from the fact that I have received several birds, preserved for twenty or more years, which had deteriorated so much that it was possible to determine accurately the extent and relationships of less than a dozen muscles. Other specimens of equal age, however, were in excellent condition.

One specimen is inadequate for the study of a subspecies. Why should we expect to obtain a satisfactory anatomical picture from a single specimen? Thorough dissection of one region frequently necessitates sacrificing some adjacent region or structure. Furthermore, it is difficult, if not impossible, to make an accurate dissection and description of each of the approximately 100 appendicular muscles in any given specimen. This would be true even were it not for the frequent shot damage which may make an entire appendage unusable. Nor can one adequately dissect the vascular, nervous, and muscular systems in the same specimen.

Though presenting more problems in the field than the preparation of a bird skin, "alcoholic" specimens and carefully prepared skeletons in numbers, with full data, are badly needed. A job worth doing at all is worth doing well. This aspect of ornithology deserves more emphasis than evidenced in recent years by the sponsoring institutions and by the leaders of field expeditions whose primary purpose is to collect study material.—ANDREW J. BERGER, *Department of Anatomy, East Medical Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Chipping Sparrow with song of Clay-colored Sparrow at Toronto.—The typical song of the Clay-colored Sparrow was heard on June 8, 1947, in the Don Valley at Toronto's northern limit. The singer, who had not been heard on numerous earlier visits to this residential area, was identified as a bird identical in appearance to a Chipping Sparrow. He was perched at the top of one or other of several small Lombardy poplars that dominated the surrounding gardens. He was again found on the next visit to this exact spot on June 17, 1947, unfortunately the last that could be made there that summer. He was heard to emit one song continually, *bzzz bzzz bzzz bzzz*, but no mate could be located. The following spring he, or an identical bird, was seen singing the same song in the same trees on May 3. Again no mate could be found; he was never heard again.

This observation is presented as another example of the ability of passerine birds to return on successive years to the same spot and suggests hybridization between the Chipping and Clay-colored sparrows although Clay-colored Sparrows are but transient irregular visitors in the Toronto area.—RONALD R. TASKER, M.D., *253 Old Orchard Grove, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada.*