Surf Scoter in New Mexico.—On 30 October 1959, while driving north on U.S. Highway 85 two miles south of Los Lunas, Valencia County, New Mexico, I saw a car strike a dark-colored bird. The bird was examined and found to be an immature female Surf Scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata.* Examination indicated that the bird was already dead when struck by the car. The weather in the area as well as to the west into Arizona and California had been severe during the two previous days, with wind, and precipitation of over one inch. A study skin of the bird has been prepared and is in the collection of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. This appears to be the first reported occurrence from New Mexico.—Wm. S. Huey, *Box 4201, Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

Subspecific Names of Mexican Brown Jays: A Correction.—At the conclusion of a recent analysis of polymorphism in *Psilorhinus morio* (Auk, 76: 385–417, 1959), I apparently erred in assigning racial names to northern populations. Following current usage (cf. Davis, Condor, 53: 152–153, 1951), the name *Pica morio* Wagler (Isis von Oken, 1829: col. 751) [= *Psilorhinus morio morio* (Wagler)] was applied to the monomorphic brown population distributed from Tamaulipas and Nuevo León south to central Veracruz, while the name *Pica fuliginosa* Lesson (Traite d'Ornith., livr. 5: 333, 1830) [= *Psilorhinus morio fuliginosus* (Lesson)] was applied to the polymorphic population ranging from the coastal plain of central Veracruz south and east to Tabasco and Chiapas. Nomenclaturally, this would be correct, if, as formerly believed, the type locality of *P. morio* Wagler were Jalapa, Veracruz. But Stresemann (Condor, 56: 89, 1954) has indicated that the type actually came from Alvarado, on the gulf coast about 37 miles southeast of Veracruz City. Since Alvarado lies well within the range assigned to the polymorphic subspecies, this race must be known as *Psilorhinus morio morio* (Wagler).

For the northern monomorphic brown race, the name *Psilorhinus morio palliatus* van Rossem (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77: 415, 1934) is available. *P. fuliginosa* Lesson, with type locality "Mexique," could be considered to apply to the northern race; but, since this name has always been used for southern birds, it seems desirable to consider it a synonym of *P. morio* Wagler, as van Rossem *(loc. cit.)* has already suggested. The type of *P. fuliginosa* is no longer available for examination, and its precise locality of collection cannot be determined. To settle the matter once and for all, I hereby designate Coatzacoalcos (Puerto México), Veracruz, as restricted type locality of *P. fuliginosa* Lesson.—Robert K. Selander, *Department of Zoology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.*

Some Observations on the Distribution of the Blood Capillaries in the Pigeon Breast Muscle.—The *pectoralis major* of the pigeon is a mixed type of muscle, in which the red and white fibers, which are structurally as well as physiologically well-defined and distinct types, exist side by side. The red fibers, narrower in diameter, are loaded with fat, whereas the white fibers, broader and poor in fat, are loaded with glycogen (George and Naik, Nature, 181: 709–710, 1958; Biol. Bull., 116: 239–247, 1959). The red color of the narrow, red fibers is due to the presence of oxygen carriers like myoglobin and cytochromes, which in the white fibers appear to be absent and if at all present, only in extremely low concentration. Since the mitochondrial content of the red fibers is also much higher than that of the broad fibers (George and Naik, Nature, 181: 782–783, 1958), the oxidative processes are much better developed in the red fibers than in the white