	11.5–12.8	12.22 ± 0.16	0.42
	Guatemala–Chiapas	7	11.6–12.2	11.96 ± 0.11	0.28
	Oaxaca	4	11.4–12.0	11.67	
	Veracruz–San Luis Potosí	11	10.7–12.0	11.27 ± 0.16	0.50
Tarsus	Panamá–Costa Rica	23	34.8–39.9	37.55 ± 0.29	1.37
	Honduras	8	39.1–43.0	41.31 ± 0.50	1.41
	Guatemala–Chiapas	7	41.7–42.7	42.09 ± 0.16	0.41
	Oaxaca	4	39.4–42.4	41.05	
	Veracruz–San Luis Potosí	10	39.9–43.4	41.76 ± 0.36	1.13

* N–1 used throughout.

A total of 140 specimens of *C. mitrata* has been examined. For kind permission to use specimens, I am indebted to the curators and owners of the following collections: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; American Museum of Natural History; British Museum; Carnegie Museum; Chicago Natural History Museum; Cornell University; Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; H. O. Havemeyer; Los Angeles County Museum; Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University; Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology; United States National Museum; and University of Florida. The studies reported here were supported in part by a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, November 27, 1950.*

White-faced Glossy Ibis and Long-billed Curlew in Western Colorado.—A White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis guarauna*) was collected at Gunnison, Colorado, on April 23, 1950. A second individual was seen April 28, and on April 30 a student brought one in and a flock of five more was reported from near Gunnison along the Gunnison River. A single individual was seen occasionally through June in marshy lands south of town but no mate or nest could be located.

Two Long-billed Curlews (*Numenius americanus*), both females, were collected from marshes

south of Gunnison on May 7, 1950. No others of this species were seen or reported to me in the course of this spring. According to local observers neither of these species has been reported from the Gunnison area previously. Neither does examination of literature reveal any previous records. The elevation of Gunnison is approximately 7500 feet on the western slope of the continental divide.—A. SIDNEY HYDE, *Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, November 9, 1950.*

Lark Bunting in Uintah Basin, Utah.—According to recent literature (Twomey, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 1942, 28:468; Woodbury, Cottam, and Sugden, Univ. of Utah Bull. No. 16, 1949, 39:33), there are no records of the Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) from the Uintah Basin, Utah.

I have had the opportunity to take five specimens of this species in this area in 1950. Two males were collected on May 21 two miles south of Gusher, Uintah County, Utah. No others were observed on this date. Two males were taken on May 26 four miles south of Roosevelt, Duchesne County, Utah. These, a female, and several male and female Yellow-headed Blackbirds were eating grain spilled in the corner of a field by a farmer. An immature female was taken September 9 on Diamond Mountain Plateau 30 miles north of Vernal, Uintah County, Utah. Two others in light plumage were observed feeding with this bird in the sage.

Apparently the birds observed were only passing through, as none of them showed any indication of nesting. The testes of the males were enlarged, measuring 11 and 12 mm. in length and indicating that the birds were well into the breeding season.

All the birds observed were in the *Atriplex-Tetradymia* community (Twomey, *op. cit.*: 346) near cultivated or once cultivated fields.—MERLIN L. KILLPACK, *Biological Department, Roosevelt High School, Roosevelt, Utah, November 13, 1950.*

Variation in Skeletal Measurements of the Common Murre.—Measurements of length and width of the long bones of the Common Murre (*Uria aalge*) were made on a rather large number of specimens. Material used in this study was recovered from Indian middens on Southeast Farallon Island approximately 27 miles off the coast of San Francisco County, California. The bones were collected in 1949 by Mr. F. Fenenga of the Department of Anthropology, University of California, while he was engaged in an archeological survey. Judging from the following historical background, the bones are between 110 and 140 years old. From approximately 1809 to 1832 the Russians maintained a colony of Aleut men on the Farallon Islands to hunt seal; these men were brought mainly from Kodiak Island. The Indians also killed murrets and other sea birds for their feathers which were shipped to China. The bones used in this study are from a portion of the skeletons resulting from this activity. The skeletons were of course disarticulated and the bones mixed. In many instances the specimens were discarded because they were broken or were excessively worn, but from thirty to over two hundred specimens, respectively, of the various elements were measured. Since perhaps the largest breeding colony of *Uria aalge californica* in existence is on the Farallon Islands, it is doubtful that the Indians killed birds away from the islands; it is therefore assumed that all the specimens are from birds of this breeding population and that a representative sample was obtained. One of the purposes of this study was to learn the variations in this race so that comparisons may be made with the northern race *Uria aalge inornata*.

This study was a part of a research project carried on by the writer at the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology under the direction of Dr. Robert W. Storer. Acknowledgment is made to Dr. Storer for help and for the use of the Farallon material.

Measurements were made of the following elements: radius, ulna, carpometacarpus, femur, tibiotarsus, tarsometatarsus, and coracoid. Those made of the humerus previously by Dr. Storer are included in the tabulations. The length of the bones was taken to be the total length with the back of the calipers held parallel to the long axis of the bone. An exception to this was the measurement of the length of the tibiotarsus which was measured from the articular surface of the knee joint to the distal end. The widths of the shafts of the radius, ulna, and femur were taken as the minimum diameter of the bone near the middle of the shaft. The width of the tarsometatarsus was taken as the minimum width of the shaft, that is, in a plane at right angles to the vertical when the bone is in its natural position. The width of the distal end of the tibiotarsus was taken as the distance between the outer surfaces of the external and internal condyles. The width of the head of the femur was considered to