

M. peroneus longus is the most superficial muscle on the anterolateral aspect of the crus. Hence, it covers the bellies of *Mm. tibialis anticus* and *peroneus brevis*.

M. extensor digitorum longus is poorly developed. Its tendon is ossified; it bifurcates a little more than half way down the tarsometatarsus and, near the distal end of that bone, each tendon bifurcates again. The two medial tendons fuse and insert on digit III; one of the lateral tendons inserts on digit II, the other on digit IV.

M. obturator internus is triangular in shape and has a large component which arises from inside the pelvis. I failed to find *M. obturator externus*.—ANDREW J. BERGER, Department of Anatomy, East Medical Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 7, 1955.

Notes on the songs of Lark Buntings.—The songs of Lark Buntings (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) are as distinctive as their plumage, although that fact has not been recognized adequately in the literature available to us. Peterson (1941. "A Field Guide to Western Birds") says the song is "sweet and trilling." Pough (1946. "Audubon Bird Guide; Eastern Land Birds.") adds that it is "warbled in a rich musical voice," and Hoffmann (1927. "Birds of the Pacific States.") speaks, correctly, of "sweet notes and trills, often interspersed with harsh notes."

The following observations are based on our tape recordings of two Lark Buntings in 1954, one on June 13, near Hugo, Lincoln County, Colorado, and the other on June 14, near Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas. The birds were conspicuous as they flitted across wheat fields and pastures where neither bushes, trees, nor rocks, and but few weeds, offered any concealment. Luckily for our recording, the buntings sang fully as well from fence posts as when on the wing. The birds usually were seen in loose groups or colonies containing from two to as many as a dozen singing males. The only other birds we saw near these colonies were occasional Horned Larks, Western Meadowlarks, Savannah Sparrows, and Lark Sparrows.

Broadly, the songs of the two Lark Buntings we recorded on tape, and of others heard but not recorded, consisted of the random use of several distinct phrases, with considerable variation in both the musical quality and pitches of the several phrases. A phrase might consist of a trill, or a buzz, or one or two notes repeated three to ten times.

In all, we recorded 16 songs from the Lark Bunting near Hugo, and 10 from the Cimarron bird. The Hugo bird averaged three to four phrases per song, and the Cimarron bird averaged six to seven phrases per song. For both birds we were able to recognize 11 different phrase types or patterns, although the repetitions of a given phrase-type were not always exactly identical.

The 11 phrase-types of these two Lark Buntings may be placed in four groups. Group A contains three types, Cardinal-like and gliding in pitch: (1) a single-note *sweet*, rising rapidly in pitch for about an octave, this note repeated four to eight times; (2) a slurred double-note *cher-wheat*, rising in pitch, usually repeated about three times; and (3) *weeta*, falling in pitch. Group B contains two types, chat-like and unmusical: (4) *chug* repeated three or four times; and (5) *chut*, repeated more rapidly, usually nine or ten times. Group C contains three types, trills or buzzes: (6) a low-pitched *buzz*; (7) a junco-like trill; and (8) a high-pitched, insect-like trill. Group D contains three types: (9) *toot* repeated four to twelve times, quality clear and piping; (10) *churt* less clear and musical than type 9; and (11) *chew*, rather cardinal-like, but not conspicuously gliding in pitch as in Group A.

The use of these song types by the two males is indicated in the following table:

Song Type Number	Group	Transliteration	Number of times used	
			Hugo	Cimarron
1	A	Cardinal-like <i>sweet</i>	15	8
2	A	Cardinal-like <i>cher-wheat</i>	4	3
3	A	Cardinal-like <i>weeta</i>	0	3
4	B	Chat-like <i>chug</i>	8	12
5	B	Chat-like <i>chut</i>	4	0
6	C	trills; low buzz	0	3
7	C	trills; Junco-like trill	1	4
8	C	trills; high, insect-like	7	9
9	D	single-note <i>toot</i>	12	10
10	D	single-note <i>churt</i>	1	9
11	D	single-note <i>chew</i>	0	1

With three exceptions, both birds began each song with Type 1 phrase. Seven of the 11 types (no. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10) were used by both birds. Type 5 was used only by the Hugo bird; and Types 3, 6, and 11 were used only by the Cimarron bird. Type 4 was used eight times by the Cimarron bird as the second phrase in his songs; and Type 9 was used eight times by the Hugo bird as the second phrase in his songs.

A typical song of the Hugo Lark Bunting might be written: *sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet; toot, toot, toot, toot, toot, toot; chug, chug, chug; tr-r-r-r-r-r-r.*

A typical song of the Cimarron bird would be: *sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet; chug, chug, chug, chug; tr-r-r-r-r-r-r; toot, toot, toot, toot, toot; buz-z-z-z-z; churt, churt, churt.*
—JERRY E. STILLWELL AND NORMA J. STILLWELL, RFD #2, Fayetteville, Arkansas, December 11, 1954.

Food-storing in the Sparrow Hawk.—The habit of food-storing in shrikes (*Lanius*) is well known and has obvious survival value. Sparrow Hawks (*Falco sparverius*) might be expected to benefit similarly from such a habit. The observations reported here indicate that food-storing is practiced by at least some Sparrow Hawks.

In February, 1949, I trapped a male Sparrow Hawk near Ann Arbor, Michigan. I kept this bird captive for six weeks, during which it became rather tame. On several occasions this bird stored excess food (usually beef heart) after it had eaten its fill. A typical incident was as follows: After feeding to repletion while on its perch in the living room, the bird flew to the kitchen with the remaining food in its talons. Here the hawk perched on a rod supporting some curtains and then, with actions which can best be described as furtive, placed the meat in the narrow space between the curtain and the wall. The hawk then flew back to its perch in the living room where I tethered it. The place in which the meat had been stored (and later removed by me) was not in sight of the hawk's perch. Twenty-four hours later I again released the falcon, having not fed it in the interim. It flew immediately to the curtain rod in the kitchen where it quite obviously searched for the meat, craning its neck and peering down behind the curtain. Pierce (1937. *Condor*, 39:140) has also reported storage of excess food by a captive Sparrow Hawk.

The behavior of the captive bird convinced me that wild Sparrow Hawks might store food, but proof of this was not obtained until recently. On January 8, 1955, David L. Hardy and I were trying to trap a male Sparrow Hawk near Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. This bird was hunting from a high tension line which crossed a 200-acre field