Oreortyx, Callipepla, Lophortyx, and *Colinus,* as well as four comparable elements of the extinct *Colinus hibbardi. Cyrtonyx* has a proportionately much stockier shaft in relation to the trochleae than has the fossil. In *Callipepla* and *Oreortyx,* the small foramen leading distad from the antero-distal margin of the distal foramen has a different appearance than in *Lophortyx, Colinus,* and the fossil. In *Callipepla* and *Oreortyx,* the small foramen does not appear to open directly into the distal foramen, as in the other quail named, but opens on a small lip or shelf which separates the two foramina. I have encountered great difficulty in finding definitive characters to separate the distal portion of the tarsometarsus of *Lophortyx* from that of *Colinus.* In discussing *Colinus hibbardi* (cited above), Wetmore says (p. 97) "*Lophortyx* differs [from *Colinus*] in the more angular development of the posterior side of the middle trochlea." This seems to me to be only an average difference, being quite unreliable in the identification of a majority of individual bones.

Confronted, therefore, with my own inability to separate *Lophortyx* from *Colinus* on the basis of the tarsometarsus, I have been unsuccessful in allocating the fossil to either genus, or in finding definitive characters by which a new genus might be named. Upon direct comparison, the fossil appears to be smaller than the comparable elements of *Colinus* (*virginianus*) and *Lophortyx* (*gambelii* and *californica*) and to have the distal foramen somewhat farther from the external intertrochlear notch. However, eight measurements taken of the fossil and of a series of modern *Colinus* and *Lophortyx* show that although the fossil is definitely smaller in all dimensions than the averages of the modern specimens, in each measurement some overlap occurs. The width of the intact middle trochlea of the fossil is 2.2 mm.; the depth 2.9 mm. The breadth of the shaft of the fossil at the proximal end of the distal foramen is 4.2 mm.

If the Oligocene quail here discussed were represented by more diagnostic skeletal elements than the tarsometarsus, it would doubtless prove to be a new species, and perhaps a new genus. However, until such elements are discovered, the only course seems to be to put this ancient odontophorine on record, to point out that the bone preserved most closely resembles the corresponding element of *Colinus* and *Lophortyx,* but to leave it unnamed.

I am indebted to Mr. Galbreath for the privilege of examining this fossil, and to Josselyn Van Tyne and Robert W. Storer, of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, for the loan of comparative material.—HARRISON B. TORDOFF, *University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Lawrence, Kansas, December 18, 1950.*

Least Tern in Southeastern New Mexico.—A study of the bird life in southeastern New Mexico during the summer of 1950 included several trips to the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, near Roswell, Chaves County. On June 21, a single Least Tern (*Sterna albifrons*) was observed flying over the water. Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*) were present at the refuge, usually 3 to 5 in number, and farther south along the Pecos River near Artesia, but this was the only occasion on which the Least Tern was observed. This observation is mentioned since Bailey (Birds of New Mexico, 1928) does not report the Least Tern, nor have I been able to locate any reference to its occurrence within the state in the available literature. Its presence in eastern New Mexico is not surprising in view of the fact that Nice (The Birds of Oklahoma, 1931) records it as a summer resident in Cimarron County, Oklahoma, and Stevenson (Condor, 44, 1942:111) reported it as a rare migrant in the Texas Panhandle. I have no doubt that more records of this tern will be forthcoming as more water becomes impounded at the refuge or as more ornithologists visit the area. Since no specimen was collected, it should be pointed out that I am very familiar with the two species of tern in all their plumages and that the observation was made under favorable conditions with glasses. I am indebted to the authorities of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, in particular to Major James H. Sikes, who made possible my stay in that region.—HENRI C. SEIBERT, *Department of Zoology, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, January 15, 1951.*

The Clark Nutcracker in San Diego County, California.—On February 5, 1951, a dead Clark Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) was discovered by Bayard H. Brattstrom, hanging by its bill on an incense cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens,* at 6100 feet elevation on South Cuyamaca Peak, San Diego County, California. The bird was found with its bill imbedded one and one-half inches between the cracks in the bark of the tree. One-half inch of the hole was made by the impression of the bill