

NEWS AND NOTES

This section is for non-commercial ornithological news and requests for information, especially those of lasting interest. It will be appreciated if submitted material is concise, in *Condor* format, and typed double-spaced. Items of temporary interest should be submitted to the *A.O.U. Ornithological Newsletter* (Dr. Richard C. Banks, ed., Bird and Mammal Laboratories, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20560), which has a larger circulation and a briefer lead time than *The Condor*.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The following Opinions have been published recently by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom. (See Bulletin Zoological Nomenclature Volume 34, part 1.) 1078 (p. 14) *Anas punctata* Burchell, 1822 (Aves) suppressed under the plenary powers.

1081 (p. 25) Addition of Family-Group Names based on *Alca* (Aves) and *Alces* (Mammalia) to the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

The Commission cannot supply separates of Opinions.

FRANK M. CHAPMAN FUND

The Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund gives grants in aid for ornithological research and also post-doctoral fellowships. While there is no restriction on who may apply, the Committee particularly welcomes and favors applications from graduate students; projects in game management and the medical sciences are seldom funded. Applications are due on 15 September and 15 February. Information on form and content of applications may be obtained from the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund Committee, The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, N.Y. 10024.

DATA ON COWBIRD NESTLINGS REQUESTED

I am studying geographical variation in the gape coloration of nestling Brown-headed and Bronzed cowbirds. In some localities the rictal flanges and tomia are yellow, in other areas they are white. I would greatly appreciate receiving the following types of data from any location: color of the rictal flanges, tomia, mouth interior and eye-lids of cowbird and host nestlings (if the latter are present), host species,

precise locality data, and date. The information on coloration is best if based on observations of live nestlings but colored photographs are also valuable. I would like to inspect colored photos myself but this isn't a necessity. Most nestlings will probably have rictal flanges and tomia that can be described as "clearly yellow" or "clearly white" but if you wish to report data with greater accuracy, and especially if the color seems intermediate, the nestling cowbird can be compared against a color standard. Pages 250 and 251 in *Birds of North America* by Robbins et al. show the heads of warblers and present numerous shades of yellow. These shades of yellow (or others appearing in Robbins) can be matched with those of live nestlings.—Stephen I. Rothstein, Department of Biological Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

SIGHTINGS OF SANDHILL CRANES IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO WANTED

The Greater Sandhill Crane breeds throughout the Great Lakes states and parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. However, in northwestern Ontario (area south of 51° latitude and west of Sault Ste. Marie) they are considered rare transients. Over the past decade, cranes believed to be this form have been sighted with increasing frequency throughout this area. Occurrences of immatures in the last year suggest that a population of Greater Sandhill Cranes breeds in northwestern Ontario. Information from sightings will be used to estimate the population distribution and to determine an area for an intensive study of biology, migration and taxonomic verification. Please include date, location and number of birds. C. D. Ankney, Department of Zoology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5B7.

ARTIFICIAL NEST STRUCTURES

I would like to receive material for an international bibliography on the use of artificial nest structures for avian research and management. All contributors will be acknowledged in publication. Please send reprints and literature lists to Jeffrey B. Froke, National Audubon Society, Box 157, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675.

ERRATUM

In the paper by Dennis J. Martin on songs of the Fox Sparrow (*Condor* 79:209–221), Song Type C of Figure 5 (p. 215) is illustrated in the lower six sound spectrograms, not the six on the right side.