



FIG. 1. Melanistic Ovenbird, located at the right in these dorsal and ventral views, is compared with a specimen of normal plumage.

and auricular areas. By virtue of this more extensive distribution of melanin, the Georgia specimen superficially appears darker than the New York bird, but, in actuality, the dark areas are grayer (less black). In 1953, Dr. Alexander Wetmore marked on the specimen label: "melanistic probably *furvior*." The Newfoundland race (*S. aurocapillus furvior*), described by Charles Batchelder in 1918, averages darker and more intense in coloration than the nominate form. (2) William Jolly, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, sent me a specimen (female, M.C.Z. 275952) collected by W. E. D. Scott near Kingston, Jamaica, on 29 November 1890. Though this specimen is less conspicuously melanistic than the New York and Georgia birds, it is unique in having melanin deposits in the lores and more or less at random throughout most of the remiges and rectrices as well.—WESLEY E. LANYON, *American Museum of Natural History, New York*, 27 October 1965.

Bachman's Sparrow in Oklahoma.—On 20 January 1965, I collected a female Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*) in an ecotone area of Post Oak-Blackjack Oak woodlands and open grassland about 12 km northeast of Ada, Pontotoc County, in south-central Oklahoma. This habitat is characteristic of a large segment of the state (Duck & Fletcher, 1945. "A Survey of the Game and Furbearing Animals of Oklahoma"). The bird appeared to be in good condition and had extensive subcutaneous fat deposits.

The wing measures 61.5 mm; the tail measures 50 mm, but the rectrices are not fully grown. It appears that the whole tail was being replaced at the same time as the rectrices are all sheathed at the base. The specimen was identified as *Aimophila aestivalis illinoiensis* by George M. Sutton.