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## Further Notes on the Juvenal Plumage of the Lesser Nighthawk

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Since the publication of a note on geographic variation in the Lesser Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis*) (Dickerman 1981), I have encountered the description of a subspecies that was omitted from that manuscript and have received correspondence regarding color phases in the Lesser Nighthawk.

*Chordeiles a. crissale* was described by Miller (1959) from five adults from the upper valley of the Rio Magdalena of Colombia. Its range is within that of the nominate subspecies, an area of confusing juvenal plumages that exhibit two color/pattern variants. The distribution of these variants does not conform to the range of *crissale*, and they do not appear to have well-defined geographic ranges themselves, as do the variants from throughout the rest of the range of the species. Very few specimens are available, however, and additional material is needed.

Regarding color phases, I noted that they were not evident in the series of 13 juvenile *C. a. texensis*. G. S. Grant (North Carolina Museum of Natural History) loaned me two colored slides taken in the Salton Sea area of California in July 1976 and June 1979, which show three juvenile *texensis* that exhibit a great amount of color variation. One slide is of two sib-

lings (found in the same "nest" and quite distant from other nestling nighthawks) that vary little; both are pale with buffy to buffy ochraceous edgings to the dorsal feathers. The other slide is of a young with dramatically darker feather edgings, being nearer deep cinnamon, even when differences in film, shadows, etc. are considered. I re-examined the juvenile *texensis* available in the American Museum of Natural History and would now write: "Juvenile *texensis* exhibit a gradient in the color of the edgings, but the material examined cannot be separated into sharply demarked color phases."

I wish to thank Dr. Grant for loaning me the colored slides.

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