

be the diameter of the head with the back of the calipers held parallel to the long axis of the bone. All measurements were taken with calipers accurate to 0.1 mm. Measurements of the left and right elements were originally tabulated separately, but no significant differences were found in the means and they are therefore grouped together.

The measurements are given in the accompanying table. The number of specimens, the mean, observed range, standard deviation, and the coefficient of variation are given in each case. It will be noted that the coefficient of variation ranges from 2.10 to 3.49 for the lengths and from 3.62 to 5.54 for the widths. The explanation for the greater coefficients of variation for the widths is not evident

Item	Number of specimens	Lengths			
		Mean	Observed Range	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
Humerus*	205	84.78±.12	80.8-89.5	1.79±.09	2.10±.10
Ulna	180	64.92±.12	61.4-69.6	1.61±.08	2.42±.13
Radius	127	61.95±.13	57.7-65.9	1.52±.09	2.45±.15
Carpometacarpus	145	43.29±.10	39.5-46.0	1.22±.07	2.81±.16
Coracoid	69	40.67±.12	37.4-42.4	1.02±.09	2.50±.21
Femur	72	47.42±.14	45.1-50.6	1.21±.10	2.55±.21
Tibiotarsus	30	85.25±.44	80.7-89.2	2.42±.32	2.84±.36
Tarsometatarsus	37	37.31±.21	34.7-40.3	1.30±.15	3.49±.40
		Widths			
Ulna shaft	119	3.75±.01	3.4-4.2	0.143±.01	3.81±.25
Radius shaft	126	2.51±.01	2.2-2.9	0.095±.01	2.78±.24
Tarsometatarsus shaft	35	3.62±.03	3.3-4.0	0.154±.02	4.26±.51
Tibiotarsus distal end	17	7.82±.07	7.1-8.2	0.291±.05	3.62±.62
Femur shaft	62	3.76±.02	3.2-4.1	0.174±.02	4.68±.42
Femur head	66	4.38±.03	3.9-4.8	0.243±.03	5.54±.48

\* Measurements by Storer.

unless the mechanical error of measuring was proportionately greater. The humerus is the least variable element and the tarsometatarsus shows the greatest variation. The coefficients of variation for the lengths of the leg bones are greater than for those of the wing bones, but since fewer leg elements were measured this difference may not be significant. Not only do the distal elements show more variation in length than do the proximal ones, but there is a gradual increase in the variation from the proximal to the distal elements. However, the differences between the coefficients of variation for any two adjacent elements in the gradient are not significant. The diameter of the head of the femur and the width of the shaft had a high coefficient of variation whereas that of the distal end of the tibiotarsus was the lowest of the widths.

Since it is often difficult to secure such a large number of specimens for a study of this type, this data may add to the general knowledge of the variation in the measurements of the various elements of the avian skeleton as well as prove useful in the study of the races of this species.—WILLIAM GOODGE, *Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 16, 1950.*

**A Record Specimen of the Indigo Bunting in California.**—As Bruce E. Cardiff and I were collecting in a small undisturbed area of chaparral west of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California, on May 27, 1950, we heard a song that was not familiar to us. On examining the singing bird at close range, we found it to be a beautiful adult male Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). The bird was taken and is now no. 1422 in the Cardiff Collection.

There are three sight records for the San Francisco Bay region (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 27, 1944:574), but heretofore no record for California has been supported by a specimen.—EUGENE E. CARDIFF, *Bloomington, California, July 26, 1950.*

**Parula Warbler Nesting in Kansas.**—In searching the literature I can find no record of the Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana*) nesting in Kansas. While fishing along Wildcat Creek, Riley County, Kansas, May 9, 1947, I observed a pair of birds of this species at close range. Their nest was located in a collection of cornstalks, roots, grass, and other trash that hung from the lower branches of a sycamore tree (*Platanus occidentalis*) about four feet above the water. This had col-

lected on the branches during high water and closely resembled a clump of usnea moss in which these birds commonly nest. The birds had constructed the nest by pulling in and weaving together the lower fibers of this clump and lining it with finer roots and grasses. The first egg was laid on May 11. An egg of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) was laid on the same day. The next day the warblers added a new story to their nest sealing in both eggs. Three more eggs were laid the following three days and incubation began. A few days later a thunderstorm and flash flood submerged the nest in water. I made my next visit two days later, and the entire nest and the eggs, one missing, were coated with mud. The birds had apparently left the area as there was no sign of them. The nest and eggs were collected.—MARVIN D. SCHWILLING, *Fort Collins, Colorado, November 18, 1950.*

