

be the diameter of the head with the back of the calipers held parallel to the long axis of the bone. All measurements were taken with calipers accurate to 0.1 mm. Measurements of the left and right elements were originally tabulated separately, but no significant differences were found in the means and they are therefore grouped together.

The measurements are given in the accompanying table. The number of specimens, the mean, observed range, standard deviation, and the coefficient of variation are given in each case. It will be noted that the coefficient of variation ranges from 2.10 to 3.49 for the lengths and from 3.62 to 5.54 for the widths. The explanation for the greater coefficients of variation for the widths is not evident

Item	Number of specimens	Lengths			
		Mean	Observed Range	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
Humerus*	205	84.78±.12	80.8-89.5	1.79±.09	2.10±.10
Ulna	180	64.92±.12	61.4-69.6	1.61±.08	2.42±.13
Radius	127	61.95±.13	57.7-65.9	1.52±.09	2.45±.15
Carpometacarpus	145	43.29±.10	39.5-46.0	1.22±.07	2.81±.16
Coracoid	69	40.67±.12	37.4-42.4	1.02±.09	2.50±.21
Femur	72	47.42±.14	45.1-50.6	1.21±.10	2.55±.21
Tibiotarsus	30	85.25±.44	80.7-89.2	2.42±.32	2.84±.36
Tarsometatarsus	37	37.31±.21	34.7-40.3	1.30±.15	3.49±.40
		Widths			
Ulna shaft	119	3.75±.01	3.4-4.2	0.143±.01	3.81±.25
Radius shaft	126	2.51±.01	2.2-2.9	0.095±.01	2.78±.24
Tarsometatarsus shaft	35	3.62±.03	3.3-4.0	0.154±.02	4.26±.51
Tibiotarsus distal end	17	7.82±.07	7.1-8.2	0.291±.05	3.62±.62
Femur shaft	62	3.76±.02	3.2-4.1	0.174±.02	4.68±.42
Femur head	66	4.38±.03	3.9-4.8	0.243±.03	5.54±.48

* Measurements by Storer.

unless the mechanical error of measuring was proportionately greater. The humerus is the least variable element and the tarsometatarsus shows the greatest variation. The coefficients of variation for the lengths of the leg bones are greater than for those of the wing bones, but since fewer leg elements were measured this difference may not be significant. Not only do the distal elements show more variation in length than do the proximal ones, but there is a gradual increase in the variation from the proximal to the distal elements. However, the differences between the coefficients of variation for any two adjacent elements in the gradient are not significant. The diameter of the head of the femur and the width of the shaft had a high coefficient of variation whereas that of the distal end of the tibiotarsus was the lowest of the widths.

Since it is often difficult to secure such a large number of specimens for a study of this type, this data may add to the general knowledge of the variation in the measurements of the various elements of the avian skeleton as well as prove useful in the study of the races of this species.—WILLIAM GOODGE, *Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 16, 1950.*

A Record Specimen of the Indigo Bunting in California.—As Bruce E. Cardiff and I were collecting in a small undisturbed area of chaparral west of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California, on May 27, 1950, we heard a song that was not familiar to us. On examining the singing bird at close range, we found it to be a beautiful adult male Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). The bird was taken and is now no. 1422 in the Cardiff Collection.

There are three sight records for the San Francisco Bay region (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif.* No. 27, 1944:574), but heretofore no record for California has been supported by a specimen.—EUGENE E. CARDIFF, *Bloomington, California, July 26, 1950.*

Parula Warbler Nesting in Kansas.—In searching the literature I can find no record of the Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana*) nesting in Kansas. While fishing along Wildcat Creek, Riley County, Kansas, May 9, 1947, I observed a pair of birds of this species at close range. Their nest was located in a collection of cornstalks, roots, grass, and other trash that hung from the lower branches of a sycamore tree (*Platanus occidentalis*) about four feet above the water. This had col-