

Table 2  
Measurements of *Aphelocoma unicolor* in millimeters

		<i>A. u. guerrerensis</i> (Guerrero)			<i>A. u. concolor</i> (Vera Cruz)		
		Number of specimens	Range	Mean	Number of specimens	Range	Mean
Wing	♂ adult	16	163 -170	166.7	6	161 -167	163.5
	♂ 1st-year	4	157 -161	159.5	3	153 -156	155.0
	♀ adult	9	162 -168	164.8	1		163
Tail	♂ adult	16	164 -179	171.9	6	152 -163	158.2
	♂ 1st-year	3	163 -170	166.6	3	143 -153	148.0
	♀ adult	9	163 -175	168.4	1		159
Bill length	♂ adult	16	20.1- 23.4	22.09	6	18.1- 20.2	19.35
	♀ adult	9	19.7- 22.3	21.39	1		19.0
Tarsus	♂ adult	16	39.3- 42.3	41.08	7	39.3- 41.8	40.31
	♂ 1st-year	4	38.1- 42.0	40.73	3	40.1- 41.8	40.80
	♀ adult	9	39.8- 41.5	40.72	1		40.5
Wing-tail ratio	♂ adult	16		0.970:1	6		1.034:1

when a single juvenal specimen (table 1) from that state was examined critically. Compared with one juvenal specimen of *concolor*, the body plumage of the Oaxacan bird is darker (between Fuscous and Fuscous-Black, not Chaetura Drab), the flight feathers are more purplish (Nigrosin Blue, not Indigo Blue), and the light areas of the bill are of a richer yellow (Honey Yellow, not Colonial Buff). Compared with juveniles of *guerrerensis*, that of *oaxacae* differs in color only in that the flight feathers are slightly less purplish (both, however, closest to Nigrosin Blue).

Subsequently, two adults from Oaxaca were borrowed from R. T. Moore, to whom I am indebted for the opportunity to study these specimens. These bear out all color differences evident in the single juvenal specimen. Both are darker than all available adults of *concolor* and are only slightly less purplish than *guerrerensis*. When an adequate series of *oaxacae* becomes available, it is probable that considerable overlap in color will be found between that race and *guerrerensis*, but in length of wing and tail, all three specimens of *oaxacae* fall below all specimens of a good sample of *guerrerensis* (table 2). (Wing and tail lengths do not differ between fully grown juvenal and first-year birds; see Pitelka, Condor, 46, 1945:234.) In length of wing, the three specimens of *oaxacae* are smaller than all available specimens of *concolor* of corresponding age and sex groups; but since only three specimens of the latter race are available, one can conclude only that the wing of *oaxacae* is not larger and may be smaller than that of *concolor*. The two races do not differ in tail length; as a result, the wing-tail ratio of *concolor* is greater than 1.00 in all available adult specimens, less than 1.00 in the two adults of *oaxacae*.

Thus, the characters of *oaxacae* appear to be a combination of the color and wing-tail ratio of *guerrerensis* with a small wing which is comparable in size or smaller than that of *concolor*. Consequently, the color contrast between *oaxacae* and the lighter, more bluish race *unicolor* of Chiapas is even more striking than that between the geographically more distantly separated races *concolor* and *unicolor*. The expression of color and size characters in *oaxacae* is distinct enough in only three specimens, especially when considered together with geographic relations, that I cannot regard them as intergrades or assign them to one of the presently recognized races pending the acquisition of more material.—FRANK A. PITELKA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, November 1, 1945.*

**Golden Plover at Sea.**—On May 8, 1941, while crossing the North Pacific at about 155° 50' W, a Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) was observed from the desk of the ship. It circled the vessel twice and continued northward. The following day, May 9, a bird of the same species came aboard the ship. It seemed very tired and was easily caught by one of the seamen. After a close examination and check for identification it was released, but it returned to the ship and was seen running about the deck an hour later. It eluded capture and remained on the deck until after sundown, going to rest on the canvas cover of the ship's boat. The following morning it was gone. Shortly after our arrival at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, a Golden Plover was found dead on the beach.—ARTHUR L. BERRY, *Alhambra, California, June 11, 1945.*