

(*op. cit.*:4) stated that they "agree well with the series from Jalisco both in coloration and size." As regards color, then, the only specimen that shows any approach of one species toward the other is the specimen of *subis* from Agiabampo.

As regards size, the specimen from Agiabampo is within the size range of *dominicensis*. Van Rossem (*loc. cit.*) gave measurements for this specimen as follows: wing, 137 mm.; tail, 71. Our measurements of this specimen are: wing, 140.6; tail, 69.6. Series of *dominicensis* show considerable variation in wing and tail length (table 1). The series from La Laja is noticeably longer-winged than the series

TABLE 1
MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS OF CARIBBEAN MARTINS FROM MEXICO

	Number	Mean	Range
Chihuahua-Nayarit			
Wing ♂	13	136.3	131.6-141.3
♀	7	135.4	130.3-141.5
Tail ♂	12	69.8	66.7-73.0
♀	6	69.5	66.8-74.5
Jalisco			
Wing ♂	5	142.4	139.5-145.7
♀	3	139.6	135.0-147.8
Tail ♂	5	70.7	67.6-72.9
♀	3	70.6	68.0-75.6
Michoacán			
Wing ♂	2	135.8	135.1-136.4
♀	3	132.9	132.3-133.9
Tail ♂	3	72.2	71.1-73.1
♀	3	69.3	68.0-71.8

from Nayarit-Chihuahua and Michoacán. Even within this series, however, there is only one specimen that falls well within the ranges of wing and tail lengths for *subis*, a female with a wing length of 147.8 mm. and a tail length of 75.6 mm. (AMNH 105073). In size, then, the only specimens showing any pronounced approach of one species toward the other are the small male *subis* from Agiabampo and the large female *dominicensis* from La Laja. It seems best to consider these specimens as individual variants.

Unless further material should be forthcoming providing strong evidence of interbreeding between *P. subis* and *P. dominicensis sinaloae*, we feel that the two forms should be considered distinct species and we agree with those authors who have previously considered them such.

Specimens from the American Museum of Natural History were made available through the courtesy of Dean Amadon and Charles E. O'Brien. O. M. Buchanan, Jr., kindly forwarded the specimen of *Progne subis* from the Dickey Collection. Specimens in the Robert T. Moore Collection were examined through the courtesy of John William Hardy. Seth B. Benson provided information on the Jalisco locality of La Laja.—JOHN DAVIS, *University of California, Hastings Reservation, Carmel Valley, California*, and ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, November 15, 1961*.

A Chestnut-collared Longspur at Lake Tahoe, California.—While I was watching a small flock of Water Pipits (*Anthus spinoletta*) feeding along the shore of Lake Tahoe, near Tahoe City, Placer County, California, on October 15, 1961, I found a bird that I took to be a Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*). The bird was collected and proved to be a male in winter plumage; it was deposited as a specimen (no. 142782) in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. The species is considered a rare vagrant from the northeastward, and this appears to be the first record from the Sierra Nevada.—R. G. McCASKEE, *Tahoe City, California, December 7, 1961*.