

hypoxantha. These "species" are identical in coloration and measurements (Table 1), except for the black throat of males of *ruficollis*. The ranges of *ruficollis* and *hypoxantha* almost exactly coincide (de Schauensee, loc. cit.). Both dark and light throated forms are found side by side in the same wet pampas of Corrientes, and probably elsewhere. Specimens exist with an array of throat colors from black through mixed brown (tan) and black to the pale rufous of *hypoxantha*. Studies are needed to establish whether or not this represents a case of polymorphism.

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Status of the Lincoln's Sparrow in Jamaica, West Indies.—The Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*) has been reported only a few times from the island of Jamaica, and it is worthwhile to add three new observations which may clarify the status of this species as a wintering bird in Jamaica and the Greater Antilles.

The first Jamaican record of this species was a specimen taken by James Bond in dense forest below Whitfield Hall, St. Thomas, at about 1,350 meters in the Blue Mountains, on 14 December 1934 (Bond, pers. comm.). This specimen, originally No. 108263 in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia was presented by Bond to the Institute of Jamaica where it is now No. 241 in the bird series. The second Jamaican record was a sight observation by Geoffrey Carleton near Torre Garda, St. Thomas parish, in a brushy meadow at about 1,150 meters on 14 February 1952 (Linnaean Soc. of New York, News-Letter. No. 4, 1953). The third record was a bird which struck a window at Haberton, Content Gap, St. Andrews, at 1,030 meters, on 20 April 1959. This specimen, identified by C. Bernard Lewis of the Institute of Jamaica, is preserved in alcohol as No. 260 in the bird series at the institute. Another sight record is reported for Green Hills near Hardwar Gap, St. Andrews, at 1,290 meters (Gosse Club, Broad-Sheet, No. 1, August, 1963).

On 27 December 1964, the author observed a Lincoln's Sparrow in a small brushy ravine on a steep slope on the edge of tropical rain forest, near Hardwar Gap. The location, on the border of Portland and St. Andrew parishes, is at 1,320 meters. The bird was observed for several minutes as it fed in the undergrowth and then perched in an open bush. On 27 January 1965, within 100 meters of the above observation, I observed at least three Lincoln's Sparrows which were flushed from a tangle of a creeping fern (*Gleichenium* sp.) at the edge of the rain forest. It is possible that one of the three was the same individual seen a month earlier. On 10 January 1965, I observed a Lincoln's Sparrow among bushes in a steeply sloping pasture about 1.2 kilometers east of Whitfield Hall, St. Thomas, at an elevation of 1,430 meters.

To the above records one can add two Greater Antillean reports, both at low elevations. The first West Indian record was a sight observation by Danforth, near La Plata, Puerto Rico, on 14 December 1923. Another bird was recorded on the outskirts of Havana, Cuba, 8 January 1964 (Bond, pers. comm.).

In Jamaica, at least, the bird appears to be restricted to the mountains. Despite the handful of observations, this may be significant, because the island is frequently visited by North American bird watchers and ornithologists, and although the bird is generally secretive it seems unlikely that it would be completely overlooked in the lowlands. The author spent approximately seven times as many hours afield in the lowlands as in the mountains.

Although Bond (Birds of the West Indies, Houghton Mifflin, Co., 1961) lists the species as a vagrant to the West Indies, he notes that the list includes species which may be very rare winter residents or transients. In view of the increasing number of observations of Lincoln's Sparrows in the West Indies it seems not unlikely that the species winters regularly in small numbers in the highlands of Jamaica.

I wish to thank James Bond for criticizing the manuscript, and C. Bernard Lewis and Geoffrey Carleton as well as Bond for providing me with the details on their observations or specimens.—MICHAEL GOCHFELD, *RFD 1 Lexington Avenue, Mohegan Lake, New York 10547, 2 December 1967.*

Appendicular myology of passerine birds.—In recent years a notable renewed interest in the anatomy and taxonomy of passerine birds has occurred. However, the literature contains no concise statement of our present knowledge of the presence or absence of appendicular muscles among the many families of the Passeriformes (e.g., George and Berger, 1966, did not include such a summary). This summary of our current knowledge of the differences found among representatives of passerine families is presented in order to facilitate the work of students and in order to emphasize how little still is known about the appendicular myology of passerine birds.

The wing muscles:

The distal head of *M. extensor indicis longus*, the biceps slip, and *Mm. latissimus dorsi pars metapatagialis*, *anconaeus coracoideus*, *entepicondyloulnaris*, *extensor pollicis brevis*, and *flexor pollicis* are absent in all passerine birds thus far examined.

M. latissimus dorsi pars posterior is absent in *Fregilupus varius* (Sturnidae?), *Artamella viridis* (Vangidae), *Agelaius phoeniceus* (Icteridae), *Dendroica kirtlandii* (Parulidae), and in all members of the Ploceidae and Fringillidae thus far investigated (George and Berger, 1966:293). By contrast, *pars posterior* has been found in *Procnias nudicollis* (Cotingidae), *Paradisaea rubra* (Paradisaeidae), in *Sturnus* and *Aplonis* (Sturnidae), and in all genera of the Corvidae studied (Berger, 1956*a, b*, 1957; Hudson and Lanzillotti, 1955). A fully-developed *M. latissimus dorsi pars metapatagialis* has not been reported in any genus of passerine bird.

M. coracobrachialis anterior definitely is absent in *Agelaius phoeniceus* and in *Dendroica kirtlandii*. The muscle apparently is present, although weakly developed, in all other passerine birds studied. Histological examination may be necessary to determine the presence or absence of this muscle in small passerine birds.

M. abductor indicis is absent in *Dendroica kirtlandii*, *Agelaius phoeniceus*, *Spizella arborea*, and, according to Swinebroad (1954), in *Passer domesticus*, *Richmondia cardinalis*, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, and *Melospiza melodia*. The muscle is present but vestigial in development in other passerine birds (George and Berger, 1966:376).

M. ulnometacarpalis dorsalis (flexor metacarpi posterior) is absent in *Dendroica kirtlandii*, *Agelaius phoeniceus*, and *Spizella arborea*. The muscle is weakly developed in other passerine birds.

M. pectoralis proapatagialis brevis apparently is represented by an aponeurosis or tendinous band in all passerine birds studied. *M. pectoralis proapatagialis longus* consists of a fleshy belly in *Sturnus*, *Aplonis*, *Fregilupus*, and *Dendroica* (in *Dendroica*, however, the belly is vestigial and inconstant in occurrence); so far as we know, the muscle is represented by a tendon or aponeurosis in other passerine birds.

M. tensor patagii brevis is much larger than *M. tensor patagii longus* in passerine birds. In most of these the two muscles are independent throughout their course, but the two muscles share at least part of a common origin in certain genera: e.g., Corvidae,