

## MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS

		Wing	Tail	Bill	Culmen
<i>aeneus</i>					
New Hebrides	8 males	98.6 (96-103)	71.3 (69-73)	12.8 <sup>1</sup> (12.1-13.5)	20.0 <sup>1</sup> (19.0-20.9)
	1 female	101.0	72.0	14.0	21.3
Banks Island	4 males	97.7 (97-100)	69.0 (67-71)	13.0 (12.5-13.5)	20.5 (19.6-21.5)
	1 female	—	68.0	12.0	19.4
Santa Cruz Island	1 female	95.0	67.0	12.5	20.0
<i>layardi</i>					
New Caledonia, Loyalty Island	14 males	95.8 (89-99)	71.1 <sup>2</sup> (68-73)	11.5 (11-13)	18.6 (17.5-20)
	8 females	96.3 (94-98)	69.9 <sup>2</sup> (68-72.5)	11.8 (11-13)	18.5 <sup>1</sup> (18-19.5)

<sup>1</sup> seven specimens<sup>2</sup> ten specimens

Width of bill at nostril 5.4-6.4 (5.96) millimeters in *aeneus*, as against 5.0-6.1 (5.69) in *layardi*.

smaller than *aeneus*, is greenish rather than bronze in appearance both above and below, especially on the back and upper tail and is only slightly glossy. The bars of the underparts are narrower and the cinnamon of the sides of neck and breast is paler and more restricted, never extending across the breast. Birds from Uvea, Maré, and New Caledonia are similar to each other, but the Lifu specimens examined (2 males, 4 females), especially the females, tend toward New Hebrides birds in coloration, but are closer to *layardi*. Although these Lifu females appear slightly more intensely colored (darker) than other *layardi* females examined, perhaps this is because they are in very fresh plumage, apparently having recently completed the prenuptial molt. These Lifu birds were taken July 23, 25, and August 9; only a female taken on the last date (ovary very much enlarged) shows any signs of molt, and this by the presence of a few partly sheathed feathers on the chin. May and June birds from Uvea and New Caledonia are in body molt and November birds from New Caledonia show considerable wear. Since in this series females from Lifu may not be comparable in color to females from the other islands of this group, the true picture of the differences between females from Lifu and elsewhere can not be stated with assurance at this time. Sexual dimorphism in this race appears to me to be restricted to the Lifu population in which females are slightly darker than males.—DWAIN W. WARNER, *Museum Natural History, University Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.*

**Western Meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta*, in New York State.**—On April 18, 1948, a Western Meadowlark was observed singing in an apple tree just south of the North Hamlin Road, County of Monroe, about 1 mile south of Lake Ontario. The song which attracted members of the Genesee Ornithological Society (J. Brown, J. Taylor, A. Bussewitz, and A. Klonick) was bubbling and flute-like, occasionally interspersed with staccato call notes and definitely not the slurred song of *S. magna*. The bird continued its melodious song for at least two hours.

The bird was secured and is now in the collection of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. This appears to be the first verified record of this species for New York State.—ALLAN S. KLONICK, 828 Grosvenor Rd., Rochester 10, N. Y.