**Records of Two North American Corvids in Mexico.**—On March 10, 1944, Chester C. Lamb obtained a Raven (Moore Coll. no. 39398) at Charco Redondo, 20 miles west of Ojuelos, Jalisco, México. It was obviously very large. Measurements disclose that the right wing is 465 mm., the tail 261 mm. and the tarsus 69 mm. Mr. Lamb recorded it as a female. If it is a female, the wing is about 33 mm. longer than the longest measurement given for a female of *Corvus corax sinuatus*, and, if there is some error involved in sexing and it is a male, it is 5.3 mm. longer than the wing of the longest male recorded by Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 3:262). In fact both wing and tail measurements are larger than the largest measurements of *Corvus corax principalis*. The tarsal length (69 mm.) lies between the maximum and the minimum lengths of both races. Only for the exposed culmen do we have a measurement closer to *sinuatus*. The unusually large size of both wing and tail and the normal tarsal length indicates that this bird is a representative of *C. c. principalis*, possessing a somewhat smaller bill than usual. Apparently this is the first record of this northern race from México.

Although the Piñon Jay (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*) has been recorded as common in the pine belts of the Sierra Juarez and the Sierra San Pedro Mártir of Baja California, apparently it has never been taken in any other part of México. While checking a recent accession of material from México, Dr. John Davis found a female (Moore Coll. no. 50497) collected by Chester C. Lamb on June 10, 1949, seventeen miles east of La Junta, Chihuahua, at 7500 feet altitude. Mr. Lamb's collecting station was about 230 miles south of the Mexican border and therefore this occurrence constitutes a considerable extension of the range of the species. The date of its capture, June 10, is somewhat surprising, but as the gonads were described as "small" by the collector, this date may not be significant.—ROBERT T. MOORE, *Laboratory of Zoology, Occidental College, Eagle Rock, California, September 26, 1950.*

**Road-runner in Oklahoma.**—The comments of Baerg (Condor, 52, 1950:165) on the occurrence of the Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*) in Arkansas and the recording of this species in eastern Oklahoma by Allan (Condor, 52, 1950:43) make worthy of mention in connection with the eastward extension of the range of this species an observation of mine. On June 7, 1932, I saw two of these birds approximately 20 miles east of Oklahoma City while I was driving to that city from Seminole. At this late date I can, unfortunately, make no comments as to terrain.—WENDELL TABER, *Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 7, 1950.*

**Laughing Gull on the Coast of Southern California.**—The occurrence of the Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*) in California appears to be of a sporadic nature. A small colony of breeding birds was reported from the Salton Sea in Imperial County by Miller and van Rossem (Condor, 31, 1929:141). A search of the literature does not reveal any records from that locality in subsequent years, but Warden E. J. O'Neill reports the presence of a small breeding colony each summer for the past six years.

Since this gull apparently breeds chiefly on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of this continent, stragglers to the southern Californian coast are of rare occurrence. A bird described as being in the first winter plumage remained at Santa Monica Beach in Los Angeles County for two weeks during March, 1946 (Cogswell, Audubon Field Notes, 1946:106). Mr. R. Mall and I saw an adult of this species over the Malibu Sportfishing Pier at Malibu, Los Angeles County, on June 3, 1950. The bird was in fine plumage and gave its call repeatedly. Because of my acquaintance with the Laughing Gull on the East coast of the United States, identification of this individual presented no problem. The gull remained at the pier for some eighty minutes during which time it fed on fish scraps discarded by fishermen. The bird then flew down the coast toward Santa Monica.